INDEX

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

FOR THE YEAR

1863.

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Murphy, Mr. J. C., Judge Small-Cause Court, ...	369	...	179	...	...
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Myers, Mr. J. E., Marine, ...	429	1161	...	...	...
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Nurain Sing, Native Doctor,	807	...	...	...	...
Neemchund Gooptoo, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ...	...	807	...	...	...
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Paske, Capt. E. H., Dy. Comr.,	181	629	...	...	...
Paske, Mr. E. H., Patrol, ..	...	1143	...	...	...
Peearee Lal, Native Doctor, ...	...	861	...	...	...
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Pierce, Mr. G., Marine, ...	847	...	...	...	...
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Pollock, Captain F. R., Dy. Commissioner, ...	99, 180	19, 300, 1127	...	...	...
Popham, Mr. A. A., Marine,	847	...	...	...	...
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Verchere, Asst. Surgn. A. M.,	319	...	...	...	...
Voyle, Lieut.-Colonel F. E., Deputy Commissioner, ...	180	680	...	...	...
W.					
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Waghorn, Asst. Surgn. A. R.,	...	331	...	...	...
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X	68	Nov. 21st,	Summoning of public servants, ...	1182
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NOTICES AND ADVERTISEMENTS—*Continued.*

NOTICES AND ADVERTISEMENTS—*Concluded.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

J.

K.

L.

M.

N.

T.

TRANSFERS.

U.

V.

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Y.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NAMES.	Appointments and Postings.	Leave.	Transfers.	Promotions.
A.				
Anderson, Mr. J. P. C.,	..	14, 56, 1052, 1145	..	..
Asghar Ali, P. S. O.,	37	..	..	..
Adam, Mr. J.,	..	50	..	..
Albert, Mr. R. T.,	50	..	50	..
Ally Hussein, S. S.,	252	..	..	..
Ameer Chund, S. S.,	..	263	..	..
Asher, Mr. E. L.,	..	..	264, 301	..
Alcock, Mr. A.,	405	..	..	..
Ameer Chund, Lalla,	406	784	..	..
Atma Singh,	406	..	..	..
Atma Ram, Lalla,	406	..	..	..
Abdool Raheem,	722	..	..	..
Abdool Raheem Khan,	..	808, 1201	..	..
Ali Mahomed, S. S.,	..	849	..	..
Abdoola Khan, S. S.,	..	920	..	..
Ameer Buksh, S. S.,	..	1052	..	..
Ameer Buksh,	1070	..	..	..
B.				
Blagrave, Lieut. Colonel T. C.,	..	56	..	..
Bankey Rai, S. O.,	..	..	79	..
Bean, Mr. L.,	183	..	..	..
Browne, Mr. B.,	286	..	..	..
Burke, Sergeant E.,	..	..	286, 342	594
Browne, Lieutenant J.,	..	..	357, 1108	..
Brandreth, Lieutenant A. M.,	387	..	..	1246
Banee Persaud, S. O.	..	397	..	..
Burleigh, Corporal R.,	..	..	405	..
Beanland, Mr. W.,	405	..	..	..
Banomallee Chatterjee,	405	956	572	..
Boobun Mohun Chukerbuttee,	406	..	..	..
Busunt Ram, Pundit,	406	..	..	..
Banee Persad,	406, 1202	..	..	..
Bowling, Mr. A.,	406	..	..	..
Basee Lall, Lalla,	406	..	..	..
Bunomalee Doss,	406	..	..	..
Bykunt Nath Banerjee,	572	..	..	..
Bonomally Bhuttacherjee,	..	585	..	..
Belas Roy, Lalla,	606	..	..	..
Bean, Mr. L. B.	..	784	..	..
Baness, Mr. S.	..	798	..	..
Baroda Persaud Paulit,	808	..	..	..
Byrne, Mr. L. F.,	..	862	..	..
Beckett, Lieutenant W. H.,	..	862	..	..
Bremner, Mr. A.,	..	..	..	863

NAMES.		Appointments and Postings.	Leave.	Transfers.	Promotions.
Bayly, Captain A. R.,	...	886, 1284	...	...	...
Burkut Ram,	...	1002	...	...	...
Baluckram,	...	1201	...	...	...
C.					
Chalmers, Lieutenant J.,	...	397	...	...	...
Corrigan, Mr. S. S.,	...	405	...	...	...
Claxton, M. W.,	...	405	...	...	...
Chundun Lall, Lalla,	...	572	...	...	...
Campbell, Mr. C.,	...	606	606	...	...
Clifton, Mr. E. J.,	...	629	...	...	...
Cregeen, Mr. A. C.,	...	...	684	735	...
Cherag-ood-deen,	...	1202	...	...	...
D.					
Dupuis, Mr. C. H.,	...	264	682,849	...	...
Davis, Mr. R. L.,	...	405	...	...	...
D'Monte, Mr. W.,	...	405	...	...	...
Dwarkapershad, Pundit,	...	406	...	...	722
Dya Kishen, Lalla,	...	406	...	...	...
Dowlat Ram,	...	406	...	...	...
Dussoundee, S. O.,	...	...	...	423	...
Dya Ram, S. O.,	...	...	...	480	...
Doorga Pershad,	...	...	...	496	...
Daly, Mr. J. B.,	...	...	...	629, 835	...
Deacon, Mr. J.,	...	...	...	...	863
Deep Chund, S. O.,	...	...	...	1246	...
E.					
Emam-ood-deen, S. O.,	...	...	405	...	...
Enaitoolla Khan, Meean,	...	406	...	...	...
Emam-ood-deen, Meean,	...	406	...	...	...
Earle, Captain E. L.,	...	...	835	...	...
Elwes, Mr. R. G.,	...	...	968	...	...
Enaitoolla, S. O.,	...	...	...	1081	...
F.					
Flynn, Sergeant M.,	...	...	401	...	...
Fuzzul Hussein, S. S.,	...	...	276	...	...
Fenner, Mr. A.,	...	...	1070	267	...
Fyz Ali Khan, Naib Zilladar,	...	...	...	...	321
Fuzul Shah,	...	406	...	...	...
Fuzul Huq,	...	406	...	...	...
Forbes, Lieut. J. H.,	...	...	...	556	...
Fulton, Captain, J.,	...	...	722, 943	...	...
Furzund Ali, Naib Zilladar,	...	...	...	...	913

NAMES.		Appointments and Postings.	Leave.	Transfers.	Promotions.
Flynn, Mr. P. J.,	..	..	..	943	..
Fuzul Allee,	..	1201	..	..	..
G.					
Gunga Sahai, Sub Overseer,	..	14	..	..	..
Gibbs, Lieut. G. R.,	..	..	301	..	228
Garbett, Mr. H.,	..	263	671, 735	735	..
Gulliver, Major H. W.,	..	308	..	..	..
Gunga Pershaud, Sub Overseer,	..	..	370	..	..
Green, Mr. C.,	..	..	387	..	..
Gair, Lieut. D.,	..	..	862	397	..
Green, Private T.,	..	..	..	397, 682	..
Grice, Mr. P.,	..	..	..	405	..
Gunesh Chunder Roy,	..	406, 480	..	..	..
Gya Pershad, Pundit,	..	406	..	..	..
Goolam Russool, Sub Overseer,	..	..	..	496, 616	..
Gooroo Churn Bose,	..	272	..	..	..
Goopal Chunder Mookerjee,	..	572	..	..	..
Griffiths, Mr. Q. S.,	..	..	..	746	..
Gordon, Mr. W. R. P.,	..	..	..	968	968
Garstin, Lieut. E. C.,	..	..	1002	..	..
H.					
Harrington, Mr. W. B.,	..	32	..	..	..
Hanna, Mr. S.,	..	32	..	50	..
Hutchinson, Captain C. W.,	..	..	70, 228	..	..
Holmes, Lieut. W. B.,	..	..	..	267	..
Hakim Ali, Naib Zilladar,	..	321	..	..	..
Haviland, Mr. R.,	..	430	1162	..	..
Hearne, Mr. J.,	..	532	..	..	..
Higginbottom, Mr. T.,	..	532	..	..	..
Hayward, Sergeant P.,	..	1016	..	..	..
Hurdyal,	..	1202	..	..	..
Hurst, Sergeant I.,	..	..	1202	..	..
I.					
Innes, Major J. J.,	..	320	823	..	441
Issur Chunder Bhuttucharjee,	..	406	..	..	..
Issur Chunder Ghose,	..	406	..	..	..
Ishun Chunder, Sirkar, Probationary Assistant Engineer,	..	1108	..	..	..
J.					
Jadub Chunder Dey, P. A. E.,	..	..	..	..	167
Jhankee Dass, Sub Overseer,	..	..	252	..	..
Jones, Mr. J. G.,	..	405	..	..	..

NAMES.	Appointments and Postings.	Leave.	Transfers.	Promotions.
Jeygopal Puckrasy, ..	405	..	..	..
Jumna Doss, Lalla, ..	406	..	..	..
Jumayat Sing, ..	..	..	..	496, 681, 1180
Jewan Ram, Lalla, ..	572	..	..	..
Jarman, Mr. W., ..	..	722	..	..
Jogindro Chunder Bose, ..	1201	..	..	..
K.				
Keough, Sergeant D., ..	..	..	23, 70, 198	..
Kirwan, Mr. D., ..	..	258, 351, 920	..	..
Kilgour, Mr. G., ..	..	286	..	..
Kalee Churn Dey, ..	405	..	..	..
Kalee Churn Bose, ..	405	..	..	..
Kedar Nath Chowdry, ..	406	..	..	..
Kylas Chunder Chatterjee, ..	406	..	..	..
Kanti Chunder Holdar, ..	406	..	..	..
Kylas Chunder Mookerjee, ..	406	..	..	..
Khooshyed Hoosain, Sub Overseer, ..	..	..	423	..
Khatar Chunder Chatoorjee, ..	572	..	..	..
Kelly, Mr. J., ..	..	722	..	..
Knowles, Mr. T. W., ..	..	823	..	..
Kalee Churn, ..	..	..	..	1180
L.				
Lang, Captain A. M., ..	..	..	267	..
Lovett, Lieut. B., ..	351	..	..	..
Luchmun Dass, Lalla, ..	406	..	..	..
Lulta Pershad, Pundit, ..	406	..	..	..
Lujput Roy, ..	532	..	..	..
Login, Mr. T., ..	..	671	556	..
Lambert, Lieut. P., ..	..	..	1108	1108
Lennox, Mr. P., ..	..	1271	..	..
M.				
Mahomed Unwar, Sub-Overseer, ..	14	..	453	..
Meer Ukhbar Ali, Asst. Accountant,	14	..	..	..
Mackesy, Captain W. H., ...	..	605, 784, 875	79	56, 359
Marriott, Sergeant S. S., ..	..	..	70, 198	..
Marten, Captain T. W., ..	..	70	..	..
Martin, Mr. E. J., ..	..	430, 823, 931	79	..
Mela Ram, Lalla, ..	266, 359, 556	..	..	..
Mungul Sain Lalla, ..	406	..	..	..
Mehtab Rai Lalla, ..	406	..	1201	722
Mehtab Rai Lalla, ..	406	..	..	..
Mulla Mull Lalla, ..	406	..	..	..
Macsween, Lieut. H., ..	..	422	..	..
Medley, Mr. E. B., ..	..	453	..	..
Mossop, Mr. E. W., ..	..	..	505	..
Merrick, Major T. C.. ..	..	757	..	..

NAMES.	Appointments and Postings.	Leave.	Transfers.	Promotions.
McGregor, Mr. D., ..	...	...	...	863
Morton, Mr. E., ..	980	...	...	...
Martindell, Mr. R., ..	...	1108	...	...
Mahomed Byram, Darogah, ..	...	...	1108	...
N.				
Nugent, Mr. S. W., ...	183	...	...	...
Nightingale, Captain C. W., ...	...	198	...	...
Newmarch, Lieut. G., ...	...	320	...	900
Nobin Chunder, Rai, Asst. Actt., ...	387	1002	...	1180
Nobin Kishen Dass, ...	406	...	...	...
Nubi Buksh, Meean, ...	406	...	...	...
Nundoo Mull, ...	406	...	...	...
Nehal Chund, Lalla, ...	406	...	...	...
Nilmonee Chatterjee, ...	406	...	...	...
Nugent, Mr. S. W., ...	...	422	...	...
Narain Doss, Sub Surveyor, ...	496	...	...	...
Narain Doss, Pundit, ...	722	...	...	...
Nimmo, Mr. A. N., ...	849, 876, 886	...	...	...
Nawaboodeen, Naib Zilladar, ...	...	...	...	943
O.				
Oliver, Mr. D., ...	...	23	...	...
Owen, Mr. G. W., ...	...	...	121, 387, 532	...
O'Brien, Mr. P., ...	263	862	...	...
Oldham, Asst. Surgeon C. F., ...	296	...	...	...
Oomrao Singh, Lalla, ...	...	...	...	397, 681
Obey Churn Kitty, ...	572	...	...	...
P.				
Penny, Asst. Surgeon J. C., ...	...	2	...	...
Pott, Colonel S., ...	...	37	...	...
Pershadee Lall, Sub Overseer, ...	...	267	...	...
Perkins, Mr. J. R., ...	405	...	...	...
Prem Churn Sein, ...	405	...	...	...
Poorun Chund, Lalla, ...	406	...	...	...
Purthoo Lall Pundit, ...	406	...	...	...
Page, Mr. J., ...	...	...	441	...
Padday, Lieut. A. C., ...	...	441	...	...
Porter, Sergeant J., ...	...	...	466, 652	...
Palmer, Lieut. R. H., ...	...	511	...	...
Pollard, Captain C., ...	757	...	...	863
Phillips, Mr. W., ...	...	...	...	...
Palmer, Mr. E. C., ...	...	879	...	...
Poornoo Chunder, ...	1202	...		
Q.				
Quin, Captain H. E., ...	...	...	321, 397	...

NAMES.	Appointments and Postings.	Leave.	Transfers.	Promotions.
R.				
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Robertson, Mr. G., ...	..	56	..	..
Ryan, Sergeant J., ...	..	..	79	..
Rigby, Mr. V., ...	..	616, 722	264	..
Robson, Mr. J., ...	..	301	757	..
Reynolds, Mr. H. A., ...	..	..	..	397, 681
Rowcroft, Lieut. H. C., ...	397, 441	..	..	..
Roberts, Mr. J., ...	..	..	405	..
Ram Chunder Hur, ...	405	..	..	..
Ram Dyall, ...	405	..	..	..
Raow, Mr. J. P., ...	405	..	..	..
Ram Koomar Chatterjee, ...	406	..	..	..
Ram Surn, Lalla, ...	406	..	..	..
Roodur Purshaud, ...	406	..	..	..
Ram Taruck Doss, ...	406	..	..	..
Rozario, Mr. A. D., ...	406	968	..	..
Rajah Lal, Sub Overseer, ...	..	...	563	..
Raj Chunder Ghose, ...	..	..	682	..
Robinson, Mr. B., ...	..	..	..	863
Rigby, Colonel H., ...	..	886, 1052, 1081	..	..
Robertson, Lieut.-Colonel A., ...	886, 980, 1052	..	..	..
Romanath Chatterjee, ...	900	..	..	..
Ramsurn Doss, Sub Overseer, ...	..	..	..	943
Rose, Major H., ...	..	..	1246	..
S.				
Smith, Mr. E. J., ...	31	..	..	..
Smaliman, Mr. W., ...	..	..	79	862
Sungum Lall, Sub Overseer, ...	..	..	79	..
Sandilands, Major, ...	183	..	..	..
Shahdeen, Sub Overseer, ...	183	641	..	594
Sim, Captain G. ...	296, 301, 359	258	..	..
Shelverton, Mr. C., ...	..	980	301, 1070	..
Sparling, Mr. E., ...	..	266	..	..
Smithe, Mr. J. D., ...	..	267, 422	..	..
Stainforth, Major F. G., ...	..	..	321, 496	..
Swinton, Lieut. G., ...	..	332	..	..
Symms, Mr. J., ...	..	332	..	..
Speir, Mr. F., ...	405	..	..	..
Semple, Mr. J., ...	406	..	..	629
Sorabjee, ...	406	..	..	..
Shama Churn Hur, ...	406	..	..	..
Shree Kalee Roy, ...	406	..	..	..
Suroop Chunder Mookerjee, ...	406	..	..	..
Sham Doss Lalla, ...	406	..	..	..
Sirda Singh Bhaee, ...	406	..	..	..
Sirdar Alli, ...	406, 629	..	..	722
Suroda Pershad Bhutacharjee, ...	406	..	..	..
Sheo Pershad Lall, Asst. Engr., ...	..	..	423	..
Soondur Sing, Sub Overseer, ...	453	..	..	..
Sita Nath Mittra, ...	..	..	..	496, 681, 1180
Sham Dass, Lalla, ...	629	..	..	..
Saheen Dass, Lalla, ...	757	..	..	..
Smith, Mr. E., ...	..	..	..	862
Srenauth Chutterjee, ...	1201	943	..	..

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Sree Nauth, ...	1180	..	..	..
T.				
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Tyluck Nath Gungolee, ...	406	..	..	..
Teeling, Sergeant R. B., ...	..	1221	563	..
Trevor, Lieut. E. A., ...	..	1070	585, 735	..
Tarraunt, Sergeant E., ...	..	..	735	..
Taylor, Sergeant W., ...	..	..	757	..
U.				
Ukbur Ali, ...	405	..	..	..
Uttum Chund, Lalla, ...	406	757	..	..
Unwar Ali, Mirza, ...	406	..	..	..
Unnoda Pershaud Mittra, ...	406	..	..	..
Umbica Churn Mittra, ...	406	..	..	..
V				
Veroo Mull, Lalla, ...	406	..	..	..
W.				
Woomacant Mookerjee, Asst. Acct., ...	..	..	14, 387	[illegible]
Wright, Mr. J., ...	183	..	..	..
Walsh, Sergeant J., ...	..	..	198	..
Westmorland, Lieut. J. P., ...	286, 293	..	..	..
Wade, Mr. H., ...	359	..	..	..
Wade, Mr. W., ...	405	..	..	..
Wooma Churn Ghose, ...	406	..	..	943
Wuzeer Khan, ...	406	1204	876	..
Wilkinson, Mr. W., ...	..	413	..	..
Whayman, Mr. J., ...	..	..	423	..
Wuzeer Ali, Sub Overseer, ...	..	..	453	..
Warrand, Major W. E., ...	556	..	..	..
Woma Churn Chuckerbutty, ...	572	..	..	..
Woma Churn Sain, ...	722	..	..	..
Willson, Mr. T., ...	..	735	..	..
Woma Churn Chatterjee, ...	784, 1202	..	..	..
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Z.				
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NOTIFICATIONS BY SUPREME GOVERNMENT.

SUPPLEMENT.

NOTICES AND ADVERTISEMENTS.

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PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

BY AUTHORITY.

VOL. VII. LAHORE, SATURDAY, 3RD JANUARY, 1863. No. 1.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The 2nd January, 1863.

Leave.

No. 3.—The Reverend A. Robinson, Assistant Chaplain of Dera Ismail Khan, has obtained leave of absence for two months, preparatory to applying for sick leave to Europe, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Transfer.

No. 4.—Lieutenant F. C. Bewsher, Assistant Commissioner, is re-transferred from the Mooltan to the Dera Ghazee Khan district.

The 3rd January 1863.

Leave.

No. 5.—Native Doctor Moorly Ram, attached to the Jail Hospital at Sirsa, has obtained privilege leave for two months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The following extracts from the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th December 1862 are published for information :—

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 18th December 1862.

No. 1117 *of* 1862.—The services of Captain F. M. H. Forbes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 1119 *of* 1862.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on private affairs :—

Assistant Surgeon Robert Parker, M. D., of the Medical Department, ...	For three years, under the old Regulations.

The following extracts from the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th December 1862, are published for general information :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 7342.

Fort William, the 22nd December 1862.

Notification—Mr. Charles Edward Chapman, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough for a period of three years from the date of embarkation.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 40G.

Fort William, the 19th December 1862.

Notification.—The following Extract from a

Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 186 of 1862, dated the 31st October, is published for general information:—

PARA. 13.—The modification proposed by you in Section VIII of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules is approved, and the 2nd Clause may therefore be amended as follows:—

"The leave granted under this section, if taken in India, will be computed from the date of the absentee's quitting his post to the date of his return thereto, and, if taken to Europe or beyond Indian limits, from the date of the sailing of the vessel on which the absentee may embark from the port nearest his station to the date of his arrival at the same on his return to duty. A second leave of the same description cannot be taken till the expiration of six years from the date of return to duty from a former leave. No portion of the salary allowed to be drawn will be claimable till the absentee shall have returned to his duty."

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 20th December 1862.

No. 1126 *of* 1862.—The services of Major B. T. Reid, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

(True extracts)

R. H. DAVIES,
Secy. to Government Punjab.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The 24th December, 1862.

Leave.

No. 5507.—Assistant Surgeon J. C. Penny, in medical charge of the Baree Doab Canal establishments, at Madhopore, is allowed one month's privilege leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

ROBERT MACLAGAN, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Secy. to Govt. Punjab,
Pub. Works Dept.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

ERRATUM.

In Quarterly General Statement of Small Cause Courts published in *Punjab Gazette* of 10th December 1862, instead of 378 cases dismissed on default and 34 cases decided on merits, for the Lahore Court, read 34 cases dismissed on default and 378 cases decided on merits.

J. W. SMYTH,
Personal Asst., for Judicial Commr.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 24th December, 1862.

No. 4465.—Bissonath, Assistant Patrol, Sirsa Customs line, is promoted from the 2nd grade, on rupees 125, to the 1st grade, on rupees 150 per mensem, with effect from the 18th November 1862.

F. E. MOORE,
Persl. Asst., for Finl. Commr. Punjab.

AUDIT AND ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 1083 A.

From the Hon'ble E. DRUMMOND, *Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department; to J. I.* HARVEY, *Esquire, Officiating Auditor General of India, Financial Department, Fort William, Council Chamber, the 5th December* 1862.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1112, dated 13th November 1862, reporting on the different modes observed in the several Presidencies and Administrations of exhibiting in the public accounts the refund of Magisterial Fines; and proposing that a uniform course be in future adopted throughout India of crediting such Fines under X. "Law and Justice," and of debiting the refunds under "A. Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks," such refunds being made under competent Judicial authority, and the audit of the Civil Pay Master being in your opinion unnecessary.

2. In reply, I am to observe that the course proposed by you appears unobjectionable, and is approved; but as the proceeds of certain fines are by law the property of the Superannuation Fund of the Police Force, any receipts coming under the Rules must be carried to the Police Superannuation Fund under "Deposits." It will, I am to add, be proper to shew in future the "Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks" under two heads, the one giving those which appertain to Revenue proper, which are not charges but simply the difference between gross and net revenue; the other, those which appertain to the other heads of receipt (the charges against which are classified under F.). These details will give the materials for the 2nd column in No. 1 of the Parliamentary Statements.

I have, &c.,
E. DRUMMOND,
[S]ry to the Government of India.

The above is published for the information and guidance of Treasury officers.

R. TAYLOR,
Offg. Dy. Audr. and Acct. General, Punjab.
Lahore, 24th December 1862.

Amount of Supply Bills to be sold at the undermentioned Treasuries, at noon, on Thursday

the 15th January 1863 :—

Peshawur,	25,000	at	2-8-0	per cent.
Rawulpindee,	45,000	at	2-8-0	"
Lahore,	20,000	at	2-0-0	"
Umritsur,	10,000	at	2-0-0	"
Mooltan,	20,000	at	2-0-0	"
Umballa,	30,000	at	1-8-0	"
	1,50,000			

Bidders in even thousands to have the full benefit of Rules III and VI, (vide *Punjab Gazette* of the 1st February 1861,) but if the whole amount offered for sale is not taken up by them, bills in even hundreds may be granted (on the sale day only) for the remainder, to applicants, at the lowest rate of discount given to any purchaser of bills, in even thousands.

Bills in excess of these amounts will on no account be granted, but in cases where the full amount of bills is not drawn at a discount, supply bills at par may be granted on other days to make up the amount under Accountant's Manual, para. 201.

R. TAYLOR,

Offg. Depy. Audr. and Acct. Genl. Punjab.

Government servants resident at stations of districts in which Supply Bills on Calcutta are not sold, may apply to the officer in charge of the nearest selling Treasury, stating the amount of the Bills they require.

2. The officer in charge of the selling Treasury will instruct one of his subordinates to bid for the Bills, and send by the same day's post a memo. of the purchases made, and the rate of discount, to the applicants.

3. The applicants will forthwith pay into their own Treasury the net amount of their purchases (*i.e.*, the equivalent of the Bills less the discount at which they sold), and remit to the selling Treasury by a Public Service Transfer Receipt.

4. The selling Treasury will credit the full amount of the Supply Bill, and debit the discount under " F. IX, Miscellaneous," transmitting the Bill by post, on the public service, to the purchasers.

C. E. CHAPMAN,

Offg. Dy. Audr. and Acc. Genl. Punjab.

Lahore, 8th August 1862.

without accident of any kind.

A fee of 8 annas, for 24 hours occupancy, of these 3 houses, is demanded from each European traveller; but the number of such travellers on these roads being limited, in the opinion of the Local Committee they are not justified in applyin for the appointment of permanent Khidmutgars.

F. HARINGTON,
Secy. to Local Committee.

NOTICE.

Accommodation for European travellers has been provided at the following places in the Shahpore district:—

On Lahore and Derah Ismail Khan Road.

1. At *Bhagtanwalla*, 31 miles east from Shahpore, and 21 from Pindee Bhuttian, a serai with two rooms for Europeans.

2. At *Khoshab*, 7 miles west from Shahpore, on right bank of the Jhelum, a bungalow available for European travellers.

3. At *Mitha Towanah*, 24 miles west from Shahpore, a staging bungalow.

4. At *Adi Surgul*, 39 miles west of Shahpore, a staging bungalow.

Besides the above, Seraies with accommodation for European travellers will be completed within the next five months, at the following stages:—

Talibwala, 45 miles east from Shahpore, on right bank of Chenab.

Mitha Luk, 21 ,, east from ditto,

Dreyma, 11 ,, east from ditto,

On the road from Goojrat via Dinga, Shahpore, Saiwal and Jhung to Mooltan.

1. At *Phera*, 30 miles north of Shahpore, a large bungalow available for European travellers.

2. At *Shahpore*, a dak bungalow, ditto ditto.

3. *Saiwal*, 22 miles south of Shahpore, a Serai with rooms for Europeans.

And during the next five months a large Serai with European accommodation will be completed at Miânee, 40 miles north of Shahpore and 7 miles from Pind Dadun Khan.

During the same period a Serai will be constructed at Kothâla (Khoord) on the road from Lahore via Ramnuggur to Pind Dadun Khan, 10 miles from Kothala Sheikhan, in the Goojrat district (where a serai exists), and about the same distance from Miânee.

In the Serais the rooms for European travellers are clean and well ventilated. Arrangements are being made to provide them with every necessary.

T. W. MOORE,
Secretary to Local Committee.

Shahpore, December 15th 1862.

NOTICE.

The Serai accommodation for European travellers in the Loodiana district is as follows:—

1. On the Umballa road at Kunna, 27 miles from Loodiana, one room.

2. Ditto at Douraha (Putiala territory), 13 miles from Loodiana, one room.

3. On the Kalka road at Sumrala, 21 miles from Loodiana, one room.

4. On the Ferozepoor road at Jugraon, 23 miles from Loodiana, two rooms.

5. Ditto at Dakha, 11 miles from Loodiana, one room (*not finished yet*).

By order of Judicial Commissioner,

W. McNEILE,
Deputy Commissioner.

Loodiana, 20th December 1862.

NOTICE.

Serai accommodation for travellers has been provided at the following stages in the Jhung district:—

At *Bugree*, 11 miles from Jhung, a 3rd class Serai without room for European travellers. A Police Bungalow at a distance of 5 miles between Bugree and Kaim, on the main road to Mooltan.

At *Shorkote*, 10 miles from Kaim, 1st class Serai with room for European travellers on the main road.

Jhung Khass, suddur station, 1st class Serai with room for European travellers.

At *Bhowana*, 29 miles from Suddur, 1st class Serai with room for European travellers, on Wuzeerabad road.

At *Chiniot*, 19 miles from Bhowana, 1st class Serai with room for European travellers, on Wuzzeerabad road.

At *Gupnee*, 23 miles from sudder, 1st class Serai with room for European travellers, on Googaria road.

At *Summundree*, 17 miles from Gupnee, 1st class Serai with room for European travellers, on Googaira road.

At *Bhumb*, 20 miles from suddur, 1st class Serai with room for European travellers, on Shahpoor road.

At *Boranwalee*, 15 miles from suddur, 1st class Serai with room for European travellers, under construction on the road to railway station.

At *Uthareh Huzaree*, 17 miles from suddur, 1st class Serai with room for European travellers, on Dera Ismail Khan road.

In all the Serais the rooms for European travellers are clean and airy: provided with chicks and furnished with carpets, tables, chairs, and beds.

No Khidmutgars have as yet been entertained, nor cooking utensils &c. provided.

W. M. LANE,
Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

Jhung 18th December 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that small burial grounds have been formed in the rear of the encamping grounds on the line of grand trunk road in the district of Kurnal.

In the event of soldiers, or other persons, dying

on the rch or it is requested that their remainsay be in these gounds; intimation the fa particulars being at the same to com d to the Deputy Commissioner of Kur

R. Eliot.

Commissioner Kurnal,

Kurna 0th D 862.

TICE.

Is eby git small Burial Grounds have en for the right rear of the encamping grou he district of Rohtuck.

In e even ldiers, or other persons, dying the r journey, it is requested that ir remay be interred in these groun, intim the fact, with particulars, being the me communicated to the Secry Loca Committee Rohtuck. A cemey also e Rohtuck.

C. W. Lennox,

Local Fund Committee.

Rohk, 23rd er 1862.

OTICE.

Ammodat European travellers has been provided following stages in the Jullundr distri

Phillore s from Loodhiana, on the bank of utlej, and on the Grand Trunk Road, serai with two rooms for European trav

Phugwara the territory of the Rajah of Kapoorthulla miles from Phillore, on the Grand Trunk a large serai with one room for European ers.

Dokoha, les from the Phugwara serai, and mile fr lundhur cantonments, on the Grand Trunk, a large serai with two rooms for European lers.

Kirtar miles from Jullundhur city, on the Grand Trunk Road, a large serai with two rooms for European travellers.

Adump the road from Jullundhur to Hoshiarpoor miles from Jullundhur, a large serai with a for European travellers.

Girana the territory of the Raja of Kapoorthul miles from the serai at Kirtapoor, and iles from the Ferry at Wuzeer Bhur on the Grand Trunk Road, a large serai with two room European travellers.

At Bungeh miles from Phugwara, on the road from Julhur to Simla, a large serai with one room for European travellers.

At *Nawash*, 8 miles from Bungeh on the Simla road, ge serai with a room for European travelle

The rooms European travellers in the serais clean and ; they are provided with chicks, s, and sp, sufficient for two persons, at oha, Phi, and Kirtarpore; also khidmut, who w furnish provisions at moderate s.

A payment of 4 annas is demanded from each person occupying one of the European travellers' rooms for 24 hours or under.

Charles W. Watts,

Secy. to Local Committee.

NOTICE.

Wanted at Hoshiarpoor a Treasury Clerk, salary Rs. 100. Address, with certificates of former service, to

Capt. Ralph Young,

Deputy Commissioner.

Hoshiarpoor, 22nd Decr. 1862.

NOTICE.

Required a second Clerk for the Deputy Commissioner's office Mooltan, on a salary of rupees 100 per mensem.

A thorough knowledge of the new system of accounts is indispensable.

Applications with testimonials of character to be forwarded prepaid to the undersigned.

H. C. VanCortlandt,

Deputy Commissioner.

Mooltan, 16th December 1862.

Notice is hereby given that, from and after the 1st January next, all consignments of treasure shipped on board the steamers belonging to the Indus Steam Flotilla Company plying on the Indus, will be charged for at the following rates:

Kotree to Sukkur, or vice versâ, and intermediate stations, ... 7 annas per cent.

Sukkur to Mooltan and intermediate stations, ... 7 annas per cent.

Kotree to Mooltan, ... 14 annas per cent.

E. Blandford,

Commissioner in Sind.

24th December 1862.

GOVT. TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Contracts for Timber.

With reference to advertisement of the 20th ultimo, tenders are now invited for the supply of 2000 "chiel" wood posts, from 4 to 6 inches square, and not less than 14 feet long: the same to be delivered at the horse chowkees on the main road between Lahore and Mooltan by the 20th February 1863. Further particulars can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

A. B. Bailey,

Supdt. Telegraphs, Punjab Circle,

Lahore, 2nd January 1863.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Tenders are invited for the construction of 2 small pucca bridges, and metalling a portion

of the road beyond the Tuxalee Gate of the city of Lahore. Tenders to state the time within which the works will be finished. Form of Tender can be obtained at the Executive Engineer's office at Meean Meer.

Tenders will be received up to the 10th proximo.

HUGH ROSE, *Major*,
Executive Engineer Lahore Division.
Meean Meer, 27th December 1862.

NOTICE.

The vacancy in the office of the Executive Engineer Hill Roads Division is filled up. All applicants to consider this a reply to their applications.

C. W. NIGHTINGALE,
Executive Engineer Hill Roads.
Simla, 24th Dec. 1862.

NOTICE.

Public officers who are allowed to use the Punjab Government Gazette for the publication of their official notifications, are requested to take notice that Wednesdays and Saturdays are the publishing days, and that matter intended to appear in the Gazette should always be forwarded early on the day preceding that of publication.

AGRI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

LIST OF YOUNG TREES READY FOR TRANSPLANTING.

Latin name.	*Hindustanee or English name.*
Casuarina Muricata.	
Acacia Arabica.	Babool.
Cathartocarpus fistula.	Ambaltas.
Stillingia sebifera.	Chinese tallow tree.
Tamarix indica.	Ferash tamarisk.
Pongamia glabra.	Papree.
Salix tetrasperma.	Laila.
Salix Babylonica.	Weeping Willow.
Bauhinea variegata.	Kuchinar.
Psidium pyriferum.	Amrud or Guava.
Phyllanthes emblica.	Wola.
Morus nigra.	Tut, desee.
Morus sinensis.	Tut, Chin ke.
Morus multicaulis.	Tut, Cashmeree.
Mangifera indica.	Aum.
Pentaptera.	Tumba.
Citrus aurantium.	Narungee.
" " variety.	Suntara.
Citrus limonium.	Metha nimbu.
Citrus acida.	Kagzee nimbu.
Punica granatum.	Anar.
Cydonia vulgaris.	Behee.

SHRUBS.

Hibisicus Matabilis and Rosa sinesis.
Lagerstrœmea indica.
Rose trees of several kinds.
Bassia latifola.
Lausonia inemis men
Nerium odorm Oloar

HOT WEEDS.

Fl

Pentapetes Ploenicia.
Balsam.
Ipomea, blue.
" white.
" red.
" black.
Zinnia, yellow.
Zinnia, rose.
Datura.
Ipomea, yellow.

Veg

Small round tomatœ.
White Bangun.
Large Tomatœ.
Geah toree.
Squash, American seed.
Kuddoo, Punjab.
Hulwa kuddoo.
Kurrela.
Paluk.
Sem.
Beandee Toree.

T. ROWN,
ry Secreta

STEAM NO

Consequent on the remova head qurs of the Superintendent Inlan gation Pub, to Sukkur, the communicati steamers o upper Indus will be susp until fur notice.

W. H. PTON,
Supdt. Inland ..tion Punja
Mithunkote, 17th November 1

JUST PUBLHED.
MANUA
OF THE
COURTS OF SMA CAUSE
FOR THE PUN.

Compiled under the orders of Judicial Co missioner of the Punjab, by T. Thrnton, Es Judge of the Lahore Court of ll Causes

Copies obtainable from th Superintende Punjab Government Press. P. R. 5 per co

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NOTICE.

With reference to the Kuie Commi sariat Office Notice No. 6, of 1st Decemb 1862. Tenders for the suppl of Meat (Be and Mutton) will not be recei until furthe notice.

J. I.,
Deputy Asst. Com. General.
Kussoulie, 22nd Dec. 1862.

COMMISSARIAT.

No. 11.

[illegible] Executive Commissariat officer, Ferozepore, up to 4 P. M. 2nd February 1863, and opened by him at his office on the following day [illegible] presence of all parties who [illegible], for the supply, by contract, of the articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

2. No Tenders will be received [illegible] on forms obtainable [illegible]
3. Tenders are to be superscribed with "Tenders for "
4. Tenders offered after the hour named in this advertisement will be rejected.
5. Tendering [illegible] with the tender Civil Treasury Receipt for the requisite earnest money.
6. Parties tendering for any assortment of articles [illegible] for each and every article embraced within that assortment.

No. of tenders separately invited.	Name of articles.	Period for which contract is invited.	Aggregate quantity probably deliverable during the contract.	Where and to whom articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of earnest money.	Security to be deposited for contract.	Quality of supply.
1	Bread, ...	From 1st May 1863 to 30th April 1864.	Station, 4,06,992lbs. Command and District, as required.	At Ration Stands, Barrack and Hospital, at Station, District, and on Command.	As required, half an hour before sun-rise.	Rupees 1,000.	10 per cent on estimated annual outlay.	First quality, equal to that supplied to officers' mess; subject to approval of Executive Commissariat officer.
	Biscuit, ...		As required.					

Ferozepore, 22nd December 1862.

H. MILLS, *Major*,

Sub Assistant Commissary General.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

No. 15.

1.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the Commissariat officer Mooltan up to 4 P. M. of the 15th day of January 1863, and opened by him at his office at noon on the following day in the presence of all parties who may be pleased to attend, for the supply by contract of the articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

2.—No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Executive officer.

3.—Tenders are to be superscribed with " Tenders for "

4.—Tenders offered after the hour named in this advertisement will be refused.

5.—Tenderers must lodge with their Tenders the requisite earnest money by Treasury Receipt, or Government Promissory notes.

6.—Parties may tender for each and any of the stations separately or otherwise.

7.—Separate Tenders must be furnished for the articles under each class.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders separately invited.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Period for which contract is invited.	Aggregate quantity probably deliverable during the contract.	Where and to whom articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of earnest money.	Security to be deposited for contract.	Quality of supply.	REMARKS.
1	Rewaree Camels, ...	From 1st May 1863 to 30th April 1864.	*Camels.* At Graze, 30 Mooltan Station, 137	For Mooltan Moveable Column.	When required.	Mooltan Station and Command, Rs. 60 At Graze, „ 150	10 per-cent. on estimated annual outlay.	Strong and serviceable.	

W. HOGG,

Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Mooltan, 18th December 1862.

Expenditure incurred in purchase and preparation of materials and transport to Madhopore, ...	1,098 13 5
Cost of packing goods at Lahore, ...	121 13 6
Cost incurred in shipping goods at Kurrachee, ...	96 6 0
Total,	1,317 0 11

For this expenditure I have the honor to solicit the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

11.—The thanks of His Honor are justly due to Major Lake, who orginated the experiment, and to all those who lent their aid in carrying it out; and Messrs. Donolly and Co. of Kurrachee deserve credit for the interest they have evinced in the matter.

Statement of charges incurred in purchase and carriage of Hemp, Borax, and Iron transmitted from Kangra to England.

100 Maunds hemp, @ 2-8 a maund, ...		250 0 0	
270 coolies for conveying do. @ 0-1-4=	22 8 0		
309 Coolies for do: @ 2 as	38 10 0		
		61 2 0	
160 Mds. 32 srs. Hemp @ 2 Rs. per Md. ...		321 9 8	
Carriage of do. @ Rs. 1-4 a maund, ...		201 0 0	
			833 11 8
12 Mds. 16 srs. Borax, (reduced by refining to 6 Mds. 3 srs.), @ 4-0-8 ...		50 9 0	
Carriage, refining, cloth bags, &c. ...		8 13 3	
		59 6 2	
Deduct realized by sale of refuse borax, ...		1 8 0	
			57 14 3
Carriage of 106 Mds. 17 srs. 4 chs. Hemp and Borax from Piprowla to Madhopore, @ 8 annas per Md.			53 3 6
28 Mds. of Iron @ 5 per maund, reduced to 17 maunds in working at Madhopore, ...		140 0 0	
Conveying do. from Piprowla to Madhopore, @ 8 annas a maund, ...		14 0 0	
			154 0 0
			1,098 13 5
Packing and transport charges at Lahore, as per voucher annexed; amount paid from Flax operation account, ...			121 13 6
Charges at Kurachee as per memo. annexed from Messrs. Donolly and Co. ...			96 6 0
		Total Rupees,	1,317 11 0

Three vouchers annexed. Amount advanced by Deputy Commissioner Kangra not yet adjusted.

LAHORE,
The 8th June 1860.

COPY of a letter from the Financial Commissioner's Office dated 18th July 1860, No. 654, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of Punjab.

In this office letter No. 522 dated 18th ultimo, a report was submitted to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor on the result of the experimental export of certain flax and hemp from Kangra to England. With this consignment, 17 maunds of iron, and 6 maunds of borax from the same district, and 2 seers of wool, the produce of imported and half bred merino rams, were also forwarded. I have now the honor to afford further information received by Messrs. J. L. Donolly and Co., from their home agents, respecting the trial of the iron, and sale of the other articles.

2.—The pecuniary results of the sale proceeds of the flax, hemp, borax, and wool at Dundee, was as follows :—

	£.	S.	D.	£.	S.	D.	R.	A.	P.
BORAX, ...	7	9	0						
Deduct chages of shipment from Kurrachee to date of sale,	1	11	8	5	17	4	58	10	8
Hemp and Flax, ...	50	9	10						
Damaged Flax and Wool, ...	2	5	0						
	52	14	10						
Deduct charges as above, ...	37	3	0	15	11	10	155	14	8
Net proceeds, ...				21	9	2	214	9	4

ABSTRACT.	£.	S.	D.	R.	A.	P.
Gross sale proceeds, ...	60	3	10	601	15	6
Charges, ...	38	14	8	387	6	2
Net proceeds, ...	21	9	2	214	9	4

This balance of Rupees 214-9-4 is in the hands of Donolly and Co., who have to receive from it Rupees 96-6, on account of expenditure incurred by them at Kurrachee in shipping the cargo, as noted in the account current rendered with the letter of the 28th ultimo above quoted.

3.—The original cost of the borax in Kangra was Rupees 4-0-8 per maund, or Rupees 113-2-10 per ton; it sold at Dundee for £ 35, or say Rupees 350 per ton. Messrs. Donolly and Co. state that its quality was highly approved of, and they offer to take a few hundred tons of the article themselves, if it can be procured at reasonable rates.

4.—The Hemp, which cost Rs. 2 and 2-8 a maund in Kangra, or, say on an average Rs. 63 per ton, brought £ 17-3 at Dundee, or Rupees 171-8 per ton. The flax (produced at Indowra) as before reported, sold at a higher rate than any previous despatch of that article, viz., £ 53-6 and £ 54-6 per ton (or Rupees 533 and Rs. 543) having been obtained for it.

5.—Through the "*Mercia*" having experienced bad weather on her voyage, a portion of the hemp and flax, and all the wool sent, were damaged, and it was found necessary to dispose of them by public auction, for whatever they would bring. The probable value of the wool, however, is rated at 10½d. to 13½d. per lb.

6.—The iron sent has been tested at the Atlas Works of Messrs. Sharp, Stewart and Co. of Manchester, and by Messrs. Lloyd, Foster and Co. of Wednesbury. At the former manufactory, while the best English iron yielded at a pressure of about 56,600 lbs to the square inch, the Kangra iron, in the state in which it was sent, required a force of 61,300 lbs per square inch to break it; while the same iron, hammered in Manchester, sustained a pressure of 71,800 lbs to the square inch *before it gave way*. The above results must be deemed highly satisfactory, and *clearly* indicative of the excellency of the iron. Messrs. Lloyd, Foster and Co. describe the metal to be "of a pure charcoal manufacture, quite equal to any of the usual makes of that description imported into England." Messrs. Sharp, Stewart and Co. consider the iron to be similar in quality to Yorkshire iron. They offer the following information as to the shape in which they think it should be imported from the Punjab, and the prices it would probably fetch in England :—

Shapes in which it should be imported.	*Price it would probably bring per ton.*
Round bars, 1 to 2½ inches in diameter.	£17.
Plates, from ¼ inch to ¾ inch thick.	£21, which increases in proportion to weight of plate, the sizes of plates being according to requirements of user.
Angle iron, from 2 to 3½ inches and ¼ to ⅜ in thickness.	£19.
Axles—according to specification of purchaser.	About £18.

The Kangra iron sent home has not been put up to sale yet; but considering that it costs 5 Rs. per maund, or Rupees 140 (£14) per ton in Kangra, it would not be remunerative unless higher rates than the above could be obtained for it;—5 Rupees a maund through for iron, in the hills in which it is procured, appears a high rate, it could probably be obtained much cheaper.

Experiment on the ultimate strength of wrought Iron bars of various manufacture at the Atlas works in November and December 1859.

S. Means Sharp, Stewart, and Co.'s best hammered scrap.

C. Ditto ditto, charcoal, ditto.

P. Ditto Punjab, as sent from India.

P. H. Ditto ditto hammered in Manchester.

NOTE.—All these specimens had the fibre lengthwise, and were annealed at the Atlas works before testing.

Description.	Section.	Sectional Diminution.		Greatest extension.	Breaking weight in lbs.	Equal to lbs. per square inch.	Date.
		In width.	In thickness.				
S.	1 inch by ½ bore,	1/8	3/32	9/16	27,552	55,104	Novr. 28, '59
S.	1 inch by ½ bore,	1/8	1/16	9/16	28,056	56,112	...
S.	1 inch by ½ bore,	1/4	1/8	9/16 full	29,184	58,184	...
				Average,	28,233	56,466	
C.	1 inch by ½	3/16	1/16	9/16 bore	29,316	58,632	...
C.	1 inch by ½	1/4	1/8	9/16	28,056	56,112	...
C.	1 inch by ½	3/16	1/8	9/16	27,636	55,272	...
				Average,	28,336	56,672	...
P.	13/16 inch by ⅝	1/32	1/32	½ bore	29,120	58,240	Dec. 7, 1859.
P.	13/16 inch by ⅝	1/32	0	½	30,688	61,376	...
P.	13/16 inch by ⅝	1/16	1/16	½	32,144	64,288	...
				Average,	30,650	61,300	...
P H.	1 inch by ½	1/16	1/32	½	36,064	72,128	Dec. 2, 1859,
P H.	1 inch by ½	3/32	1/16	½	34,328	68,656	Dec. 7, 1859.
P H.	1 inch by ½	1/8	1/16	½ full	37,352	74,704	...
				Average,	35,913	71,826	...

(Sd.) SHARP, STEWART, AND CO.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 28TH JANUARY, 1863.

CASHMERE SILK CULTIVATION.

From Percy W. Powlett, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner, Goojranwalla, to the Commissioner and Superintendent Lahore Division, No. 490, *21st November* 1862.

In accordance with your letter No. 349, dated 25th October, desiring me to detail what information I had gathered regarding silk culture in Cashmere, I have the honor to state as follows :—

1. In Cashmere the houses where the silk worms are kept do not differ from the dwelling places of the inhabitants; indeed, in many instances the raisers and their families live under the same roof with the worms. The single spacious loft which ordinarily constitutes the upper storey of the houses occupied by the lower orders in the valley, is generally the principal breeding room. The silk raisers (*vernac.* kirm kash) are not confined to the production of silk, but are either agriculturists or shawl weavers besides. One individual has not usually charge of more worms than are sufficient to produce 30 seers of silk. The eggs begin to hatch about the middle of April, and during the first few weeks of the worm's existence an untimely fall of snow frequently injures the owner's prospects; this year a fall in May did much mischief. Drought, as it affects the yield of mulberry leaves, is no less baneful, and last year caused great loss. It is satisfactory to know that the interests of the Punjab silk raiser can never suffer from unseasonable cold, and he will thus have an advantage over his brother of Cashmere.

2. I was informed that for some years past there have been unfavourable seasons in Cashmere, but I could not discover that there was any known disease among the worms; undue cold or drought and the difficulty of procuring coolies to collect leaves were the causes assigned. Paucity of labourers is a serious obstacle to silk cultivation in Cashmere; in addition to causing the worms to be insufficiently fed, it must occasion a want of proper cleanliness. The importance of this last, however, is not fully appreciated by the raisers.* I believe the difficulty of obtaining coolies will be usually less severely felt in the Punjab.

* I found that many raisers removed the accumulation of dirt and dried twigs (the leaves are not detached when given to the worms) only after each of the 4 skin castings, and then probably more for the sake of those worms which in their torpid state tumble down among the rubbish and would be unable to extricate themselves, than with a view to cleanliness.

3. In the plains the worms exist for 38 or 40 days only before they begin to spin; but in Cashmere, owing to the comparative coldness of the climate, they live nearly twice as long. This then is a third advantage over Cashmere that the Punjab possesses, for the expense of attendance will of course be in proportion to the length of the worm's life, and I presume the same is true of the quantity of food consumed. Round Sreenagar the spinning seemed to be at its height at the beginning of July.

4. A fourth advantage the Punjab may have will be superior winding (the Peshawur and Bokhara winding even is far better than the Cashmere), and a fifth and the greatest of all will be an immunity from an oppressive silk duty, and a harassing interference on the part of the Government.

5. No particular precautions against cold are necessary for preserving the eggs during the winter; they are usually kept in an earthen vessel, with the mouth of it secured; (of course the vessel must not be placed anywhere near a fire, otherwise the eggs will hatch). A depôt then in the hills for Punjab silk raiser's eggs, which cannot be kept in the plains without injury during the hot weather, will not present any difficulty. I do not speak confidently, but as far as I can make out, excepting that mulberry leaves are procurable free of cost (a boon equivalent to less than half the amount of tax exacted), a greater facility in preserving the eggs is the only decided advantage Cashmere, as a silk raising country, has over parts of the Punjab plains; and this is not a considerable one, for eggs will probably be conveyed to and from the hills for less than one per cent. of their value.

5. I heard of several attempts in Cashmere to raise a second crop of silk during the year, but none had been successful. The failure was attributed to the unfitness of the old mulberry leaf for the young worms. I imagine that the leaf loses its nourishing properties as the season advances.

6. The male or fruitless mulberry (*Khassee*) is in Cashmere the kind most valued for its leaf; which, as has been remarked by Mr. Cope, is due to the leaf's obtaining the share of nourishment which in other varieties is diverted to the fruit. The leaves of the "*Shah tut*" (not the Punjabee "*Shah tut*," but the large, crimson fruit bearing, English mulberry) are said to be bitter, and almost useless for silk worms, though many of us in our younger days have fed a few upon them. The other three kinds (the small black white and purple fruit bearing "*Siyah tut*," "*Chitta tut*" and "*Bara tut*") are all equally valuable I believe, but inferior to "*Khassee*." In Kotihar, the south eastern part of the valley, I saw a plantation of grafted purple mulberries, the leaves of which were very fine.† It had originally been planted for fruit, as there was no lack of trees for leaves in the neighbourhood, but the owner‡ told me that he found silk worms benefitted much by a few feeds from these grafted trees just before spinning. When the worms are young he thought these leaves would be too strong for them, but he had evidently never made experiments with any care. Probably the worms would be strong enough

† I have since seen equally fine ones on grafted trees in the Punjab.

‡ This man had a copy of Mr. Cope's vernacular hints on mulberry cultivation, and on a blank page he had noted some Persian directions from a book of "Hikmat." These enjoined that the worms should never be allowed to see a woman or a man ceremonially unclean. The man's natural respect for "Hikmat" had been somewhat shaken by an asseration in the Persian book that the moths of the silk worm fly, which it is well known they cannot do.

to thrive on the grafted leaf after their first skin casting, and up to that period they would consume but a small amount of food. As the leaf of the grafted tree is more substantial and apparently more nourishing than that of the ungrafted, it will perhaps become the most important.|| I imagine the small (*Khassee*) would be the description selected for grafting on well grown seedlings, as that would add the peculiar virtue of the Khassee to the benefit of grafting.

7. One constantly sees clumps of mulberry trees in Cashmere, but I believe there are no plantations; unless the jungles full of mulberry trees in Kohtihar and elsewhere were originally plantations, but this I think highly improbable. That in the Punjab, mulberry plantations will be profitable, there can be no doubt, unless the advantages I have enumerated are counterbalanced by some great drawback that I have failed to remark.

8. Travellers' works on Cashmere state that the best silk is raised in the pergunnah Kotihar, and I was desirous of ascertaining the reasons; but I could not discover any difference as far as appearance went between the cocoons produced there and those of other places, and the general opinion seemed to be that Kotihar silk was no better in quality than that raised elsewhere; no other pergunnah, however, produces so large a quantity. The three adjacent pergunnahs§ on the right bank of the Jhelum, separated from Kotihar by Martund, are the other principal localities for silk, but it is produced more or less in most parts of the valley.

This was an unfavorable year, so it is scarcely fair to judge of the state of silk cultivation in Cashmere from observations made during it; but I believe it is not as flourishing as it might be.* I understood that 100 maunds was considered a very large out-turn, and that must be below the capabilities of the valley, if all the available mulberry trees were turned to account. Under the depressing revenue system pursued by the Government, it would be strange if the cultivation did not languish; indeed its existence at all, considering the difficulties it has to struggle with, gives one a great idea of its vitality, when once fairly established. The Maharaja† (who, however, cannot be considered to blame for the system, which has been long in vogue,) is the sole master, raiser and manufacturer. He has a Darogha to superintend the silk operations throughout the valley, to whom is known the quantity of eggs in the possession of each individual. When necessary this official assigns places to the several raisers; but, as trees are abundant and there is something like a hereditary right to raise silk in each particular locality, there does not seem to be much disputing about the trees. The principal raisers live in Sreenagar, but they keep establishments in Kotihar and in other parts of the valley. The mulberry trees (or at least their foliage) seem to be the exclusive property of the State; for nobody pays for the leaves he uses. After spinning has commenced, and before it is sufficiently advanced to admit of the removal and concealment of the cocoons, the silk raiser receives a visit from the Darogha's chuprassee, who notes the number and appearance of the rooms containing the worms. The owner cannot, on pain of penalties, disturb the dried mul-

|| It is I believe likely that the country mulberry will be to some extent superseded by the Chinese and Phillippine species introduced by Mr. Cope.

§ Ular, Kourpore, and Dichanpore.

* I am only speaking of the valley of Cashmere; I do not know anything of the state of the cultivation in Jummoo.

† Not long ago the present Maharaja raised the price paid to the raisers for silk, and I believe he has taken pains to extend the cultivation in Jummoo.

berry twigs amongst which the cocoons have been spun, until the chuprassee pays a second visit; the cocoons are then removed in his presence, and a record of their quantity and the amount of silk they should yield, is kept. This the raiser winds or gets wound (if the latter, he pays the winder rupees 1-8 a seer, which takes 8 days to wind), and then delivers it to the Darogha; who, it was complained, is less careful about an accurate record on this occasion than he, or his myrmidons were, on that of noting the quantity of the cocoons. For the silk that the Darogha records, the raisers receive nominally from 12 to 14 Cashmeree rupees per seer, (or from 7-8 to 8-12 of Government money) but 3½ of this (equal to Rs. 2-3) is retained as tax, so that the raiser gets but 6-9 a seer, and that subject to the extortion of the Darogha and his subordinates; while Jaffar, the Goordaspoor raiser, unhampered by Government interference, got this year Rs. 15 a seer for his out-turn, or amply allowing for the price of mulberry leaves, for which a Cashmeree has not to pay, Rs. 13-8 a seer. The specimens of both cocoons and silk that I procured from the Darogha in Cashmere are poor, decidedly inferior to Punjab productions, and the finest cocoons I saw in the breeding houses were not superior to good Umritsur‡ ones.

9. My visits to the silk establishments in the Cashmere valley have enabled me to ascertain the general accuracy of the statements of Jaffar, as published in the *Punjab Gazette*. I had some doubts about the exact truth of his assertion that "600 small trees" would feed worms sufficient to produce 20 seers of silk; for his trees not being in a compact plantation, but scattered over several square miles of country, an error in calculation was easy. I found the same obstacle to an accurate estimate in Cashmere also, but on the whole I am inclined to think Jaffar's statement a fair approximation to the truth, if by small trees are understood trees of 10 years growth in a favourable soil.

10. As the following paragraph from the latest edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* bears upon the general principles to be observed in any extensive scheme of silk cultivation, I venture to transcribe it :—

"The report of a French jury in 1855 makes the following remarks :—' Every day shows
" ' more and more the advantage to the health of the silk worms of breaking up the large es-
" ' tablishments for breeding silk worms, *i. e.*, returning to peasant or small "recoltes," and
" ' on the other hand of improving the reeling of cocoons and throwing of silk, by increasing
" ' the size of establishments for those purposes. It is now incontestible that small separate
" ' growths of cocoons produce more cocoons and of superior quality, while the excellence of
" ' the silk from them is greatly promoted by cessation of domestic reeling.' "

‡ The best cocoons I saw were in a house not far from Sreenagar, and it so happened that the superintendent had been employed in a former year in the silk operations at Umritsur; he told me without being questioned that he raised finer cocoons at Umritsur than those I saw before me.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 4TH FEBRUARY, 1863.

ACCOMMODATION OF TROOPS IN SMALL BUILDINGS.

MEMORANDUM BY THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, PUNJAB, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Quarter Master General's letter No. 2925, *datd* 22*nd July* 1862.

This letter forwarded for my opinion, correspondence regarding certain Barrack and Hospital arrangements at Mean Meer, on which have arisen some questions of general application, viz., 1. the disposition of the rooms for non-commissioned officers, and other side rooms, so as not to interfere with ventilation and other sanitary arrangements, at the same time that the provision for the maintenance of discipline, which is the object of attaching non-commissioned officers' quarters to the soldiers' barracks, shall not be impaired ;—2. the connection of washing rooms with barracks.

The arrangement of the non-commissioned officers' rooms, represented in the sketch in Dr. Linton's letter, doubtless does interfere with ventilation of the main ward of the building more than ordinary verandah rooms of a similar building, yet not, I think, quite to the extent attributed to it.

The profitable and healthful ventilation of a building is not so entirely dependent as there represented on its being directly open, by means of some doors, to the quarter from which the wind blows for the time being. The feeling of active ventilation is more sensible when freely exposed to the direct action of the wind. But ventilation in the most important sense as a sanitary agent is not necessarily more effective in proportion as it is more immediately palpable, nor necessarily defective when a blank corner of the building is to windward. Ventilation, in the sense of effective provision for the escape of tainted air and the admission of fresh, is not so dependent on wind ; indeed may be acting satisfactorily with stillness of ex-

ternal air. No doubt there is a rapid and beneficial clearing out of the air inside a building when the wind blows directly through it, and it is well that this should frequently happen. Barracks are ordinarily placed so that it should do so. But it is scarcely to be considered a defect in the construction of the buildings that it does not do so in certain directions of the wind.

With respect to the connection of washing rooms with barracks :—

The present is an uncomfortable and inefficient arrangement, by which men have to go to an out-house to wash. It is everywhere the experience of those who have looked closely into the matter that it is not sufficient to provide the means of personal cleanliness for the soldier ; they must be provided in such a way that they shall be readily and properly used. The inconvenience is greatly diminished by having a covered passage connecting the wash house with the barrack. But the expense of the building is increased, whilst the arrangement is still left not only an awkward one, but, on the above consideration, not fully answering its purpose. With such arrangements as have hitherto been general, for the washing process itself and the supply of water, it appears unavoidable that the washing room should be thus in an out-building.

It has been urged that to have this fixed washing place within the barrack building itself, or in a portion of the verandah walled off for the purpose, is objectionable. With such a number of men in one barrack as we now have, it would not be consistent with proper sanitary regulations; and at times, it is said, especially at night, the place would be liable to be abused. And it is quite true that any thing like the present washing arrangements within our present barracks would not be free from these objections.

But, 1.—Present washing arrangements can be modified so as to be capable, under proper regulation, of being admitted within barrack verandahs or in some way under the same roof with existing barracks. Brigadier Errington, it will be seen from this correspondence, considers this very desirable. And it has been done with success and approval (as will be further noted presently).

2.—A different mode of providing our barrack accommodation (of which more below) would facilitate both this and other objects of importance affecting the health and welfare of our troops. (This of course does not help us much where barracks of the present construction exist. It might be tried, if approved, where new barracks are required).

The system of fixed metal washing basins, hitherto in most general use, has not been found to act satisfactorily. The use of earthernware washing basins, not fixed, is being extended, and is found much more convenient. At some places there is one basin to four men, at others, each man has his own, for which he is answerable. This latter arrangement is to be preferred. These basins do not need a masonry platform such as that into which the metal ones are built. The most convenient mode of using them is to place them on a wooden bench. On this subject of earthern washing basins, one for each man, and the mode of carrying out the arrangement, I enclose a communication dated 23rd August 1862 from Dr. Goldie Scot, 79th Highlanders, to whom I applied for information on the subject, the matter having received much of his attention, and the plan having been worked for some time with success in that

regiment. Dr. Scot's letter and its accompaniments, extracts from his previous reports and letters on the subject when the regiment was stationed at Meean Meer, contain much important matter connected with these arrangements. Now this plan of earthen washing basins used on a moveable wooden bench or table, is capable of being employed without evil in reserved spaces of barrack verandahs, no permanent masonry walls being required, but a partial screen only. Even the screen is not required for the ordinary washing of the hands and face. But arrangements have also to be provided for washing the body and feet. This demands the separate washing house or a screened portion of verandah. In one regiment in which each man has his own hand-basin, there is also a proportion of large earthen *nánds* for more general ablution. It does not appear that, under proper supervision, these washing arrangements, even in the barrack verandahs, need be attended with evil or inconvenience.

Proper arrangements have to be made for disposing of the water thrown out. Being washing water only, there is no objection to its being carried off in ordinary open drains, or used for gardens, or for watering the ground about the barracks, or the roads.

Where separate washing houses now exist, it is as well they should be used, if they cannot be more profitably turned to other account. The apparatus of pipes, stop-cocks, and basin plugs, &c., where they exist, should be altogether abolished, and large open vessels of clean water provided, from which the men can fill their basins. The more perfectly simple all the arrangements can be made, the better.

Where additional washing places are still required for existing barracks, it appears very desirable to try the plan of providing the men with means of washing, close at hand, where there could be no opening for the temptation to neglect it.

The feature of our present barrack arrangements to which it appears to me attention is required, as principally influencing the health and welfare of such bodies of men as our British regiments, and occasioning some of the chief difficulties in dealing with the above and other arrangements, is the general magnitude of our present barracks, and the large number of men under one roof, and even in one apartment. I feel well assured that one of the most important measures that could be adopted for the well-being of our soldiers would be the reduction of the size of the buildings in which they are now lodged.

There may be in these larger buildings ample superficial and cubical space per man, with every provision for ventilation that the buildings admit of. But the mere circumstance of the number of men to be dealt with and cared for in one building, or one apartment, the number of men breathing together under one roof, introduces certain disadvantages and difficulties, which would be greatly diminished, or not be found at all, if the men were housed in smaller numbers in separate apartments, or still better, in separate buildings.

A short time ago, when it was proposed to provide some additional hospital accommodation at Julundhur, I took the opportunity of desiring the Executive Engineer, before designing the required building, to consult the local medical officers on this suggestion, viz., whether

it would not be better, instead of erecting another large building, corresponding to the wing already built, to provide the required hospital room in separate buildings of more moderate size. It appeared to me that this arrangement possessed several advantages. It admits of the separation, when necessary, of patients suffering frem different classes of disease, and of adapting, in some measure, the interior arrangements to the treatment proper for each. It allows of one part being cleaned, disinfected, re-whitewashed, repaired in any way, without disturbance of the patients occupying the rest, or any interference with their medical treatment. The whole hospital buildings could thus be cleansed or repaired in successive portions without annoyance or inconvenience to any one ; or one part which, from special circumstances, has required it, may be repaired or cleansed without touching the rest, which may not require it ; arrangements which cannot be made where there is just one large building for all. By the use of these separate buildings patients would be in great measure spared the depression caused by the extent of melancholy surroundings in an epidemic, and the frequent witnessing of pain, distress, and death. Again, when damage occurs to a building from fire or other cause, the immediate inconvenience and the total loss might under the arrangement proposed be of very moderate extent ; whilst under the same circumstances, probably nothing would prevent the whole of a large building from suffering alike, involving large immediate inconvenience and large total loss. And further, by the adoption of small buildings, a certain part of the required accommodation, complete in itself, can be provided in comparatively short time and at comparatively small outlay ; which circumstance may often greatly aid in procuring the necessary provision ; whilst the requirements, in time and money, of a large building may greatly defer, or sometimes altogether forbid its execution.

The medical officers, in the instance referred to, united in approving the suggestion. More hospital accommodation being required at Mooltan, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has desired that it should be provided in the manner suggested.

Now the arrangement thus proposed with reference to hospital accommodation, is applicable, with a few differences in the nature of the advantages contemplated, to the general accommodation for the men in health. If infectious or contagious disease occurs in one instance, the whole occupants of the same barrack would generally be exposed to the danger ; which danger, by the use of small buildings, would be confined within comparatively narrow compass. The extent of remedial measures to be adopted would be similarly limited. In small buildings, fire, and damage from other causes, can be more easily met and mastered than in large ones, and preventive measures for the safety of the rest can be carried out with greater facility.

Apart from the consideration of the advantages in the exceptional circumstances of sickness among the occupants, or accident to the buildings, it will be readily seen how greatly all questions of ventilation and other sanitary arrangements are simplified by the use of small buildings for moderate numbers of men. There may often be great room for question, and for wide differences of opinion, whether the provision for ventilation, or lighting, or heating, or cooling, of a large barrack or hospital is or is not satisfactory. Such differences of opinion occur constantly. In a small building these matters become comparatively easy of determination, being reduced within a correspondingly narrow compass.

In particular, the use of small buildings presents facilities in dealing with the two questions which form the immediate subject of the reference now under reply,—ventilation and washing arrangements.

With respect to ventilation—the provision of an adequate supply of fresh air to each

individual—there can be little question that small parties of men, separated from each other by spaces of open air intervening between their dwellings, are more favorably situated than when in close proximity under one roof in a large barrack, although the proportion of superficial ground space as well as of air, be of the full amount, and even more ample in the larger building than in the smaller. There can, I believe, be little doubt that in smaller buildings the men would be more favorably situated for maintenance of health, as well as for prevention of the spread of disease.

Also one of the advantages I would contemplate in the adoption of the small buildings would be the more satisfactory provision for the washing arrangements. The objections, under the present system, to washing at the barracks instead of in separate buildings, arise chiefly from the number of men in each barrack. They can, I consider, in great measure be got over even with our present barracks, in the manner above mentioned. They would disappear altogether in small buildings with limited numbers of men. Washing or bathing rooms might be within the dwellings as in private houses. In the present large barracks, though arrangements can be made for washing in screened portions of verandah, there are certain difficulties in the way of providing rooms for the purpose,—of preserving order and discipline in their use, and of bringing home abuse to the offenders. With the reduced numbers in small buildings these difficulties would not be found.*

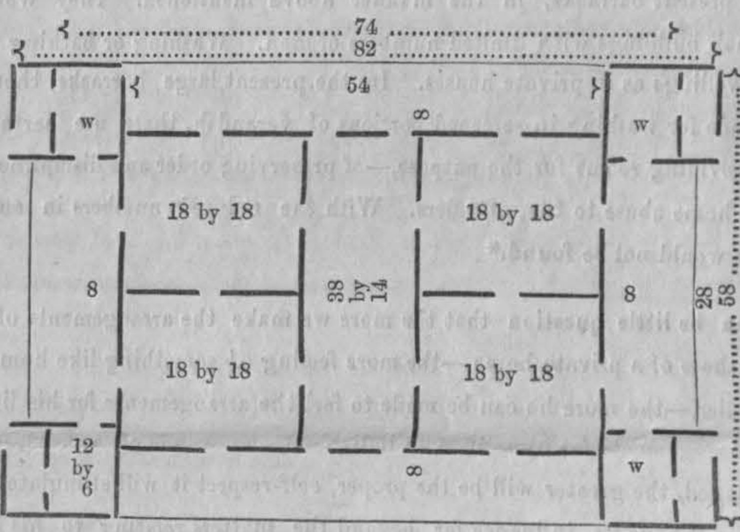
There can be little question that the more we make the arrangements of barrack life approximate to those of a private home,—the more feeling of something like home comfort we can give the soldier,—the more he can be made to feel the arrangements for his life in barracks *to be personal arrangements for himself as an individual, not as one of a herd*,—the more all this can be managed, the greater will be the proper self-respect it will stimulate and support, a feeling which will have its influence far beyond the matters relating to his bodily health, and his personal comfort and appearance. I believe that the direct and indirect moral influences would be most important. It would be like assigning the private soldier a higher social position than he has at present. Now there is scarcely a more important principle in dealing with human beings of average intelligence and possessed of a moral sense, than that of treating them like what we would desire them to be. The question of the size of our barracks may appear a very small matter in connection with so large a question of practical morals as this, but I feel well convinced it is not. I believe that a very appreciable influence on the general habits of the soldier would be found to result from providing him with this kind of accommodation, under proper management. The accommodation of private unmarried soldiers cannot be altogether assimilated to the household arrangements of private life; but it can be made to approach to it, and to embrace many of its important features.

The kind of building to carry out the above views might be something like that represented in the accompanying sketch plan, having 12 men in three rooms and a non-commissioned officer in a fourth, with a central dining and sitting room; washing rooms for

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* In the Report and evidence on "Barrack accommodation for the Army," (Blue Book, 18th July 1855) these two points, among many others, are brought forward and made the subject of recommendation, 1—Smaller numbers of men to be placed together. 2.—Ablution rooms to be attached to the sleeping apartments.

each party of four men, and also for each party of four a portion of screened verandah for night urinary, in which the vessels might be placed nightly, to be removed in the morning. The daily waste water from the washing rooms to be used for watering small plots of garden ground in front of each building; or, where there are no such plots (which however there should be) for sprinkling the ground about the doors. I would propose these buildings to have doors in the exterior walls only, all the other doorways to have chicks or purdahs. There would be through ventilation at a low level in every direction by the doors; and I would propose upper ventilation exactly corresponding, an upper window over every door and doorway, exterior and interior;—the exterior only having windows, the interior being openings only. Possibly many other better plans could be devised. This appears to me conveniently to answer the purpose.



It will naturally appear that the proposed arrangement would be attended with greatly increased expense. If so, I should be disposed to accept this result, and to reply that it is well worth it. I think, however, that so far as regards the cost of erection of the buildings for a whole regiment, this will not be found so much greater as may at first sight appear,—probably even in the first total outlay would not be greater at all, and ultimately would be less. This will I believe be found, on going into the details. It will be sufficient to note here briefly these points. With the small buildings there would be a greater extent of wall, and more angles, more doorway arches, a greater number of doors and windows, a greater total extent of roofing and flooring. These would be large additions to the expense. On the other hand, the foundations of smaller buildings are less deep and broad, the walls less thick because of less height;—the reduced height of walls reduces the cost of the masonry;—the reduced height, and more especially the smaller span, of the roofing, greatly reduces its cost: this last is an important item. The whole of the separate wash houses would be saved.

Again, I believe a large saving would be effected in hospital buildings. I would propose to provide the hospital accommodation in small separate buildings, as already approved. These buildings I would propose to be exactly the same as the others. They would accommodate 16 patients, with a central sitting room, or convalescent ward. The permanent hospital

accommodation might be made to provide in this manner only for a low average per-centage of sick. And the requisite number of these buildings to provide this extent of permanent hospital room might be built a little separate from the others, either in the centre rear, or on one flank, but nearer to each other than the barrack buildings, and connected with each other by covered passages. In one of these connected buildings might be the medical stores and compounding room, together with medical subordinates' quarters ; the others to be permanent hospitals. For an increase of sickness above the low average for which permanent provision in the above manner is made, there would be first one or more of the centre rooms, ordinarily used as convalescent wards, available. In the case of further increase of sickness, it is obvious that just to a corresponding extent some of the barrack space becomes vacated, and that on these exceptional occasions the moving of the men occupying the barrack building nearest to the hospitals would furnish another building exactly the same ; each snch addition, should it require to be repeated on extraordinary occasions, accommodating a larger number of sick than the number of healthy men temporarily moved. Thus, there being originally some permanent hospital accommodation in addition to quarters for the whole regiment in health, and each building when used as an hospital accommodating more sick than the number of healthy occupants ordinarily assigned to it, there would always, however unusually extensive the sickness, be hospital room available for more sick. And thus the original extent of specially reserved buildings for permanent hospital accommodation would be kept low, and cost much less than at present.

The buildings for a whole regiment might be arranged in successive rows in echellon. *About 80 of these houses, if single-storeyed, would be required for a regiment of average* strength, say five rows of 16 houses (or two companies) in each row, including a certain number of married men's quarters, which might be built on nearly the same plan. In each alternate house of 12 unmarried privates might be 1 serjeant or 2 corporals.

There are other facilities and conveniences in dealing with small buildings instead of large. When there is a call for some increased accommodation, the question would not necessarily be about erecting another big barrack, costing a large sum of money. At present the unit of regimental accommodation is a large unit, and to make any addition at all, when existing barracks are too full, is to make a large addition. Hence the frequent difficulty in such cases, the inconvenience, perhaps serious injury to the health of the men thus kept insufficiently provided for. It would not be so if we established a small unit of regimental accommodation. Further barrack room could then be given in small additions, each complete in itself ; additions not occasioning delay on account of their magnitude, or deferred on account of their cost.

And further it will be seen that regimental accommodation provided after the manner proposed possesses very considerable elasticity in itself ; that in these buildings so arranged, sleeping room could, in case of necessity, be afforded to many more men without any detriment to health or comfort. Supposing two men only to sleep in the central sitting room of the barracks occupied by unmarried privates, a whole additional company could thus be accommodated in the buildings for a regiment.

The magnitude of our present barracks has in many ways been an occasion of incon-

venience, delay and loss ; I believe also of sickness. An accident happens to a barrack, and 50 or 100 men are incommoded, or more than incommoded, and then have to be housed or provided for in some way, perhaps to the inconvenience of all the rest besides. Again, on account of their magnitude the completion of barrack buildings has sometimes been long delayed. We have at present in one of the Punjab cantonments four unfinished barracks, the roofing of which has been put off from time to time, the buildings thus remaining useless, because the cost of roofing them was so great. This profitless expenditure on shells of buildings left useless for years would never occur under the other arrangement. Again, we have often had occasion to occupy stations for a limited time, and to give up portions or the whole of stations once occupied. On such occasions it is rarely that any profitable use can be made of the large buildings we abandon. The direct loss incurred is sometimes considerable. Were they small buildings of the kind proposed, they are quite available for private dwellings, and for numerous other purposes ; and the loss on relinquishing them would probably be comparatively small.

It is not forgotten that certain current expenditure would be increased, perhaps largely, by the arrangement proposed. Possibly some regimental establishments would need to be augmented. Certainly the cost of tatties and punkah-pulling, probably also the cost of lighting, would be increased. Still I believe that in the end, reckoning all current expenses and repairs, as well as first construction, the whole cost to the state would not be greater but less than at present.

The immediate object at present considered is the superior provision which I believe the small buildings would furnish for the two important requirements which form the subject of the present reference,—ventilation and personal cleanliness. I attach weight also to the improved provision for personal comfort, and for opportunities of comparative privacy, and the healthy moral tendency of these provisions. And if the other advantages of the adoption of small in place of large buildings are admitted or found practically to be as above represented, there would appear to be sufficient in the combined arguments to justify the arrangement being tried, when we may have occasion to provide new regimental buildings or hospital accommodation.

With reference to the views expressed in the above memo. regarding small buildings for the accommodation of troops, in preference to large barracks, the letter of the Quarter Master General of the Army, in reply, forwards, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, a memorandum by the Inspector General of H. M's. Hospitals, and says :—

" His Excellency quite concurs in all the anticipated advantages to be derived from " locating soldiers in small barrack buildings, and will be glad to obtain a detailed plan of a " complete set of such buildings with their accessories for a regiment of British Infantry, or a " Battery of Field Artillery, on your system."

* * * * *

" In 1854, Lieutenant Colonel McLeod, the then Executive Engineer at Agra, proposed " to construct company barracks, sub-divided into rooms to hold 16 men each, on the principle " advocated in your memo., viz. the reduction of the number of men breathing together in one " building, and I am desired to transmit a copy of his plan, and to suggest its adaptation to

"the barracks at Meean Meer and elsewhere, where company barracks exist, as all such build-
"ings can be easily sub-divided and altered in the manner shewn in the accompanying plan of
"a barrack at Agra, where it is proposed to carry out the system. And His Excellency will be
"glad to learn that the Punjab Government will sanction the experimental sub-division of
"some of the large barracks both at Meean Meer and Sealkote on this principle, so as to try the
"acknowledged benefit of the system during next hot season as a possible preventive of cholera
"and other sickness; as the fact seems established from the experience of the last two sickly
"seasons, that non-commissioned officers and others occupying separate rooms, either indivi-
"dually or in small numbers, have escaped disease in a proportion that warrants the assump-
"tion that the location of large numbers together, however airy the barracks may be, is a great
"provocative of disease."

The Inspector General of H. M's. Hospitals, in the portions of his memorandum which relate to this subject, writes:—

"I quite concur in the opinion expressed by Colonel Maclagan, as to the advantages to "be derived from locating troops in small detached buildings."

* * * * *

"In the small buildings the arrangements proposed for ablution rooms, would be un-"objectionable; the position of the buildings, the arrangement of the space, and the architectu-"ral designs would all be matter for subsequent consideration; but the principle of locating "troops in buildings *much smaller than those at present in use* are so decided, that the adop-"tion of the system cannot be too strongly advocated."

Published By order of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 7TH FEBRUARY, 1863.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING LIGHT RAILWAYS.

From the Government of India, to H. M.'s Secretary of State for India,—No. 48, dated 20th September 1862.

We transmit for your information copies of correspondence relating to the proposed operations of the Indian Branch Railway Company and the Indian Tramway Company, regarding which you have lately addressed us.

2. Both of these Companies have been formed with the view of carrying out light, narrow guage, low speed, branch lines of Railway, and both of them seem to look chiefly to existing roads as the basis on which their works are to be laid out. We are of opinion that such a system of light Railways may be carried out with every prospect of fair profit to the constructors; and in dealing with these Companies, we have done all in our power to accord them such terms as should encourage their operations in every way that was practicable, while the interests of the State and of the public were duly guarded.

3. The Tramway Company having asked for certain direct pecuniary aid, we have determined to offer them a subvention of Rs. 125 per mile per annum, to aid in the maintenance of the road. To avoid complications, it has been thought expedient to make the Company responsible for the repair of the *whole* of the Earth-work and Masonry works of the road; the Government itself maintaining the metalling of the half not occupied by the Railway as long as it desires to do so.

4. Further, a request was made that the rails might be imported duty free. But this seemed objectionable in some respects, though in a pecuniary point of view the claim was thought reasonable. To avoid all risk of inconvenience or laxity therefore, we have proposed to pay to the Company on the opening of the line for traffic, an amount equivalent to the Import duty paid on the actual quantity of permanent way material, rails, chairs, and fixings, certified to be actually used on the Railway when opened for traffic. The amount of this payment may be estimated at about Rs. 500 per mile. It will appear as a Public Works charge, and in no way disturb the Customs receipts.

5. It having been thought essential to insist on the power of the Government to require fencing to be erected, when thought necessary, along the whole line of every Railway, a point which had been overlooked in the original negociations with Mr. Wilson, we have considered it fair to the Branch Railway Company to give them these advantages also as a set off against the additional expense to which they will be liable by reason of this stipulation.

6. It has been thought expedient to carry on these first negociations under our own immediate direction, but having now determined the general conditions on which we consider that the Government may for the present safely enter into arrangements for bonâ-fide and definite projects, we have instructed the Governments of Madras and Bombay and the Lieutenant Governors of Bengal, N. W. P., and the Punjab that we shall be prepared to give our sanction to any agreements that they may desire to make for such objects, in general accordance with the conditions we have drawn out for these Companies, provided that no financial obstacle interposes. It is however to be hoped that no difficulty of this sort will arise in dealing with projects of the particular character to which we are now alluding. They will refer either to existing roads or to roads under construction ; or to lines on which the Local Governments might, under other circumstances, have been disposed to construct ordinary roads, and for which they would have appropriated the ordinary Public Works funds at their disposal.

7. To guard against any erroneous impressions on such a subject, we have specifically stated that the whole of the payments of every sort on account of any such line of Railway must be met from the Provincial Public Works funds, and entered in the Budget in the ordinary manner, and that no special pecuniary aid from the Government of India is to be anticipated. The transformation of ordinary Roads into Railways is so obviously a legitimate development of the means of communication of the country, that no more proper use can be made of the public money that is generally available for this class of works. If the terms that we have offered are found sufficient to induce capitalists to embark in these undertakings, and we have reason to hope that they will be, the outlay that they would involve in the form of the State subvention, even if applied to a very large extent of road, will not be by any means onerous, or likely to cause undue restriction on other classes of works of improvement. The equivalent of the import duty on the rails may be estimated at Rs. 500 per mile, and the allowance towards maintenance, Rs. 125 per mile annually. For 1,000 miles of Branch Railway therefore a direct payment of Rs. 5,00,000 (five lakhs) would be necessary ; but in fact this would not be a drain on the ordinary income, as the import duty on the rails would not have been received if the Railways had not been constructed. The annual payment would be Rs. 1,25,000 (one and a quarter lakhs), being terminable however when the profits rose to 5 per cent. On the other hand the free transport of the Mails, which we have ordered to be insisted on as a condition binding on all Indian Railways of every description, might be estimated as a gain to the Government of nearly Rs. 250 per mile per annum ; that being the approximate cost of a mail cart, to which the slowest Railway transport would be superior.

8. We would beg to refer you to the letter addressed in this department to the Government of Bengal, No. 3609, dated 18th September, for a full statement of the considerations that have guided us in dealing with this matter, and futher to observe that a general Act (to which allusion is made in some parts of the correspondence,) to meet the numerous points likely to arise in dealing with these and other similar works, is now being prepared under our direction.

No. 56, dated 13th November 1862.

From H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, to the Govt. of India.

I have received and considered in Council your letter of the 20th September last, No.

48, upon the subject of the negociations which have taken place between your Excellency's Government and the Agents of the Indian Branch Railway and Indian Tramway Companies.

2. I have observed with satisfaction the care which has been bestowed upon these negociations, with the view of affording every proper encouragement to the investment of private capital in laying down and working light lines of Railway in India; and I approve of the general conclusions at which your Excellency has arrived, and which are very clearly expressed in Lieutenant Colonel Strachey's letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal of the 18th September last, and in the draft agreement which accompanied it.

3. Your attention has, I have no doubt, been specially directed to the necessity of providing adequate protection to the public from any danger or inconvenience which might arise from the traffic on those lines of Railway or Tramway which may occupy a portion of the ordinary roads of the country, and it is indispensable that the Local Government should be perfectly satisfied upon this point before any other such lines are sanctioned. I am glad to observe that ample power has been reserved to Government in the draft agreement, to secure the erection of proper fencing where necessary; and I rely upon the local authorities in enforcing this condition.

4. It has been properly determined that the pecuniary contributions of Government in aid of Railways of the description proposed shall form part of the ordinary Public Works expenditure, and that, subject to the general rules as to their power of authorizing expenditure, the Local Governments will be competent to accept or reject any particular projects, and to enter into contracts regarding them, subject, however, for the present, to your previous sanction.

5. The further development of this important subject, I commit with confidence to the care of your Excellency's Government. By the course which it is proposed to adopt, great inducements will be held out to the investment of capital in the undertakings in question, and I trust that the success of the first experiments will be such that at no distant time contractors may be found ready to bear a large proportion of their cost, and that private enterprize may thus become a most valuable assistance to Government in the improvement of the internal communications of India.

CIRCULAR No. 1 OF 1863.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM, 3RD JANUARY 1863.

Copy of the above forwarded for information and guidance to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, with reference to the papers forwarded with Circular No. 113, dated 24th October 1862.

Governments Madras, Bombay, Bengal, N. W. P., and Punjab, in the P. W. D. and Railway Branches.
Governor Straits Settlements.
Chief Commissioners Oudh, Central Provinces, and British Burmah.
Commissioner Mysore.
Resident, Hyderabad.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieut. Col.*, R. E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

(3) upon the subject of the negotiations which have taken place between your Excellency's Government and the Agents of the Indian Branch Railway and Indian Tramway Companies.

2. I have observed with satisfaction the care which has been bestowed upon these negotiations, with the view of affording every proper encouragement to the investment of private capital in laying down and working light lines of Railway in India; and I approve of the general conclusions at which your Excellency has arrived, and which are very clearly expressed in Lieutenant Colonel Strachey's letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal of the 15th September last, and in the draft agreements which accompanied it.

3. Your attention has, I have no doubt, been specially directed to the necessity of providing adequate protection to the public from any danger or inconvenience which might arise from the traffic on these lines of Railway or Tramway which may occupy a portion of the ordinary roads of the country; and it is indispensable that the Local Governments should be perfectly satisfied upon this point before any other such lines are sanctioned. I am glad to observe that ample power has been reserved to Government in the draft agreements to insist on the erection of proper fencing where necessary; and I rely upon the local authorities for enforcing this condition.

4. It has been properly determined that the pecuniary contributions of Government in aid of Railways of the description proposed shall form part of the ordinary Public Works expenditure, and that, subject to the general rules as to their power of authorising expenditure, the Local Governments will be competent to accept or reject any particular projects, and to enter into contracts regarding them, subject, however, for the present, to your previous sanction.

5. With further development of this important subject, I commit with confidence to the care of your Excellency's Government. By the course which Government has adopted, great inducements will be held out to the investment of capital in the undertakings in question; and I trust that the success of the first experiments will be such that at no distant time contractors may be found ready to bear a large proportion of their cost, and that private enterprise may thus become a most valuable assistance to Government in the improvement of the internal communications of India.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 11TH FEBRUARY, 1863.

SANSEE AND PUCKEEWARAH REFORMATORIES.

Memo. by Mr. J. W. Macnabb, Deputy Commissioner, Sealkote.

The following account is that most generally current as to the origin of the Sansees and Puckeewarahs :—

SANSEES.—Thieving Tribe. In the reign of Sher Shah, *i. e.* Hijra 800, Togrul, Soobah of Bengal, fond of hunting, finding no other sport, set his dogs after some jungle men ; they ran off, leaving a new born babe ; one of the servants picked it up, saying " Sansh hi" (it breathes), hence he was called Sansee. Babe grew up, and married, but preferring the raw flesh of cats, jackalls, and any game, to civilized life, ran off to Punjaub, and put up at Dodowal in the Sealkote district. Since then his descendants have lived in mat huts, near some village or other, never associating, even with each other. They have no religion, and no geneological tree ; in fact they have always remained jungle men, living by the chase, or thieving. They have only lately ceased eating raw flesh. The only distinction among them, is some burn, and some bury their dead, according as they have lived near Hindoo or Mahomedan villages ; the former call themselves " Kurar," the latter " Lungah." When they marry, they always go to the shrine of Mulung Shah, where their ancestor Sansee used to sit. They have also two well known men among their ancestors, Sukheena and Sudbeena, whom they hold in some reverence. (These Sansees have within 3 years been collected and located by Government, as a police measure, on spots of waste ground, and they are gradually taking to agriculture, and getting civilized. A boys' school has been set up, and one for girls is in contemplation). PUCKEEWARAS.—Mussulman thieving tribe, but more civilized than the Sansees. In the reign of Feroz Shah II, a Khidmutgar of the King, by name Ra Vicheya, of the caste of Butteara, (who keep cook shops) having stolen some Royal property, fled from Delhi to the Punjab, and found no refuge from his pursuers till he came to a Sansee hut, where he was concealed till pursuit was over. He married the daughter of his protector, and having been accustomed to live in gardens, supported himself by going about among the gardens when the fruit was ripe, " Pukka," and carrying it about for sale ; hence he was called the " Pukheewallah," since corrupted into Pukheewarah. He had 12 sons, Buleen, Kutpal, Jewara, Mookee, Khoonga, Bibboo, Mookee, Sonee Khoja, Tobee, Sumrah, Wurza, and three others, whose descendants have remained in separate tribes, though they intermarry. They follow the calling of their ancestors, adding that of thieving inherited from their Sansee mother. (They also have been formed into a thriving colony by Government for police purposes.)

The Sansees are more troublesome as thieves than the Puckheewarahs, on account of their greater boldness. The latter, although very daring in their attempts at burglaries, make off at the slightest noise. The Sansee is always ready to resist with his "lattee." A very common form of Sansee crime is to creep up to women when sleeping, wrench off their ornaments, and trust to their extraordinary fleetness of foot for escape. This they will do even in enclosed compounds.

The two most serious cases which have occurred this year will serve to shew the sort of men they are. Five men, three of whom were Sansees, (as were probably the other two) apparently having news of some Khutrees on their way to Jummoo, came in from the Goordaspoor district, some ten miles. They were armed with "lattees," but finding the Khutrees on the alert they went round the town, apparently meditating some other attempt. The Khutrees, however, had told the police, three of whom soon came to where they were sitting. The Sansees fled, but three of them, finding only one pursuer, turned on him and left him senseless on the ground. The other two being overtaken by two policemen had a fight with them; one got off, but the other was taken after being wounded in several places. A sowar was sent off, and two of the others were seized, all travel-stained, with hacked lattees in their houses, next morning.

Again, four Sansees of the Amritsur district came over the border and lay in wait for 3 Khutrees, also on their road to Jummoo, with money in their belts to buy goods. They rushed out of some high corn, armed with clubs, as the Khutrees passed; two of the latter ran off, but the third after a long struggle was robbed, his ear-rings being torn out of his ears and himself severely beaten. Two of these men were convicted, and I have little doubt of the guilt of a third, though the evidence was not sufficient for a conviction.

In the Reformatories the Puckheewarahs are the more troublesome of the two; they have a stronger disposition to wander, but both they and the Sansees have shown such an evident disposition to take advantage of the opportunities afforded them by the Reformatories, that I have no doubt of their soon taking to settled ways of life.

The whole of the Puckeewarahs have not yet been brought into the Reformatories, but only those who held little or no land. The agricultural portion of the Sansees have only been brought in within the last two months, but notwithstanding this, the police returns for April, May and June, show that crimes have decreased to 173 in theft and burglaries, as compared with 307 in the quarter last year.

The country people are delighted with the new arrangements. The Commissioner was told when lately in the district, that now professional thieving was being put a stop to.

If there was any waste land in the district, I would most earnestly urge that arrangements might be made for the remaining Puckeewarahs, also for all Chooras of doubtful character. Both of these might be given waste land in Goojranwallah, provided Government was prepared to sink wells for them; but, perhaps, the Deputy Commissioner of that district thinks he has enough thieves of his own.

When in charge of the Jhelum district in 1858, I was most anxious to have a Reformatory for the Chooras of Kala; I hear the Kala thieves are still in correspondence with the budmashes of Zufferwal.

I now proceed to notice the Reformatories, in the order in which they were instituted.

The idea was first entertained by Mr. Prinsep, while settlement officer, and in 1858, arrangements were made which were carried out by Captain Urmston, at the Jundoo Sahai Rukh in 1859. All the Sansees in the Duska Tehsil collected there; very great difficulties had to be encountered in getting the people to work at any thing, and to prevent them starving;—but by spending Rs. 500 on oxen, 60 on bhoosa, 26 on wheat, and allowing them to do a little begging on their own account, and providing respectable Bunyahs to advance them coin and grain, the Reformatory was fairly started by the end of 1860; and the inhabitants are now the envy of their hitherto less fortunate brothers of the remaining Tehseels. They are thoroughly contented. A very good school is connected with the Reformatory.

The Puckeewarah Reformatory at Mokhul was commenced somewhat subsequently to *that* at Jundoo Sahai. Advantage was taken of a large colony of Puckeewarahs in the village, which had fallen largely into arrears of revenue, to take over half the village lands from the owners and to turn the adjacent fort into a Reformatory for the most notorious Puckeewarahs in the district. The same difficulties were met, and surmounted in the same manner as at Jundoo Sahai; but they are a more troublesome set, and are not so contented as the Sansees.

In September last, with the sanction of Government, Mr. Prinsep, the Commissioner, ordered me to collect the Sealkote Sansees at Mundianwala, those of Zufferwal at Dingranwalla, and those of Pusroor at Goendkee. This was done, with the exception of those who had land under cultivation. These latter were allowed till the end of the spring harvest to get in their crops. They are now all in the Reformatories.

At Mundianwalla *little* advance could be made beyond building the enclosure, the people being in huts, till the completion of a large two wheel well—which has just been finished, at a cost of Rs. 500, there being no old wells on the ground, and the water lying at a great depth below the surface. The land, however, is good, and there is more of it as compared with the population, than at the other Reformatories. There can be no doubt as to this prospering, though the men are a very wild set.

At Dingranwalla, the people are more inclined to reason, and also better off; but the land is very poor, and although the Tehseeldar arranged for 50 more acres from an adjacent village, yet I had no peace till, with the Commissioner's sanction, I allowed half of them to go to Mungul near Zuffurwal. By the end of the cold weather, the wall was built, and a house for the policeman at the gate; also, with assistance in the matter of timber from the trimming of Government trees, and the timber on the Rukh, almost all the houses were complete, when the rains came and the whole thing has been most seriously damaged. The soil is very sandy.

The Reformatory at Nungul, only recently started, is occupied by the most wealthy of the Sansees, who bought 25 acres of land and have taken leases for 125 more. As there was no Government authority for this Reformatory, I did not feel justified in spending money on it, and consequently surrounded it with a fence of thorns collected by the Sansees themselves; it will when complete be 6 feet wide and 7 high, and will be more difficult to pass than a mud wall, but I should not like to try this with the Sealkote or Goendkee Sansees for they would burn it down for the fun of the thing. The Nungul men are very content, and all that is wanted is a well at Rs. 150 and 50 for a Chowkee.

The Tehsildar of Duska made great exertions to get the Goendkee Reformatory into order, and in a few months the walls, chowkee and houses were all built and three wells in working order, but the late rains have washed every wall down ; the people have been hutted, and will rebuild their houses, but I fear I must ask for Rs. 200 more for the wall and chowkee. The Tehseeldar has arranged with the neighbouring villages for making over 4 wells at half grain rates ; with this assistance, I think there will be enough land for some time to come.

The great difficulty I have had with the people is to get them to work. When they were almost starving, nothing but force would make them build the walls or work on the roads. This was the result partly of a distaste for real hard labour, and partly a determination to force us into giving up the attempt to reform them. This was the spirit which animated them when Captain Miller visited the Goendkee kote, and wrote such a touching account of their sufferings. I had got Rs. 200, from the Famine Fund, with which all those unable to work were fed, and I took care that work was available for those who were fit for it ; if they chose to starve, they were welcome to do so. But they have now made up their minds to accept their fate, and it is only laziness we have to contend against. The past year was a peculiarly unfavourable one, on account of the high price of food ; in future, I hope that direct aid may not be necessary. At the suggestion of the Commissioner, all the villages in the district from which the Sansees came were called upon to subscribe grain for their use at the time of the Rubbee harvest, this has been done most willingly by them, as they must have lost considerably more by the pilfering of the Sansees in previous years. The store collected will probably be sufficient to carry them through the winter, till their crops get ready. I should be unwilling to call upon the villagers a second time. The land is now being divided amongst the people, so much per head ; this is not exactly fair, but it is the best plan I could hit upon. Consequent on this division and creation of right the Shahs are coming forward with advances, though I would rather Government was their creditor. The proprietory right is for the present retained by Government. They may therefore be considered as hereditary cultivators. Whether Government will take revenue from them is a question which might be considered 7 years hence, but the extent of land is so small, that with its probable population I doubt its paying revenue unless we can get them to take up trades, which in due time should be attempted.

As regards the description of the Kotes, it is simply this : the gates are locked at sunset, and the roll is called 3 times during the night ; any one that chooses to abscond, gets punished when he is caught, and when he comes back, as he generally does, after a time. The number of absconders at present will verify the statements I have made with regard to the condition of the Reformatories and temper of the people.

Jhundoo Sahai,	13.	Goindkey,	30.
Puckheewarahs,	54.	Dingranwallah	6.
Mundianwallah,	64.	Nungul,	0.

The numbers of absentees go on decreasing steadily :—

There are schools at Jhundoo Sahai and Mokhul, at which the girls attend, as well as the boys, up to a certain age. School houses will be built at Mundianwallah and Goindkey and Dingranwallah immediately after the rains ; teachers have been arranged for. The Nungul boys go to the Zufferwal Tehseel school, as I find the villagers round Jhundoo Sahai do not hesitate to send their boys to the school there.

I do hope that Government may feel justified in spending the money asked for the advancement of this scheme ; the charge will be a final, not a yearly one, and will amount in the whole to less than Rs. 5,000, about one fourth of which I hope to recover. When it is considered that each prisoner costs Government Rs. 35 a year, and that crimes have decreased in the last quarter alone by 134, I don't think this can be called an expensive arrangement.

In conclusion I beg to state that sanction is required for an expenditure of Rs. 1683-8, concerning which, see correspondence marginally noted. Rs. 200 will also be required to repair the damages done by the rains also Rs. 200 for Nungul Reformatory, and some Rs. 40 is required as an advance for the present crops, which will easily be recovered at the end of this harvest.

Deputy Commissioner's No. 390, dated 28th October, 1861, to Commissioner's address.
Commissioner's reply No. 349, dated 6th November, 1861.
Commissioner's No. 265, dated 22nd August 1861, to Deputy Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner's reply, No. 59, dated 20th February 1862.
Commissioner's No. 74, dated 13th March 1862.
Deputy Commissioner's No. 126, dated 7th April 1862.
Commissioner's No. 114, dated 4th April 1862.
Judicial Commissioner's No. 2,960, dated 18th June 1862.

I beg to point out that the amount requiring sanction has been reduced to Rs. 595-8 by advancing Rs. 1,088 from Tuccavee; but if Government would consent to pay this off, it would much further the success of the scheme; also Rs. 1,355 is available from savings in construction of Tehseel Pusroor, budgetted and disbursed in 1861, and is now lying in deposit, which might be paid towards the adjustment of the above amount.

(Sd). J. W. Macnabb,
Deputy Commissioner, Sealkote,

Comparative Statement of the various Reformatories and the expenses incurred or necessary for the same.

Name of Tribe.	Houses.	Souls.	Land in acres. Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.	Wells. Old repaired.	New.	Required.	Cost of those required.	Ploughs and Bullocks. In use.	Required.	Cost of those required.	Amount expended. Cost of Enclosure.	Cost of wells.	Total expenditure.	Amount proposed. Further expenditure required.	Advances required.	Remarks.
Old Reformatories.																			
Puckheewarahs at Mokul,	128	712	138	149	125	412	3½	1	2	300	40	22	660			540	300	660	
Sansees at Jhundoo Sahai,	106	436	175	198	...	373	4	1	2	300	34	...	... ...	252	... ...	1,004	300	... ...	If Government will apportion what amount of the two last columns they may be prepared to allow as a gift, and what as an advance, I shall do my best to see that the advances are so made as to be really recoverable, but this will be a difficult matter.
Total, ...	233	1,148	313	347	125	785	7½	2	4	600	74	22	660	252	... ...	1,544	600	660	
New Reformatories.																			
Mundeeanwallah, ...	62	255	251	111	25	387	...	1	4	2,000	13	20	1,000	190	590	780	1,000	2,000	
Dingranwallah, ...	56	195	120	...	55	175	1	1	2	300	12	12	... ...	215 8 ...	260	475 8 ...	300	... ...	
Nungul, ...	52	188	150	...	...	150	...	...	1	200	13	10	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	200	... ...	
Goindkee, ...	195	668	64*	126	1	191	3	...	2	400	37	17	500	190	238	428	200	700	
Total, ...	365	1,306	585	237	81	903	4	2	9	2,900	75	59	1,500	595 8 ...	1,088†	1,683 8 ...	1,007	2,700	
Grand Total, ...	598	2,154	898	584	206	1,688	11½	4	13	3,500	149	81	2,160	847 8 ...	1,088	3,227 8 ...	2,300	3,360	

* In spring but more than half will be under cultivation when the floods subside.

† This amount has been adjusted from Tuccavee advances, vide Commissioner's letter No. 114, dated 14th April 1862.

Deputy Commissioner's Office,
Sealkote,
The 13th August, 1862.

J. W. MACNABB, *Offg. Deputy Commissioner.*

Memo. by Mr. E. A. Prinsep, Officiating Commissioner, Umritsur.

In forwarding the report on Rural Reformatories submitted by Mr. Macnabb, Deputy Commissioner of Sealkote, at request of Government, I wish to add some remarks as the subject is one in which I have taken a deep interest from the commencement.

The plan of locating criminal races in waste lands is nothing new. It has been attempted in other parts of India. When district officer of Sealkote, I discovered nearly half the crime was committed by certain classes of society, Sansees, Pukeewaras, Chooras, and Selareeas.

The first two were vagabond people, living in thatched huts, and constantly moving from place to place. The Chooras were chiefly village servants, but of the lowest order. The Selareeas were an agricultural race, who owned some 120 estates, were addicted to lawless habits, and sheltered the vagrants.

On enquiring into the causes of crime, I was struck with the complaint meeting me every where, that so long as thieving tribes were allowed to roam about, there could be no peace in the land. On the pretence of hunting and begging, they passed through villages, inspected premises, marking the ground by day. They came in gangs at night, very often armed with sticks; their rule was, never to leave empty handed. If it was hot weather they would creep up to the roofs of houses, and snatch away ear-rings from women when asleep. If it was harvest time, they stole the corn; and if alms were refused, they punished the owners by plundering their granaries at night.

Their boldness became a bye-word, till at last both the ordinary course of law and the inventions of the police failed to check their depredations. There were 4 brothers who styled themselves as Rajaoree, Peshaoree, Kalanoree, and Lahoree, from 4 cities over which they pretended to hold sway, or what is not improbable from their being the centres of the districts in which each was the King-thief. Two of these have died. Lahoree has been in jail at least 4 times, and was one of the ring-leaders; but such has been the influence of the new life, I hear he has taken to agriculture, and confesses himself a changed man.

The three chief causes which led to so much open crime of this land were:

I. The want of fixed abodes.

II. The want of means of livelihood.

III. The predatory habits of the people.

The police usually had recourse to watching and hunting down these tribes. Finding this unavailing, they were known to summon and keep them locked up during the dark nights within the police stations, liberating them in the morning.

One effect of this was to drive them to break up their encampments. For sake of respectability they lived in detatched groups, but within easy reach one of another. Headmen harboured them. Village watchman shared their illegal spoil. When pursued by the police, they were passed on from village to village, till it was discovered that this system of detached residence only led the more to the concealment of thieves; the police were defeated, and the people harassed on every side.

As for punishment, no good resulted from it. No sooner out of jail than they were again arrested, convicted and incarcerated. Their ways were evil. They knew no better. Theft was a sport. Experience taught it was impossible to trust them abroad, and it was hopeless to restrain them merely by punishments.

The idea was then thought of collecting them in brotherhoods, in fixed locations, and encouraging habits of industry by holding out prospects of greater comfort and more profitable means of livelihood. Some " Rukhs," or plots of culturable waste, belonging to Government offered good places for the experiment, and it was resolved to try and *prevent* crime by an earnest effort to reclaim them.

The sanction of Government being obtained, the first start was made in 1858. All the Sansees of Duska Tehseel were collected at Jundoshaee ; all the Pukeewaras of Pusroor were made to reside at Mokul. Captain Urmston, then succeeding me as Deputy Commissioner, took up the measure with energy, and in the first year houses were built for some 500 souls. In the two Reformatories enclosures were formed. Some 60 acres were brought under cultivation ; two wells opened ; and schools established, which attracted some 40 boys. It was in 1859, Captain Urmston's report to Government shewed he had made very successful progress, and the measure was hailed as one full of hope.

Mr. Macnabb has now furnished the 2nd complete report, shewing results during 1861-62. It is full of interest, and is accompanied by a statement which enables us to see the exact progress made, the real value of the scheme, and what it has cost Government.

In August 1861, I received sanction to extend the Reformatory principle, but to confine it to Sealkote. Some doubts were entertained as to its desirability. Mr. Roberts, Judicial Commissioner, did not believe in its advantages. The Supreme Government and Secretary of State for India were reluctant to acknowledge it until further experiment had been made.

The present report will, I trust, do much to remove erroneous impressions that may exist. Here we have two Rural Reformatories established in one district, all going on famously. The two first formed at Jundoshaee and Mokul, which in 1859 had some 60 acres under cultivation and 2 wells, have now a population of 1,100 souls, who have brought 300 acres under the plough, repaired 7 old, built 2 new wells, and have some 74 bullocks ; and all this has been achieved at a cost of 1,544 Rs.

But the further progress made by Mr. Macnabb during the last year reflects the greatest credit on his arrangements. He has collected these " Bedouins" in 4 *new* Reformatories, viz., at Mundeanwala, Dingrawala, Nungul, and Goinkee ; so that in the 6 villages he has housed and brought under proper surveillance some 2,400 Sansees and Pukeewaras, (including women and children) ; 1,500 acres have been cultivated, and 15 wells are now in use.

The accompanying map, which I have had prepared, will shew how the emigration was effected : from what localities : and the distance each institution stands from the police station. Only such spots have been selected as are within easy reach of police inspection.

The extent of surveillance kept up consists of the following : a walled enclosure has been built in each plot of waste ground, the houses are inside. There is only one gateway. A guard of 2 constables reside at the gateway. The inmates are allowed full liberty by day. They may do what they like, go where they will, but they must be back for the night, when a

muster is taken by the constable 3 times. They are not considered fit to be trusted with their liberty at night. In this respect they are not worse off than before, when they were hunted about and detained at Thanahs. Absentees are reported, and penalty for absence without leave is an immediate though slight flogging.

It would be too much to say that these institutions have served to prevent the discontented from deserting during the day. Many do escape; but experience shews us that as their women and families remain, they return. It is admitted that as they improve in circumstances, and begin really to enjoy the full produce of their labours, self interest will draw the wanderer back, and by degrees he will give up the habit of absconding and take to more settled ways. This objection then scarcely deserves notice.

Nor can it be denied that at present the people are without grounds for complaint. I look upon this as a good sign. It shews they feel the restraint which we wish to impose. Of course they dislike the changed life at first. Idle men are brought together to work. They will not work. They are employed on district roads, making their own enclosures, houses, digging out wells. Though they have their liberty, they cannot go far; roaming about is put a stop to; all this imposes a wholesome check and teaches them to submit to discipline.

The Jundoshaee people complained loudly in the same way. They ran away: they protested. Once they brought a man on a bed covered over with a sheet, declaring he had been beaten to death by the police, but when we lifted off the sheet, the man was found to be alive, and the whole story concocted. They have been flogged over and over again for contumacy, repeated escapes, and breach of discipline, but they gave in at last. Now the tables are turned, and they are happy, prospering every day. It is one song of gratitude that hails the visitors in this now thriving village. Kindly treatment has succeeded to stern discipline, and the success is admitted by every body, as well as by themselves.

What has been achieved here can well be done in the remaining Reformatories. Every day will no doubt shew some new phase of discontent, and querulous conduct, but Mr. Macnabb will live it all down. We must wait for the full development of his efforts to provide shelter and improvement, and the end will be submission, peace, and comfort.

It is worthy of notice that, even in the later Reformatories, there is a demand for land. Choice spots are run after. Lumberdarships are contested. There seems to be a general wish for the land to be divided; but it has been deemed advisable to put this off for one year more, so as to enable the whole area to be cultivated by joint effort, and give time for absconders to return. A rule might be enforced that when division does take place, those who have absented themselves will receive only ½ share of land; the effect would it is believed tend to defer men from escaping. For my own part, I believe many of the escapes are simply attributable to the parties seeing no certain provision, but as soon as bullocks are purchased and wells constructed, we shall hear of a different result, as Deputy Commissioner very justly remarks.

Of the six Reformatories, those at Jundoshaee, Mokul, and Nungul may be said to be doing very well. Goindkee promises to succeed, but it has been put back by houses falling in and the area being insufficient; still 64 acres being cultivated, and 3 wells in use, shew the effort to reclaim land has been attended with some good. In Dingrawalla the land is insufficient and of poor quality; but since some of the Sansees have been removed to Nungul,

and the Tehseeldar has arranged to secure land at ½ rates in surrounding villages, the remainder bid fair to improve.

Mundeeanwala I visited yesterday. The Sansees here, though querulous, are improving. A large well has been completed since my last visit. The supply of water is abundant, the soil excellent. They need at least 2 new wells immediately. They were all housed, and the enclosure finished. A school house has been built. I counted 30 boys, most of whom could read the alphabet fluently. The Lumberdars admitted to me they saw a good day coming. I recognized several men who had been in jail before, and they confessed they were prepared to take to the new life, only " we have no bullocks" was the cry.

Altogether I am satisfied a very great result has been achieved. The district has been cleared of the old plague spots. Instead of trampers living in suspicious looking huts outside villages, hunted by the police, hated by owners of property, idle, dirty and despised, we have the germs of six new villages, with their inmates learning to be industrious, and kept under a wholesome dread of the law. Crime has certainly decreased one half. The police and people tell me the measure has been one of positive relief. In 5 years more these unruly spirits will settle down to peaceable habits, with the appetite for plunder diminished, and the opportunity for offending removed.

There is now a school in every Reformatory, and in course of time the rising generation will receive fair instruction—at any rate we have guarantees that they are not brought up to a life of professional thieving. Attendance is compulsory. Teachers have been appointed, and in Jundoshace some of the girls even are being taught to read and write.

On every side I receive proofs of publio approval of this movement. I may mention some striking facts which have lately come before me.

When in the early part of this year, it was feared there would be no provision, as the land in the new Reformatories had not been sown, and it was made known that a deputation of Sansees would be allowed to collect alms, the villagers, appreciating the efforts of Government, at once came forward and gave a contribution of grain.

When it was reported that there was not land sufficient for the demand within the area of the Reformatory estates, and Tehseeldars were directed to arrange for leases to be given of neighbouring land, the villagers at once agreed to let them have land at ½ grain rates on fixed leases.

When I spoke to some Sansees yesterday as to the probability of their keeping to agriculture, they replied, " yes, if we are only supplied with bullocks we will be as good as our jat " neighbours, and in proof of our sincerity, we propose to go and bring some earth from the " tomb of our ancestors, for once we have our cairns in the village we shall strike roots in the " soil and our neighbours will receive us."

When I exhorted them give up the horrid practice of eating coarse food, such as wild cats, lizards, foxes, their Lumberdars came forward and said " We shall drop all this when " we have better food to eat ; we will consult Mullung shah (their protecting saint) and talk it " all over, for if we do not take to better ways, the jats will not receive us."

Apart from this testimony, the experiment has now been tried under three district officers, all of whom are favorable to its general introduction. Captains LeGallais and Millett the 2nd District Superintendent both declare they consider the measure as a *preventive* one quite successful, while the leading agriculturists have frequently assured me they have been relieved of a great nuisance.

As to the cost, the statement forwarded by Mr. Macnabb shews that all this has been done for Rs. 3,227-8. Of this sum, Rs. 1,544 were spent in preceding years in forming the Reformatories first started. This year Rs. 1,683-8 have been expended, viz., 1,088 in repairing 4 old and constructing two new wells, which has been defrayed as Tuccavee advances according to permission given in Secretary to Punjab Government's No. 103 dated 5th February 1862 to Judicial Commissioner. The remaining Rs. 595-8, spent in building enclosures, purchasing seed, &c., have now to be adjusted. In addition to this, Deputy Commissioner reports Rs. 2,300 are required to enable him to provide stock, and Rs. 2,360 must be given by degrees as advances to make more wells.

The way this can be provided is as follows : There are Rs. 3,200 sanctioned in imperial budget for Reformatories in all 3 districts. Rs. 1,200, granted to Sealkote, will go to clear the Rs. 595-8, and will still leave Rs. 600 over, which can be utlized in opening 2 new wells in Jundoshaee and Mokul.

Item No. 87	In Amritsur,	1,000
„ „ 88	„ Goordaspore,	1,260
„ „ 89	„ Sealkote,	1,000

In Goordaspore, there is no land available for Reformatory purposes—so I propose to transfer the sanction of Rs. 1,000 in budget of that district to Sealkote. This will go far to meet the wants of the 4 new Reformatories, as regards cattle, seed and buildings. Thus then we have Rs. 1,600 towards the outlay of 2,300 entered in Deputy Commissioner's statement as "further expenditure required." I would make up the remainder in a different way.

There can be no doubt the chief wants are wells and bullocks. The last are indispensable. I suggest that Deputy Commissioner be empowered to appropriate the unclaimed cattle brought to the several pounds of his district, by sending them after the usual period of grace, and branding the animals, to the Reformatories. I am informed that some 20 head per month will thus be supplied, Another suggestion is to divert proceeds of a new fund, formed at Amritsur from basing out the income of Dewalee and Bysakee cattle fairs. The amount in deposit is upwards of Rs. 1,000, after meeting all expenses. Why could not this be used for supplying means to buy cattle for Reformatory purposes. Should this not be approved of the Lawaris proceeds of entire Division might be devoted to support of these institutions.

As regards the sum Rs. 2,360, entered in statement as required for advances, I perceive this outlay is to be spent on wells. I really can see no objection to Tuccavee being used in this way; already His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has approved of Rs. 1,200 being granted for 6 wells. This grant having been exhausted, and the wells made, it will be seen, 13 more wells must be repaired or constructed before these villages will come up to their full status. I suggest that sanction be given for another Rs. 1,200, on the principle that the land and proceeds are to be considered hypothecated till the amounts are recovered, which they can be when the people shall arrive at a more prosperous condition.

I request the sanction of Government to the above proposals.

It may be urged that the outlay here explained is very large : the scheme too expensive; but it is not difficult to see that this is not the case, when it is remembered that at least 100 of the inmates of these institutions are generally in our jails during the year ; and as each prisoner costs Government Rs. 35 per head, we have at least effected a saving of Rs. 3,500 per annum, by keeping these men out of our jails, apart from the gain of reclaiming wild people and making them orderly contented subjects ; while there is a further benefit to the country that they are not at large to cause loss of property. If, on the other hand, we take into consideration the fiscal advantagè capable of being realized to the state by 1,500 acres being cultivated, it may be represented that a sum not less than 1,000 Rs. per annum at least could any day be added to the revenues, so that in a financial aspect there will ultimately be ample return for the present outlay applied for.

I quite agree with Deputy Commissioner that it is too early at present to think of demanding any land revenue. It will be time 5 years hence to consider this. For the present, our aim should be to encourage criminal races to settle down to industrious habits by the prospect of full profits as the return for labour, which they have never yet known how to appreciate.

In this Division I have confined the experiment to Sealkote. In Goordaspore there is no land, but there are some Rukhs in Amritsur which would do well for this scheme of compulsory colonization. There are two large Rukhs at Adeean and serai Amanut Khan. The former, situated at the extreme south of Purgunah Reya, is admirably adapted for the purpose. In Shukurgurh and Reya Tehseels there are at least 300 Sansees ; and some of these who live on the confines of the 2 Pergunahs, and others who are domiciled by the Katul Rajpoots near Jummoo frontier, are very bad characters. One of them I was compelled to sentence to transportation for life, having been convicted of 8 offences committed to the sessions, one of which was a dacoity. It was an instance of open brigandage, and he was certainly supported by a body of Sansees some of whom are still at large. Their practice is to live on the borders of 3 districts and Jummoo territory, so that if pursued by police escape is all the more easy.

In conclusion, I beg to commend Mr. Macnabb's energetic arrangements to the special notice of Government. The whole praise is due to him, and his tehseeldars Luchmundoss of Duska and Nisar Allee of Pusroor, both of whom have shewn tact and good management in bringing these lawless people together without disturbance. Lieutenant Millett, Superintendent of Police, and his subordinates, have also rendered hearty assistance, while the services of Momtaz Hussein, Deputy Inspector of Duska, have been invaluable.

I shall be glad to learn that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor agrees to a reward being given of 100 Rs. to each tehseeldar, and Rs. 50 to Momtaz Hussein, for their cooperation has enabled Government to carry out this experiment with success. They have watched over these institutions from their first start, and it is chiefly owing to their arrangements and vigilance, that criminal races have been so quietly encouraged to settle down to agricultural pursuits. The success is one of that stamp that confers a great boon on society in general, and when crime has been largely reduced by such exertions, I have the less hesitation in asking that they be made the recipients of substantial acknowledgments in order that others may be encouraged to take notice and do the same.

(Sd.) E. A. Prinsep,
Offg. Commissioner.

From the Secretary to Government Punjab, to the Judicial Commissioner Punjab, No. 54, *dated* 23*rd January* 1863.

The Lieutenant Governor has perused with very great pleasure the reports of Mr. McNabb, Deputy Commissioner of Sealkote, and of Mr. E. Prinsep, late Officiating Commissioner of Umritsur, on the subject of the Penal Reformatories established for the settlement and reclamation of thieving tribes.

2. These tribes have frequently been described, and it is sufficient to mention here that a large portion of the burglaries and thefts committed annually were traceable to them, and that comparatively few were detected or punished.

3. It is probable that there is no member of these notorious tribes who could not be legally placed in jail in default of furnishing security. But a different plan has been followed.

4. In 1858 Mr. E. Prinsep, being then Deputy Commissioner of Sealkote, recommended that they should be forced to reside on lands belonging to Government, and to bring them under cultivation. They were allowed temporarily to reap the entire fruits of their labors. During the day time they were under no restraint, but if they absconded, as several did, they were subjected to corporal punishment when they were retaken or when they returned to their families. At night they lived in houses within an enclosure, guarded by sentries, and were thrice mustered and counted.

5. The extent of the settlements, of which there are six, varies from 412 acres, the largest, to 150 acres the smallest. The number of men, women and children is altogether no less than 2,454.

6. There is satisfactory evidence that since these settlements were established there has been a sensible diminution of crime; the neighbouring population have given proof of their appreciation of the Reformatories; and the effect on the settlers themselves, notwithstanding their habitual aversion to hard labour, is represented as beneficial.

7. The peculiar criminal element of hereditary houseless wandering thieves, banded in families and tribes, but dispersed throughout an extensive rural district, preying on the poorer portion of the respectable community, and a particular object of alarm to women, has by these measures been laid bare and specially dealt with.

8. It is justly stated that the ordinary penal procedure had totally failed in repressing this element. Individuals were no doubt occasionally arrested and imprisoned, but their families were maintained by their associates; and the confederacy, strongly bound together by ties of blood, habits, and traditions, continued to ply their hereditary trade of theft without serious interruption; so that, although it was universally known that they subsisted by robbery and were execrated as a public nuisance, their immunity from legal conviction left them as a body permanently efficient for crime.

9. It appears to the Lieutenant Governor that the measures which have been taken by the local authorities, namely of dealing with these hereditary criminals as tribes and families, and not as individuals, is judicious and warranted by the circumstances. There are probably many points in which experience will show that the system is capable of improvement, but His Honor has no hesitation in giving his approval to the main principles.

10. In some particulars these principles are identical with those regulating the third or intermediate stage of imprisonment of habitual criminals in Ireland, as will be seen from the following extract from the remarks of Captain Walter Crofton, C. B., Chairman of the Directors of Irish Government Prisons :—

"The training is special, and the position of the convict made as natural as possible ; no more restraint being exercised over him than would be necessary to maintain order in any well regulated establishment. At "Lusk Common" within fifteen miles of Dublin, there has been for the last five years and a half an intermediate establishment for employing convicts *in the reclamation of the land* and for carrying out principles which have proved so beneficial to themselves and the public."*

11. The Lieutenant Governor is himself disposed, even in the case of ordinary habitual criminals, to recognize the necessity of affording incentives to reform simultaneously with the continuance of punishment. But in the case of these unfortunate tribes this necessity is still more evident.

12. It is shewn that such incentives have not been held out in vain, and that whilst Government have granted a lease of land and supplied agricultural stock and means of irrigation, the criminals have in some degree thrown off their natural habits of idleness and betaken themselves to the plough.

13. For the above reasons, His Honor willingly accords his sanction to the propositions made by the Commissioner, as below :—

1st. That the sum of Rs. 1,200 provided for Reformatories in the Goordaspoor district, in the Imperial Budget for 1862-63, be transferred to the Sealkote district, there being no land available in the Goordaspoor district for Reformatory purposes.

2nd. That a Tuccavee advance of Rs. 1,200 be authorized, in addition to what has been already sanctioned, for the purpose of constructing more wells, on the principle that the land and proceeds are to be considered hypothecated till the amounts are recovered.

14. In conclusion, I am directed to request that you will convey to Mr. E. A. Prinsep and to Mr. McNabb, the hearty thanks of the Lieutenant Governor for the manner in which they have introduced the measures under notice. As Mr. Prinsep still remains in the Division as Settlement officer, he will be able to assist the Commissioner with his advice in furtherance of the project.

15. The exertions of Lieutenant Millett, District Superintendent of Police, are also recognized.

16. His Honor sanctions the reward of 100 Rs. each proposed by Mr. Prinsep for Luchman Dass, Tehsildar of Duska, and Nassar Alee, Tehsildar of Pusroor ; also of 50 Rs. to Mumtaz Hossein, Deputy Inspector of Duska.

17. Copies of this correspondence will be transmitted for the information of the Supreme Government.

* "Irish Convict System," page 11.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 14TH FEBRUARY, 1863.

CRYSTAL MINES IN DELHI DISTICT.

Report of a Survey of the Crystal Mines at Aurungpoor, in the Delhi district, by W. J. Thomson, M. D., Civil Assistant Surgeon Goorgaon, dated 27th June 1862.

The hills in which this crystal occurs are part of the system of hills which commence at Delhi and extend southwards through the Delhi and Goorgaon districts, and finally break up into numerous ranges in the Ulwar and Bhurtpoor territories.

Having geologically examined these hills throughout a distance of about 60 miles, viz., from Delhi to Ferozepoor, I find that they are of nearly a uniform character, and of one formation throughout.

The village of Aurungpoor is situated in a small valley surrounded by these hills, and the roads leading to it from all sides are, for a distance of 3 miles at least from the village, impassible to any but foot passengers and cattle, from their rocky and precipitous character.

The mines themselves are situated about 2 or 3 miles to the south-west of the village, and can only be approached on foot owing to the nature of the ground.

The crystal does not occur in its primitive position, but in a secondary deposit of siliceous brecia very highly impregnated with iron. Each crystal is encased in a sheath of hœmatite.

It would appear that the rocks in which the crystal was originally formed have been disintegrated and broken up at some early geological period, and the debris has been consolidated into a porous brecia by the long continued action of heat and moisture under great pressure. Water having a large quantity of iron in solution has then permeated the mass, and by depositing the metallic oxide has bound together the siliceous particles in a ferruginous matrix.

The general character of the range, in which this deposit occurs, is thick beds of a blueish grey quartz rock, alternating with coarse red sand-stone, and brecia. Throughout the whole range there is evidence of very great disturbing forces, as the beds are all inclined at high angles; but nowhere in all the extent which I have examined are there more evidences of violent disturbance than in the neighbourhood of Aurungpoor.

The deposit of crystal occurs in a small valley or basin among these hills, about 2 or 3 miles to the south-west of the village of Aurungpoor. The valley is about 500 yards long and from 50 to 100 yards broad, and dips towards the north.

The only part of the deposit which has been worked is the south end.

The works have hitherto been carried on in two ways :—1st, by open pits gradually sloping downwards ; 2nd, by wells or shafts. Of the former there are two, neither of which have been worked for many years. Neither is deeper than 20 feet from the surface.

Of the latter there are three, the deepest of which was sunk by the late Rajah of Bullubgurh, and is 120 feet in depth and about 10 feet in diameter. From the bottom several galleries extend for a short distance on all sides. The other two wells are of much less depth.

The strata passed through by the deepest shaft are not uniform : for more than the first half of the depth it is the same as I have described, highly ferruginous. It then begins to lose the iron, and a short way down is composed of small pieces of pure quartz embedded in a matrix of almost pure kaolin. I have not been able to ascertain in what way the crystal occurs in these beds, but the lumberdars of Aurungpoor inform me that it is here the largest and purest specimens are found. In the upper ferruginous beds are layers of red clay, which I consider to have originally been kaolin, and subsequently impregnated with iron.

The white kaolin is called by the natives "kurree muttee," being confounded by them with chalk. A contract exists for working chalk near Aurungpoor, which yields Rs. 200 per annum to Government. I have not visited the place whence it is dug, but I strongly suspect that the so called chalk will be found to be kaolin, a substance of very much greater economic value, as it is the principal component of the best porcelain. It is very improbable, if not impossible, that chalk can exist in a district having the geological peculiarities of Aurungpoor.

Now, as granite is composed of felspar, quartz, and mica, and frequently contains in its cavities rock crystal, it seems to me that a previously existing granite rock in the neighbourhood has been disintegrated by the decomposition of its felspar, and its component parts have been carried to, and been deposited in, a basin in the quartz rock, which has subsequently been elevated, when this range of hills was thrown up.

Assuming that the above theory of formation is correct, it will be evident that there is every probability that the deposit in which the crystal occurs will be equally rich in the mineral in every portion. If any difference occurs, what was first deposited will probably contain the *largest* crystals, and the strata which are free from iron will probably contain the *purest* crystals.

In the upper strata many of the crystals are tinged with yellow, from an admixture of iron.

I would beg to suggest that these mines be experimentally worked by Government under proper surveillance, in order to ascertain the real value of their produce.

In doing this, one of the best ways of proceeding would be to commence work at the bottom of the well next deepest to the deepest one, and after sinking it about 20 or 30 feet more to drive a gallery to communicate with the deepest shaft : afterwards sinking the first shaft still further, and driving another gallery. The levels of the various galleries should be chosen at the places where the best crystal is found in sinking the shaft. By this means also ventilation will be easily and safely effected.

All the outlay that would be required in the first instance would be small; a windlass would have to be erected over the pit's mouth, and ropes and buckets provided for lowering the workmen and hoisting the rock when excavated.

The nature of the rock is such that blasting is not required. It can all be removed by the pickaxe, hammer and shovel, which tools would have to be provided by Government.

It would also be advisable to build a small godown near the mouth of the pit, as well as a house for choukidars. If the produce should prove the mine to be profitable, it might be advisable to improve the communications with it, in which case the shortest route out of the hills would be towards the west, to the village of Asoolah or Futtepore. By this way only 1½ miles of the road would be through the hills, and the rest on the plain, whereas by any other route the amount of hill road would be at least doubled.

Should the deposit of kaolin prove to be of considerable extent and tolerably pure, I fancy it will prove of more economic value than the crystal.

From B. N. MEDLICOTT, ESQ., *Geological Survey of India, to* R. H. DAVIES, ESQUIRE, *Secretary to Government Punjab, dated Roorkee, the 6th October*, 1862.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 754, of 30th September, 1862, with its enclosed correspondence. The latter are herewith returned.

1. I am glad to be able to give a most favorable opinion upon the subject of your communication. In the autumn of 1855, on my way to Central India, I made an express detour to Delhi, [illegible] "kurria muttee" pits. I took a man with me from Roorkee as a guide. For some time previously a considerable quantity of the kaolin had been annually brought to the Roorkee workshops as a valuable furnace material.

2. It is only by giving credit to Dr. Thomson's report for much that is erroneous in observation, and in hearsay information, that I can bring my notes to bear upon his, by supposing our sites analogous or even identical; indeed, upon referring to the map, I am nearly convinced we refer to the same spot. The case is otherwise sufficiently self evident to admit of my taking this liberty: and as we agree in the main object in view, namely the occurrence of kaolin, the collateral discrepancies are of less importance.

3. The pits I speak of are no doubt familiar to every metal worker in Delhi, and in all the country round. I visited several within a short distance of each other; they are all alike, and are sunk upon dykes or great veins of decomposed pigmatite (coarse pelspaltric granite,) which could not be mistaken for a deposit, as in the case described by Dr. Thomson. The largely preponderating substance is this rotton pelspar, crude kaolin, or kurria muttee, for which principally, if not exclusively, the pits are worked. I am at a loss to imagine how the natives can in any case confound it with "chalk," the practical properties of the two being so unlike, and especially because chalk is a substance quite unknown (as far as I am aware) to the natives, unless, perhaps, in our billiard-rooms or school-rooms.

4. I was quite unaware that the quartz was even a secondary object of extraction. Nor do I known to what purposes the natives apply it, or that they set any intrinsic value on a substance so common. Irregular lumps of quartz occur through the rock I speak of, though I noticed none that I would rank under the variety "crystal." The occurrence of crystal in

such a position is however in no way unlikely. Pure quartz, in whatever form, is an essential adjunct in the advanced application of kaolin, and the two, as here, are commonly found together: both being constituents or products of granitic rocks. It is scarcely possible that Dr. Thomson can be so far mistaken on a point that he discusses so prominently and circumstantially. I would, therefore, solicit some further information, for the use of the Geological Survey of India, upon the value and the applications of the crystal, for which he states the mines of Aurungpoor are worked. A specimen might with advantage be sent that we may be sure of what we are talking about.

5. But it is only in connection with the application of the kaolin, and with it of the quartz, that I anticipate any useful result from this investigation: and here the question may at once enter upon another stage. It has long been known that a first rate porcelain material exists at Delhi: the question is to get the men to work it. There is not the least use in undertaking any preliminary mining operations. There is no likelihood, *in such a position as I speak of*, that the crude kaolin will be found purer at a greater depth, it is now extracted from below the influence of surface staining. It will be quite time enough to adopt protective measures or improved methods for extracting the clay, when a trial has been started with some success. Only a few days ago I had an application from the medical officer in charge of the Bareilly jail for information on pottery materials in that neighbourhood. The only satisfaction I could give him was to regret he had not written from Delhi. Delhi may yet become a Sévres to India.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 18TH FEBRUARY, 1863.

PUNJAB THUGGEE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

Extract from the Report of Major G. McAndrew, Assistant General Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoitee in the Punjab, on the working of the Tent Manufactory carried on in the Lahore Thuggee School of Industry for the year 1862.

I have the honor to forward the annual report of the working of the Thuggee School of Industry for the year 1862.

The school was established in 1855, and has been seven years in existence.

The statements attached will shew the state of the institution in a financial point of view.

On 4th April 1862, the Financial Commissioner sent instructions for the preparation of tents to the value of rupees 12,835, to meet the wants of the civil officers of the Punjab for the years 1862-63; these have all been made up, and were despatched during the month of October 1862. They have generally, I believe, been approved of by the officers receiving them.

To meet the purchase of raw material for the preparation of the above tents, an advance of rupees 2,000 was drawn from the Lahore Treasury; this, together with a sum of rupees 2,000 due on a former advance, has been repaid; and on the 31st December 1862 the institution had not a single debt standing against it, and had a capital of stock, raw material, mannufactured goods, and outstanding debts of rupees 9,461-14-1, which, compared with last year's account, shews a profit on the year's transactions of rupees 1,601-6-8.

The entire number of tents of all descriptions made up and disposed of during the year was 96, value rupees 18,191-5-4; and the list attached will shew that officers in the Punjab requiring tents now depend to a considerable extent on the Thuggee School of Industry.

As mentioned in last report, there are no paid Government servants employed in the school; all work is done by approvers and their children, or by paid labor: the accounts are kept by myself, with the assistance of an English writer, who is paid from the profits of the institution.

The cloth used has been purchased generally from the Central Jail, to which institution rupees 4,387-8-8 has been paid during the past year; every endeavour has been made to turn out really good and serviceable tents. Nothing but the best material procurable has been used, and notwithstanding the great advance in the price of cotton during the year no increase in

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, 7TH MARCH, 1863.

STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT IN THE PUNJAB, CIS AND TRANS-SUTLEJ STATES, TRANS-INDUS TERRITORY, DELHI AND HISSAR DIVISIONS, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST JANUARY 1863.

Number.	Name of Article.	Delhi Division.			Hissar Division.			Cis-Sutlej Division.		
		Delhi.	Goorgaon.*	Kurnal.*	Hissar.	Rohtuck.	Sirsa.	Umballah.	Loodiana.	Simlah.*
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort, ...	0 31 0			0 28 5	0 29 0	0 24 8	0 28 8	0 31 12	
2	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	0 32 0			0 29 5	0 29 8	0 25 11	0 29 0	0 32 12	
3	Barley, ...	1 8 0			1 10 0	1 15 0	0 30 11	1 5 0	1 6 0	
4	Gram, ...	0 34 0			1 0 0	0 38 0	0 35 13	0 31 0	0 32 2	
5	Bajra, ...	0 32 0			1 8 0	1 3 0	1 9 11	0 39 0	1 3 0	
6	Jowar, ...	0 38 0			1 10 0	1 8 0	1 5 11	1 8 0	1 17 0	
7	Dal, Oord, ...	0 30 0			0 32 0	0 30 0	0 21 11	0 23 0	0 21 8	
8	Do., Moong,... ...	0 36 0			0 38 0	1 0 0	0 31 5	0 31 8	0 25 4	
9	Do., Mussoor, ...	0 16 0			0 15 0	0 27 0	0 0 0	0 21 0	0 0 0	
10	Moth, ...	1 0 0			1 9 0	1 3 0	1 2 0	0 35 0	0 37 0	
11	Mukkaie, ...	1 0 0			1 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 1 0	1 8 8	
12	Rice, 1st sort, ...	0 14 0			0 7 0	0 10 0	0 10 11	0 10 0	0 12 4	
13	Do., 2nd sort, ...	0 18 0			0 10 0	0 14 0	0 18 0	0 11 0	0 13 12	
14	Ghee, ...	0 1 12			0 25 0	0 2 1	0 2 3	0 2 2	0 2 1	
15	Goor, ...	0 14 0			0 13 0	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 0 0	
16	Sugar, 1st sort, ...	0 2 12			0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 13	0 3 0	0 3 8	
17	Do., 2nd sort, ...	0 3 8			0 3 4	0 3 4	0 0 0	0 3 8	0 0 0	
18	Salt, Lahore, ..	0 7 8			0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 8	0 8 12	0 9 0	
19	Do., Sambhur, ...	0 7 4			0 7 8	0 8 0	0 23 5	0 8 0	0 8 0	
20	Cotton, ...	0 2 4			0 2 6	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 3 3	
21	Wood, ...	3 0 0			4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0	
22	Grass, ...	2 20 0			2 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 0	
23	Bhoosa, white, ...	3 20 0			6 0 0	4 0 0	3 9 0	3 30 0	0 0 0	
24	Kurbee, ...	4 0 0			4 0 0	100 No.	2 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 0	

Number.	Name of Article.	Trans-Sutlej Division.			Lahore Division.			Amritsur Division.		
		Jalundhur.	Hoshyarpoor.	Kangra.	Lahore.	Ferozepoor.*	Goojranwalla.*	Amritsur.	Goordaspore.*	Sealkote.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort, ...	0 32 12	0 32 0	0 33 0	0 28 6½			0 30 5		0 37 0
2	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	0 0 0	0 34 0	0 34 0	0 28 14½			0 0 0		0 38 0
3	Barley, ...	1 3 11	1 12 0	1 10 8	1 10 0			1 6 11		1 27 0
4	Gram, ...	0 34 0	0 34 0	0 27 12	1 1 7½			1 6 5		1 5 0
5	Bajra, ...	0 36 11	0 36 0	0 0 0	0 39 0			1 0 11		1 10 0
6	Jowar, ...	0 32 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0			1 2 11		1 5 0
7	Dal, Oord, ...	0 25 11	0 22 0	0 18 0	0 26 5			0 25 5		0 19 0
8	Do., Moong,... ...	0 24 5	0 26 0	0 21 0	0 29 8			0 28 11½		0 0 0
9	Do., Mussoor, ...	0 20 0	0 22 0	0 18 12	0 28 0			0 27 12		0 0 0
10	Moth, ...	0 39 0	0 35 0	0 19 8	1 17 8			1 2 10		0 0 0
11	Mukkaie, ...	1 2 0	1 3 0	1 6 0	0 33 13½			1 0 0		0 0 0
12	Rice, 1st sort, ...	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 10 0			0 8 3		0 20 0
13	Do., 2nd sort, ...	0 16 0	0 12 0	0 23 0	0 19 0			0 0 0		0 21 0
14	Ghee, ...	0 2 0	0 2 2	0 2 2	0 2 2½			0 2 3		0 2 12
15	Goor, ...	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 11 0			0 12 8		0 13 0
16	Sugar, 1st sort, ...	0 2 12	0 3 4	0 2 2	0 2 12			0 2 12		0 2 8
17	Do., 2nd sort, ...	0 3 0	0 3 8	0 3 0	0 3 0			0 0 0		0 2 12
18	Salt, Lahore, ..	0 9 12	0 9 0	0 9 2	0 10 8			0 10 6		0 10 0
19	Do., Sambhur, ...	0 7 8	0 0 0	0 5 0	0 6 0			0 6 0		0 0 0
20	Cotton, ...	0 21 2	0 2 4	0 2 5	0 2 8			0 2 10		0 3 0
21	Wood, ...	3 0 0	3 20 0	4 0 0	2 6 4			2 20 0		2 20 0
22	Grass, ...	1 2 0	0 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0			0 0 0		4 Green.
23	Bhoosa, white, ...	2 10 0	2 0 0	2 10 0	2 20 0			2 23 5		0 0 0
24	Kurbee, ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0			3 13 5		0 0 0

Number.	Name of Article.	Jhelum Division.				Mooltan Division.			
		Jhelum.	Rawul Pindee.	Goojerat.	Shahpoor.*	Mooltan.	Jhung.*	Googaira.	Moozuffergurh.*
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort, ...	0 35 0	0 30 2	0 39 0		0 22 8		0 34 0	
2	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	0 36 0	0 30 6	1 0 0		0 23 0		0 28 0	
3	Barley, ...	1 13 14	1 4 5	1 24 0		0 36 0		0 32 0	
4	Gram, ...	1 0 4	0 35 3½	1 10 0		0 26 0		0 29 0	
5	Bajra, ...	1 5 4	0 37 3½	1 12 0		0 33 0		0 0 0	
6	Jowar, ...	1 6 10	0 0 0	1 10 0		0 34 0		0 0 0	
7	Dal, Oord, ...	0 20 0	0 19 5	0 20 0		0 15 0		1 08 0	
8	Do., Moong,... ...	0 28 0	0 21 6	0 21 0		0 21 0		0 16 0	
9	Do., Mussoor, ...	0 28 0	0 22 1½	0 36 0		0 18 0		0 18 0	
10	Moth, ...	1 0 8	0 35 0	1 3 0		0 25 0		0 0 0	
11	Mukkaie, ...	1 6 0	0 38 11	1 10 0		0 0 0		0 0 0	
12	Rice, 1st sort, ...	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 12 0		0 0 0		0 0 0	
13	Do., 2nd sort, ...	0 10 8	0 8 0	0 20 0		0 11 0		0 11 0	
14	Ghee, ...	0 2 6	0 2 7	0 2 9		0 2 0		0 2 6	
15	Goor, ...	0 10 4	0 9 13	0 12 0		0 8 0		0 8 8	
16	Sugar, 1st sort, ...	0 2 12	0 2 10	0 2 10		0 2 8		0 0 0	
17	Do., 2nd sort, ...	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 12		0 2 12		0 3 0	
18	Salt, Lahore, ..	0 11 12	0 11 4	0 11 0		0 10 12		0 9 0	
19	Do., Sambhur, ...	0 3 8	0 4 0	0 0 0		0 0 0		0 0 0	
20	Cotton, ...	0 3 0	0 2 11	0 2 12		0 0 0		0 2 4	
21	Wood, ...	3 20 0	5 0 0	4 Mds. 3 do.		3 20 0		8 0 0	
22	Grass, ...	2 0 0	2 0 0	4-2-0 4		0 0 0		1 20 0	
23	Bhoosa, white, ...	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 dry.		2 10 0		2 0 0	
24	Kurbee, ...	2 20 0	2 0 0	5 green.		0 0 0		4 0 0	

Number.	Name of Article.	Derajat Division.			Peshawur Division.		
		Bunnoo.*	Dera Ismael Khan.*	Dera Ghazee Khan.	Peshawur.	Hazara.	Kohat.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort, ...			0 24 0	0 26 12	0 27 0	0 20 0
2	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...			0 24 12	0 27 15½	0 28 0	0 21 0
3	Barley, ...			0 34 5	1 19 11½	1 6 0	0 38 11
4	Gram, ...			0 26 5	0 30 5	0 26 0	0 27 0
5	Bajra, ...			0 34 10	0 29 7	0 0 0	0 31 7
6	Jowar, ...			0 37 10	1 15 7	0 0 0	0 31 0
7	Dal, Oord, ...			0 13 5	0 18 10	0 22 0	0 12 0
8	Do., Moong,... ...			0 14 5	0 15 7	0 18 0	0 13 14
9	Do., Mussoor, ...			0 26 0	0 25 2	0 22 0	0 13 9
10	Moth, ...			0 20 4	0 36 6½	0 0 0	0 0 0
11	Mukkaie, ...			0 0 0	1 8 8	0 36 0	0 0 0
12	Rice, 1st sort, ...			0 8 8	0 9 1	0 8 0	0 5 0
13	Do., 2nd sort, ...			0 12 0	0 10 6½	0 17 0	0 6 0
14	Ghee, ...			0 2 0	0 2 5½	0 2 9	0 11 1
15	Goor, ...			0 7 9	0 7 11	0 5 8	0 5 0
16	Sugar, 1st sort, ...			0 2 8	0 2 12	0 2 4	0 1 14
17	Do., 2nd sort, ...			0 2 10	0 2 15	0 2 8	0 2 4
18	Salt, Lahore, ..			0 9 12	0 0 0	0 9 4	0 0 0
19	Do., Sambhur, ...			0 0 0	0 0 3	0 0 0	0 0 0
20	Cotton, ...			0 1 12	0 2 7	0 2 8	0 1 14
21	Wood, ...			8 0 0	4 30 10½	4 0 0	4 20 0
22	Grass, ...			0 0 0	4 0 5 Green.	3 0 0	2 0 0
23	Bhoosa, white, ...			3 0 0	5 29 10½	3 0 0	3 0 0
24	Kurbee, ...			0 0 0	5 16 10½	0 0 0	0 0 0

* Returns not received.

T. D. FORSYTH,

Secretary to Government Punjab.

that of tents has been made; but it will be necessary to do so if the present price of cotton connues or increases.

The woollen carpet mentioned in last years report as made up by the sons of approvers was sent to the National Exhibition, and received favorable notice, and I believe a medal is to be awarded to the institution on account of the manner in which this carpet was manufactured.

There are at present employed in the tent manufactory—

53 approvers,
25 sons of approvers,
35 wives of approvers.

There are also 21 daughters of approvers living with their families; these girls seldom remain after they attain a marriagable age.

In conclusion, I beg strongly to recommend that, whatever arrangements are made regarding the Thuggee department generally, the school of industry branch of it should be kept up, and encouraged. It possesses the nucleus of what is much required in the Punjab, a really good tent making establishment, and would in the hands of an experienced superintendent, or private party taking over the stock and implements and carrying on the manufactory, prove a great convenience and saving both to Government and all parties requiring camp equipage in the Punjab. That the demand is considerable will be seen from the following facts: the first tent was made in the Thuggee establishment in 1855, since which time 445 tents of all descriptions have been made and disposed of, to the amount of rupees 68,346, and the demand seems on the increase.

Extract para. 1 *of a letter No.* 68 *of* 28*th January* 1863, *from Secretary to Government Punjab, to Judicial Commissioner Punjab.*

I am directed to return your endorsement No. 29, dated 15th instant, and its enclosure, and to say that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor considers the report of Major McAndrew on the operations of the Thuggee School of Industry during last year, very creditable to that officer. His Honor, however, desires that Major McAndrew should do all in his power further to improve his tents, and to obtain the best material and the best superintendence.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

F. E. MOORE,
For Post Master General, Punjab and Sind.

LAHORE,
Pos Master General's Office,
The 29th January 1863.

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STATEMENT SHEWING THE LAST SAFE DAY FOR DESPATCH OF THE OVERLAND MAILS DURING THE YEAR 1863, FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED STATIONS IN THE PUNJAB.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Date of despatch from Bombay, ...	13 28	13 28	13 28	13 28	13 24	9 24	9 24	9 24	9 28	13 28	13 28	13 28
Peshawur, ...	1 16	1 16	1 16	1 16	1 12 28	12 26	11 27	11 27	16	1 16	1 16	1 16
Rawul Pindee, ...	1 16	1 16	1 16	1 16	1 12 28	12 26	11 27	11 27	17	1 16	1 16	1 16
Lahore, ...	4 19	4 19	4 19	4 19	4 15 31	15 29	14 30	14 30	18	3 19	4 19	4 19
Jullundhur, ...	4 19	4 19	4 19	4 19	4 15 31	15 29	14 30	14 30	18	3 19	4 19	4 19
Umballa, ...	5 20	5 20	5 20	5 20	5 16	1 16	1 16	1 16	1 20	5 20	5 20	5 20
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	1 16	1 16	1 16	1 16	1 12 28	12 26	11 27	11 27	17	1 16	1 16	1 16
Dhurmsala, ...	1 16	1 16	1 16	1 16	1 12 28	12 26	11 27	11 27	17	1 16	1 16	1 16
Ferozepore, ...	4 19	4 19	4 19	4 19	4 15 31	15 29	15 30	15 30	18	3 19	4 19	4 19
Mooltan, ...	2 17	2 17	2 17	2 17	2 13 29	13 28	13 29	13 29	17	2 17	2 17	2 17
Murree, ...	1 16	1 16	1 16	1 16	4 15 31	12 26	11 27	11 27	17	1 16	1 16	1 16
Simla, ...	3 18	3 18	3 18	3 18	3 14 31	1 14 29	14 30	14 30	18	3 18	3 18	3 18
Umritsur, ...	4 19	4 19	4 19	4 15	4 15 31	15 29	14 30	14 30	18	4 19	4 19	4 19

F. E. MOORE,
For Post Master General, Punjab and Sind.

LAHORE,
Pos Master General's Office,
The 29th January 1863.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 1st APRIL, 1863.

REGISTER of FALL of RAIN at Hill Stations in the Punjab, during rainy season of 1862.

Date.		Murree.	Simla.	Kussowlee.	Dhurmsala.	Dalhousie.	Abbottabad.	Kooloo.	Sheikh Boodeen.	Sukesur.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inchse.*
June, ...	16	1·7		0·30	...	...				
	17	...		0·55	2·20	0·25				
	18	0 2		0·06	...	...				
	19	...		0·71	0·10	0·06				
	20	...		0·30	0·10	0·39				
	21	...		0·34	0·91	0·02				
	22	...		...	...	...				
	23	...	7·8	...	...	...	No reports received.	No reports received.		
	24	...		...	...	...				
	25	...		...	1·00	0·19				
	26	...		0·14	4·50	0·09				
	27	0·8		0·02	3·00	...				
	28	...		...	1·00	...				
	29	1·2		...	...	0·02				
	30	1·0		0·34	0·95	0·91				
July, ...	1	1·5		0·13	0·30	0·05		...	No reports received.	
	2	2·0		0·28	0·10	0·04		...		
	3	3·0	5·7	2·80	0·59	4·72		0·08		
	4	2·5		6·50	5·72	5 29		0·56		
	5	...		...	1·83	6·14		2·63		
	6	1·5		0·10	...	0·32	4·80	0·05		
	7	1·5		...	0·12	0·37		0·04		2·40
	8	2·5		0·28	1·78	0·16		0·30		...
	9	...		0·62	...	0·93		...		...
	10	2·0	5·9	1·00	6·13	1·36		6·70		...
	11	2·0		1·10	2·54	1·26		1·70		1·20
	12	3·0		1·31	3·10	3·00		...		...
	13	0·9		0·66	2·00	1·54		0·30		0·40
	14	2·5		0·53	0·21	0·88		0·30		0·60
	15	1·4		0·13	0·01	1·18		2·80		...
	16	1·0		0·23	0·63	0·01	2·90	1·40		...
	17	1·6	3·4	0·17	0·35	2·00		...		...
	18	1·4		0·26	3·38	0·31		4·40		...
	19	2·5		1·35	0·01	4·31		...		...
	20	2·0		2·50	2·01	2·02		3·20		0·20
	21	...		0·29		0·58		8·10	...	0·30
	22	...		0·10		0·42		...	...	0·20
	23	...		2·15		0·06	0·07	...	...	...
	24	0·2	5·2	2·27	9·60	0·86		4·30	...	...
	25	1·5		3·89		...		1·00	...	...
	26	...		1·10		0·25		1·00	...	1·00
	27	2·0		0·53		1·40		4·90	...	...
	28	2·1		0·35		0·62		8·60	...	1·10
	29	1·5	1·9	...	9·31	0·33	0·90	2·30	...	...
	30	1·6		1·42		0·01		1·30	...	...
	31	2·0		2·80		3·97		0·10	0·20	0·70
Carried forward,		50·6	29·9	34·61	63·48	43·32	8·67	56·06	0·20	8·10

REGISTER OF FALL OF RAIN AT HILL STATIONS.—*Continued.*

Date.		Murree.	Simla.	Kussowlee.	Dhurmsala.	Dalhousie.	Abbottabad.	Kooloo.	Sheikh Boodeen.	Sukesur.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
Brought forward, ...		50·6	29·9	34·61	63·48	43·32	8·67	56·06	0·20	8·10
August, ...	1	2·4		0·45		2·81		3·00	...	...
	2	2·2		0·01		0.06		0·70	...	...
	3	...		...		...		...	...	...
	4	2·1		0·32		0·07		...	...	...
	5	1·8	1·6	0·02	0·40	0·19	0·10	...	...	...
	6	0·5		...		0·01		...	...	...
	7	...		...		...		...	...	...
	8	...		...		...		...	...	...
	9	...		...		0·01		...	...	...
	10	1·0		...		0·20		...	...	...
	11	1·4		0·25		0·40		...		...
	12	2·3		0·15		0·50		...		1·10
	13	...		0·22		0·11	1·80	0·22		...
	14	1·8	5·2	1·60	14·90	0·01		...	2·7	...
	15	1·1		1·44		...		...		0·80
	16	...		0·31		0·25		0·47		0·80
	17	1·5		1·14		0·01		...		...
	18	1·1		0·89		0·05		...	...	...
	19	2·6		2·66		1·99		...	...	...
	20	2·0		1·98		0·03	0·70	...	...	...
	21	1·5	4·6	0·09	14·80	0·93		0·39	...	...
	22	2·6		0·22		7·55		1·16	...	...
	23	1·0		2·85		2·43		...	...	...
	24	2·2		2·43		1·40		...	...	...
	25	0·5		1·53		0·09		...	...	...
	26	1·3		2·09		0·31		...	...	...
	27	...		0·37		...		...	...	...
	28	...	5·2	0·82	9·70	...	0·50	...	...	...
	29	...		0·58		...		...	...	...
	30	...		0·23		0·10		...	...	...
	31	...		0·70		2·53		...	...	...
September, ...	1	1·8		...		0·69		...	...	...
	2	1·0		0·10		0·30		0·71	...	...
	3	...		0·91		0·20		...	...	...
	4	0·4	5·1	0·06	8·50	3·70	0·10	...	...	...
	5	1·6		0·23		5·09		0·43	...	...
	6	2·5		0·03		...		0·51	...	...
	7	1·2		...		1·05		...	...	...
	8	3·0				0·20		...	...	...
	9	0·4						...	...	...
	10	...				0·40	1·80	...	...	...
	11	1·2	1·9		4·20	1·01		0·16	0·8	3·10
	12	...						0·12	0·6	...
	13	...				...		...	...	...
	14	...		No reports received.		1·09	...	...	...	...
	15	...				0·33	...	0·22		...
	16	...				...	...	0·16		...
	17	1·2				...	...	...	No reports received.	
	18	...	3·0		1·30	...	...	...		
	19	...				...	...	...		
	20	...				1·01	...	...		
	21	2·2				....	..	...		
Total, ...		100·0	56·5	59·29	117·28	80·43	13·67	64·31	4·3	13·90

QUARTERLY ABSTRACT OF RAIN FALL IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FROM JULY TO SEPT. 1862.

Division.	District.	For July 1862.	For Aug. 1862.	For Sept. 1862.	Total.	Remarks.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	
Delhi.	Delhi, ...	17·2	5·7	8·6	31·5	Wind varying. Harvest good.
	Goorgaon, ...	22·5	11·2	12·2	45·9	
	Kurnal, ...	12·7	5·6	7·7	26·0	Rain abundant. Prospects of season very favorable. Sickness not so prevalent as it is in general at this season.
Hissar.	Hissar, ...	7·8	3·3	3·1	14·2	Rain fall considerable, from the average of late years. Prospects good.
	Rohtuk, ...	9·7	3·0	7·3	20·0	The rain fall has been great throughout the district, and there is every prospect of an abundant harvest.
	Sirsa, ...	5·6	3·9	0·9	10·4	The rain fall has been sufficient, the crops are very promising.
Amballa.	Umballah, ...	16·3	8·1	5·2	29·6	
	Loodhiana, ...	7·1	6·8	1·6	15·5	
	Simla, ...	26·8	13·5	7·7	48·0	
Jullundhur.	Jullundhur, ...	7·7	8·6	1·5	17·8	The rain has been heavy, and the crops are exceedingly flourishing.
	Hoshiarpoor, ...	15·5	10·4	5·6	31·5	
	Kangra, ...	25·0	26·3	8·5	59·8	
Umritsur.	Umritsur, ...	11·8	4·8	1·7	18·3	
	Goordaspoor, ...	22·8	7·0	3·8	33·6	
	Sealkote, ...	33 2	4·3	2·7	40·2	
Lahore.	Lahore, ...	11·8	4·4	0·6	16·8	
	Ferozepoor, ...	13·7	17·5	6·0	37·2	
	Goojranwalla, ...	17·8	3·3	0·6	21·7	
Rawul Pindee.	Rawul Pindee, ...	9·6	6·3	0·8	16·7	Rain abundant. Crops shewing prospects of a good harvest.
	Jhelum, ...	5·9	3·8	0·1	9·8	Easterly winds prevailed. Crops in great perfection.
	Shahpoor, ...	5·7	3·6	0·5	9·8	
	Goojerat, ...	13·6	18·1	1·6	33·3	
Mooltan.	Mooltan, ...	2·0	0·7	1·0	3·7	General direction of wind north and south. Aspect of the sky cloudy. Prospects of the harvest good.
	Gugaira, ...	9·2	2·1	0·3	11·6	Deputy Commissioner remarks on an unusual fall of rain for this district.
	Jhung, ...	14·5	9·5	1·9	25·9	
	Moozuffurgurh, ...	2·8	0·5	0·1	3·4	
Derajat.	Dera Ismail Khan,	7·6	4·4	0·8	12·8	
	Dera Ghazee Khan,	3·6	1·0	1·6	6·2	
	Bunnoo, ...	2·1	4·0	2·0	8·1	
Peshawur.	Peshawur, ...	4·4	0·9	0·6	5·9	
	Kohat, ...	0·7	0·9	1·3	2·9	Prospects of harvest good.
	Huzara, ...	8·6	6·6	2·2	17·4	Out-turn of Khureef not so favorable as anticipated; the crops will not be more than an average one. Season favorable for Rubbee sowings.

QUARTERLY ABSTRACT OF AVERAGE RAIN FALL IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB.

Division.	District.	Oct. 1862.	Novr. 1862.	Decr. 1862.	Total.	Remarks.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	
Delhi.	Delhi, ...	0·8	...	..	0·8	The general direction of the wind was easterly. Sky clear with occasional passing clouds. The heavy rain of October caused some damage to the Khurreef crops, though the harvest was a good one, and the Rubbee is progressing favorably.
	Goorgaon, ...	0·9	...	...	0·9	Out-turn of the Khurreef moderate. Certain crops were damaged from excessive moisture in October. Prospects of Rubbee excellent.
	Kurnaul, ...	0·4	...	...	0·4	Khurreef good. Temperature high for first part of Quarter, and fevers very prevalent. Winds were generally westerly in December, and the want of rain was beginning to be felt. The Deputy Commissioner notices the following phenomenon .—" The sugar cane in full flower. The oldest inhabitant does not remember to have seen such a sight, as *whole Kheats* of sugar cane in flower, in appearance like the flower of " Serkunda," or bubrush. The people consider it indicates an approaching epidemic disease."
Hissar.	Hissar, ...	1·4	0·2	...	1·6	Khurreef harvest good, and prospect of Rubbee fair.
	Rohtuck, ...	1·4	...	...	1·4	Some damage sustained from the rain in October. State of the rubbee favorable, though the want of rain was felt at the end of December.
	Sirsa, ...	0·9	0·1	...	1·0	General direction of the wind from east and west. Rubbee favorable, but more rain was looked for at end of December.
Amballa.	Amballa, ...	...	...	...	...	In October the wind was generally from the west.
	Loodhiana, ...	0·1	0·1	....	0·2	Prevailing winds from east and west. Khurreef good, Rubbee favorable, though from continued want of rain to end of December, some crops were beginning to suffer.
	Simla, ...	2·3	....	....	2·3	Returns from this district very irregular.
Jullundhur.	Jullundhur, ...	0·3	0·2	....	0·5	Prevailing winds were westerly. Prospects of the season good, but rain was much wanted at end of December.
	Hoshiarpore, ...	4·6	0·4	1·8	6·8	Wind westerly; unusually protracted rains in October, though no damage was sustained; prospects of the season excellent.
	Kangra, ...	1·4	....	0·8	2·2	The continued rains in October were likely to injure the rice crops; the subject has not since been noticed.
Amritsur.	Amritsur, ...	2·3	2·5	....	4·8	General direction of the wind easterly. Prospect of the harvest good.
	Goordaspore, ...	2·3	0·3	0·4	3·0	Sowings for the Rubbee extensive, though the rain in November was very light.
	Sealkote, ...	3·9	4·4	....	8·3	
Lahore.	Lahore, ...	1·8	0·2	....	2·0	Wind variable from east to north but generally from the east, all December. Prospects of the harvest good.
	Ferozepore, ...	2·5	0·7	....	3·2	Prevailing winds from east and west; aspect of the sky generally clear, with an occasional passing cloud. Prospects of the Rubbee favorable.
	Goojranwalla, ...	2·4	2·6	....	5·0	Winds variable. Harvest excellent.
Rawul Pindee.	Rawul Pindee, ...	6·3	11·0	....	17·3	General direction of the wind westerly. The prospects of the harvest were still favorable, though no rain in December.
	Jhelum, ...	1·2	0·3	....	1·5	Easterly winds prevailed. The rain in October and November was very opportune. Wheat and Barley extensively sown. Considerable harvest anticipated.
	Shahpore, ...	1·8	0·3	....	2·1	Direction of wind not noticed. Out-turn of Khurreef good. Prospects of Rubbee fair, want of rain much felt at end of December.
	Goojrat, ...	3·1	0·4	....	3·5	Winds varying from east to west. Prospects of the harvest not noticed.
Mooltan.	Mooltan, ...	2·5	1·4	....	3·9	General direction of wind from north and south; standing crops sustained some damage from rain in October. Rubbee favorable.
	Googaira, ...	3·5	0·1	....	3·6	Wind variable. Some damage caused to Khurreef from rain in October. Rubbee prosperous.
	Jhung, ...	3·6	0·1	....	6·4	Prevailing winds in October easterly. Some injury caused to Khurreef from rain in that month and also from Locusts. Prospects of Rubbee not noticed.
	Moozuffergurh, ...	0·2	0·5	....	0·7	Prevailing winds northerly; prospects of harvest not noticed.
Derajat.	Dera Ismail Khan,	4·8	1·3	....	6·1	Direction of wind not noticed. A passage of locusts in October done some damage to the Khurreef. Prospects of Rubbee good.
	Dera Ghazee Khan,	0·7	0·1	....	0·8	Winds variable. But generally from north and east. Harvest not noticed.
	Bunnoo, ...	1·5	1·9	...	3·4	Prevailing winds easterly. Khurreef was good, except in Pergunnah Bunnoo, where it was damaged from heavy rain and hail 4th October. Prospects of Rubbee favorable.
Peshawur.	Peshawur, ...	0·5	2·0	....	2·5	General direction of winds south-west. Harvest not noticed.
	Kohat, ...	1·1	1·2	....	2·3	The crops were flourishing. Deputy Commissioner has noticed their state lately.
	Huzara, ...	0·4	1·1	0·2	1·7	Winds variable. Khurreef an average one. Rubbee sowings had been delayed in lower Huzara, for want of sufficient rain. A flight of locusts has entered the district, and caused some damage.

RETURN OF RAIN FALL FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1863.

Division.	District.	Rain Fall.	Remarks.
		Inches.	
Delhi.	Delhi, ...	1·0	Wind varying from east to west. The rain was most timely, and saved the Rubbee; it is hardly enough though the crops are healthy.
	Goorgaon, ...	0·6	The weeks ending 4th, 11th and 18th no rain fell. The wind was generally from north-west and north. Since then it has been from the south-east, bringing with it rain, and every prospect of a good harvest.
	Kurnal, ...	1·3	Wind from the west during greater portion of the month. Rain fell most opportunely and seasonably. Agricultural prospects excellent. Temperature throughout the month higher than ordinary at this season.
Hissar.	Hissar, ...	1·4	
	Rohtuk, ...	1·1	The prospects of the Rubbee are cheering.
	Sirsa, ...	1·9	Winds varying from east to west. Aspect of the sky frequently cloudy. The rain was most opportune, and there is now hope of a good harvest.
Umballa.	Umballa, ...	1·9	Deputy Commissioner has only reported the fall of rain at the Sudder Station. The rain of the 22nd was accompanied with a storm from east to west.
	Loodiana, ...	2·5	Wind from the east during the latter half of the month, and on 22nd very violent, causing much damage to trees. The want of rain was much felt till the 19th, which fall saved the Rubbee.
	Simla, ...	30·7	
Jullundhur.	Jullundhur, ...	2·7	General direction of the wind was from east and west, with the sky frequently cloudy. Prospects of the season good. The late rain has been most beneficial.
	Hoshiarpore, ...	7·3	The rain has been most providential, and prospects of the crops most favourable.
	Kangra, ...	4·3	
Umritsur.	Umritsur, ...	3·2	There has been a beautiful fall of rain: it was much wanted. The crops are very promising, and the cultivators in high spirits.
	Goordaspore, ...	5·0	The rain has been most favourable, and there is every hope of a fair Rubbee.
	Sealkote, ...	2·9	
Lahore.	Lahore, ...	2·3	Prevailing winds from east. Sky frequently overcast with clouds. Prospects of harvest good.
	Ferozepore, ...	1·9	Cold and frequently cloudy. Direction of wind easterly. Prospects of harvest good.
	Goojranwalla, ...	1·9	
Rawul Pindee.	Rawul Pindee, ...	10·8	General direction of wind easterly. Sky frequently cloudy.
	Jhelum, ...	3·0	Prevailing wind from the east. The fall of rain has been general, and of great benefit.
	Shahpore, ...	1·9	The second fall of rain completed the good work begun by the first, and there is every reason to look for a most plentiful harvest.
	Goojrat, ...	2·3	Wind varying from east to west.
Mooltan.	Mooltan, ...	0·7	General direction of the wind north. Prospect of Rubbee cheering.
	Googaira, ...	1·9	Wind variable, but not violent. Rains gentle though profitable to crops.
	Jhung, ...	3·7	Direction of wind generally easterly during latter part of month, and sky cloudy.
	Moozuffergurh, ...	0·4	Wind said to be northerly.
Derajat.	Dera Ismail Khan,	4·4	
	Dera Gazee Khan,	0·03	Winds various. State of crops not noticed.
	Bunnoo, ...	1·3	The fall of rain during this month has improved the crops considerably.
Peshawur.	Peshawur, ...	4·2	
	Kohat, ...	2·3	Wind variable. The rain fall has been very seasonable, and the effect on Rubbee most favourable.
	Huzara, ...	4·5	Prospects of the crops continued good, but for the presence of a large flight of locusts in the district; they have as yet, however, done little injury. Numbers of them have been destroyed by the villagers, and those remaining are gradually leaving the district. On the 19th, 20th and 21st snow fell at the Sudder Station and Manserah. Ploughing for cotton crop commenced. Rubbee crops promise well. The crops have greatly benefited by the heavy fall of rain.

F. E. MOORE, *Personal Assistant,*
for Financial Commissioner Punjab.

Lahore, 7th March 1863.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 15TH APRIL, 1863.

ABSTRACT OF RAIN FALL IN THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1863.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Rain Fall.	REMARKS.
		Inches.	
DELHI.	Delhi, ...	...	High westerly winds prevailed generally. Crops good, tho' rain was felt to be wanted about the end of the month.
	Goorgaon, ...	...	Winds alternating generally from south west to north west ; prospects of harvest very good.
	Kurnal, ...	0·06	The wind has been steadily proceeding from the west during the month, and sky clear. The rubbee crops are flourishing.
HISSAR.	Hissar, ...	0·02	No remarks.
	Rohtuk, ...	0·1	The stormy westerly wind which prevailed during this month has damaged the Gram and Sirso crops.
	Sirsa, ...	0·03	Direction of the wind various, with an occasionally cloudy sky, tho' no rain. Prospects of the harvest good.
UMBALLA.	Umballa, ...	0·2	No remarks supplied.
	Loodhiana, ...	0·2	Wind variable, weather unusually sultry at close of month. Crops flourishing, but more rain would be beneficial.
	Simla, ...	0·5	No remarks.
JULLUNDUR.	Jullundhur, ...	0·2	General direction of wind westerly. Prospects of season good,
	Hoshiarpore, ...	3·6	No remarks.
	Kangra, ...	0·4	
UMRITSUR.	Umritsur, ...	1·0	Wind variable. Crops strong and promising.
	Goordaspoor, ...	1·05	Prospects of ensuing harvest good.
	Sealkote, ...	0·3½	Very fine harvest in prospect. Close weather. Wind mostly westerly,
LAHORE.	Lahore, ...	0·1½	A large flight of Locusts entered the district between 3 and 4 P. M. General direction of wind westerly. Prospects of a good harvest.
	Ferozepore, ...	0·02	Ditto ditto ditto.
	Goojranwalla, ...	0·4	Crops excellent, but the Locusts that have visited the district have laid about 1,000 millions of eggs in a tract of land 100 acres in extent, and great loss is anticipated. Lieut Powlett has rendered the greatest service in collecting the country and destroying them before they could lay any more.
RAWUL PINDEE.	Rawul Pindee. ...	2·9	General aspect of the sky has been clear, prevailing winds from the west.
	Jhelum, ...	0·1	The district has been visited with enormous flights of Locusts for 2 days in succession, 22nd 23d ; in the afternoon these flights passed over continuing for two hours each day, coming from the north west ; they literally darkened the air. But astonishing to record, though millions settled both days about Jhelum they destroyed nothing. The people say some Holy Syud has interseded with the deity, and deprived the insects of the power to eat.
	Shahpoor, ...	0·1	A heavy hail storm came up from the north east, the crops being too young no harm was done. Prevailing wind north west, and west ; small flights of Locusts have been seen, and some injury caused by them in a few villages. No great damage done by the Locusts. Prospects of harvest continue good.
	Goojrat, ...	0·5	General direction of wind east and west.
MOOLTAN.	Mooltan, ...	0·2	General direction of wind north. Aspect of sky clear. Prospects of Rubbee cheering.
	Googaira, ...	0·02	Wind has been variable, and the sky clear.
	Moozuffergurh, ...	0·0	No remarks.
	Jhung, ...	0·6	Wind variable. Prospects of harvest very good.
PESHAWUR.	Peshawur, ...	0·07	No remarks supplied.
	Kohat, ...	0·0	Ditto ditto.
	Huzara, ...	1·3	Wind variable. Weather fair. Crops good and promising.
DERAJAT.	Dera Ismail Khan,	0·5	No remarks supplied.
	Dera Gazee Khan,		The sky has been generally clear. Wind varying from north east to north west.
	Bunnoo. ...		Sky frequently cloudy, though no rain.

Lahore, 6th April 1863

F. E. MOORE, *Personal Assistant, for Financial Commissioner Punjab.*

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND APRIL 1863.

ABSTRACT QUARTERLY REGISTER OF BOATS AND CARGOES PROCEEDING UP AND DOWN THE INDUS FOR THE 2ND QUARTER OF 1862-63, ENDING 31ST OCTOBER 1862.

ARTICLES OF MERCHANDIZE.

Course of boats from North to South or *vice versâ*.	From North to South during the 2nd Quarter of 1862-63. M.	Value in Rs.	Ditto Ditto 1861-62.	Difference.	From South to North during the 2nd Quarter of 1862-63. M.	Value in Rs.	Ditto Ditto 1861-62.	Difference.	Total of 2nd Quarter of 1862-63. M.	Value in Rs.	Total of 2nd Quarter of 1861-62.	Difference.
Number of Boats.	392		255	+137	76		171	−95	468		[illegible]	+42
Gross Weight of Cargoes in Maunds, and its value.	1,62,369	8,52,912	94,551	+67,818	41,416	4,10,001	42,394	−977	2,03,785	12,62,913	1,36,945	+66,840
1st Class. Wheat.	2,852	4,278	9,337	−6,485	320	480	2,545	−2,225	3,172	4,758	11,882	−8,710
Barley.	271	348	130	+141	575	708	1,964	−1,389	[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	2,094	−1,248
Gram.	63,466	1,26,939	22,533	+40,933					63,466	1,26,939	22,533	+40,933
Rice.	1,275	3,825	15	+1,260	1,066	3,198	1,530	−464	2,341	7,023	1,545	+796
Dall—4 kinds.	2,654	7,962	1,672	+982	35	105	402	−367	2,689	8,067	2,074	+615
Cotton.	28,047	2,31,081	3,641	+24,406					28,047	2,31,081	3,641	+24,4[illegible]
Molasses.	6,229	31,145	13,615	−7,385	10	50	176	−166	6,239	31,195	13,791	−7,552
Sugar.	2,563	30,786	3,494	−930			44	−44	2,563	30,786	3,538	−975
Indigo.	79	3,160	338	−259					79	3,160	338	[illegible]
Linseed.	2,767	8,291		+2,767					2,767	8,291		+2,[illegible]
Mustard Seed.	23,642	61,926	10,867	+12,775					23,642	61,926	10,867	+12,[illegible]
Till Sersoon.	6,010	18,030	435	+5,575			50	−5	6,010	18,030	485	+5,525
Tobacco.	19	57	408	389					19	57	408	−389
Hemp or Moonj.	50	100	522	472			150	−150	50	100	672	−622
2nd Class. Ghee.	1,334	26,680	2,492	−1,158			244	−244	1,334	26,680	2,736	−1,402
Oil—2 kinds.	82	656	255	−173			208	−208	82	656	463	−381
3rd Class. Wool.	12,534	73,410	9,043	+3,491	180	2,700	9	+171	12,714	76,110	9,052	+3,662
Horns.	150	37		+150					150	37		+150
Hides.	50	20	2,200	−2,150			2,000	−2,000	50	20	4,200	−4,150
Salt.	1,030	515		+1,030			1,350	1,350	1,030	515	1,350	−320
4th Class. Saltpetre.	2,003	10,015	12,379	−10,376					2,003	10,015	12,379	−10,376
Sajee.	125	125	13	+112			350	−350	125	125	363	−238
Lime.							2,200	−2,200			2,200	−2,200
Mujeet.	150	1,500	498	348			96	−96	150	1,500	594	−444
5th Class. Dried Dates.	55	103	330	−275	410	820	594	−184	465	923	924	−459
Spices.	5,081	76,215	2,386	+2,695	3,650	34,750	10,143	−6,493	8,731	1,30,965	12,529	−3,798
Cocoanuts.					1,000	40	18,100	−17,100	1,000	40	18,100	−17,100
6th Class. Iron.	51	408	64	−13	3,505	2,80,040	18,904	−15,399	3,556	2,80,448	18,968	−15,412
Pewter.					165	2,310	1,405	−1,240	165	2,310	1,405	−1,240
Copper.			84	−84			29	−29			113	−113
7th Class. Bales of cloth and pieces of goods.	481	1,35,300	177	+704	216	64,800	85	−131	697	2,00,100	262	+4[illegible]

C. MINCHIN,

Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

DERA GHAZEE KHAN,
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 25th November, 1862.

ABSTRACT SHEWING PORTS OF EMBARKATION OF THE BOATS, &c., PASSING DOWN THE RIVER INDUS, FOR THE MONTHS OF AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1862.

1 By what River.	2 Number of Boats.	3 From what Port or Station.	4 To what Port or Station.	5 Remarks.	Number of Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
SUTLEJ, ...	94	Ferozepoor.	SUKKUR.	Mustard Seed, Gram, Cotton, Dall, Spices, Till, Wool, Saltpetre, Ghee, Goor, Sugar, and Bales of Cotton, ...	46,580	1,17,975
	16	Bungla.		Do. Do. Wool, Goor, Cotton and Spices, ...	4,946	40,733
	8	Bhawulpore.		Gram, Wool, Cotton, Molasses, Spices, Mustard Seed, Dall, and Sugar, ...	3,443	31,359
JHELUM, ...	25	Pind Dadun Khan.		Gram, Wool, Saltpetre, Cotton, Spices, Indigo, Mustard Seed, Sugar, Molasses Linseed, Ghee, Till, and Bales of Cotton, ...	13,862	1,08,643
	1	Shahpore.		Linseed, Till, and Wool, ...	419	1,281
	17	Koshab.		Ghee, Mustard Seed, Till, Linseed, Gram, Wool, Sugar, Cotton, Spices, and Bales of Cotton, ...	8,315	54,680
	5	Jhelum.		Mustard Seed, Till, Cotton, Ghee, Linseed, Gram, Wool, and Bales of Cotton, ...	2,004	12,580
	5	Saheewall.		Gram, Cotton, Wool, Till, and Bales of Cotton, ...	2,105	30,670
	10	Machka.		Cotton, Till, Mustard Seed, Wool, Sugar, Dall, and Gram,	3,204	32,519
CHENAB, ...	49	Mooltan.		Cotton, Gram, Molasses, Ghee, Wool, Dall, Saltpetre, Sugar, Oil, and Bales of Cotton, ...	19,330	1,43,053
	6	Seetpore.		Gram, Ghee, Spices, Dried Dates, Hemp and Barley, ...	1,450	4,967
	3	Khanghur.		Molasses, Sugar, Rice, Wheat, Wool, and Spices, ...	1,760	10,510
	3	Khyrepore.		Wheat, Tobacco, Rice, Cotton, and Salt, ...	1,537	11,966
	7	Wuzeerabad.		Molasses, Sugar, Gram, Mustard Seed, Wool, Cotton, Linseed, Till, Ghee, Oil, and Bales of Cotton, ...	3,569	24,465
	3	Chacharow.		Ghee, Wool, Spices, Rice, Dall, and Gram, ...	462	2,000
	3	Peshawur.		Ghee, Wool, Cotton, Horns, and Hides, ...	710	10,062
	14	Kalabagh.		Gram, Wool, and Bales of Cotton, ...	6,232	31,090
	1	Attock.		Cotton and Ghee, ...	235	5,300
	41	Esaw Khail.		Gram, Cotton, Mustard Seed, Tobacco, Spices, Ghee, Dall, and Bales of Cotton, ...	11,980	36,203
	[illegible]	M[illegible]		Gram, Saltpetre, Wool, Spices, Linseed, and Barley, ...	3,547	20,390
				[illegible] Mustard Seed, Ghee, Spices, and Bales of Cotton, ...	15,820	52,607
					4,737	31,135
					1,599	2,0[illegible]

[illegible] TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH APRIL 1863.

ABSTRACT QUARTERLY REGISTER OF BOATS AND CARGOES PROCEEDING UP AND DOWN THE INDUS FOR THE 3RD QUARTER, ENDING 31ST JANUARY 1863.

ARTICLES OF MERCHANDIZE.

Class	Article	Unit	Course of Boats from North to South or vice versa	Ditto Ditto of 1861-62.	Difference.	From South to North during 3rd Quarter of 1862-63.	Ditto Ditto of 1861-62.	Difference.	Total of 3rd Quarter of 1862-63.	Total of 3rd Quarter of 1861-62.	Difference.
	Number of Boats.		634	398	+236	198	191	+7	832	589	+243
	Gross Weight of Cargoes in Maunds.	M.	2,73,242	2,00,479	+72,763	43,923	50,573	−6,650	3,17,165	2,51,052	+66,113
		Rs.	31,52,286	13,08,700	+18,43,586	4,89,033	5,01,638	−12,605	36,41,319	18,10,338	+18,30,981
1st Class.	Wheat.	M.	1,005	4,824	−3,819	720	457	+263	1,725	5,281	−3,556
		Rs.	1,134	9,911	−8,777	950	914	+36	2,084	10,825	−8,741
	Barley.	M.		630	−630		567	−567		1,197	−1,197
		Rs.		1,103	−1,103		930	−930		2,033	−2,033
	Gram.	M.	1,87,799	10,470	+8,329	330		+330	19,129	10,470	+8,659
		Rs.	18,799	23,140	−14,341	412		+412	19,211	23,140	−3,929
	Rice.	M.	748	1,640	−892	326	770	−444	1,074	2,418	−1,336
		Rs.	2,244	5,000	−2,756	978	2,310	−1,332	3,222	7,310	−4,088
	Dall—4 kinds.	M.	3,391	856	+2,535		15	−15	3,391	871	+2,520
		Rs.	10,173	3,424	+6,749		60	−60	10,173	3,484	+6,689
	Cotton.	M.	81,352	9,425	+71,927				81,352	9,425	+71,927
		Rs.	17,89,744	1,32,532	+16,57,212				17,89,744	1,32,532	+16,57,212
	Molasses.	M.	11,285	18,529	−7,244		60	−60	11,285	18,589	−7,304
		Rs.	56,425	83,788	−27,363		240	−240	56,425	84,028	−27,603
	Sugar.	M.	4,273	7,107	−2,834		20	−20	4,273	7,127	−2,854
		Rs.	51,300	87,936	−36,636		260	−260	51,300	88,196	−36,896
	Indigo.	M.	405	1,254	−849				405	1,254	−849
		Rs.	1,800	48,676	−46,876				1,800	48,676	−46,876
	Linseed.	M.	4,749	411	+4,338				4,749	411	+4,338
		Rs.	14,277	1,223	+13,054				14,277	1,223	+13,054
	Mustard Seed.	M.	80,002	69,917	+10,085				80,002	69,917	+10,085
		Rs.	2,40,006	1,27,790	+1,12,216				2,40,006	1,27,790	+1,12,216
	Till Sersoon.	M.	8,115	5,339	+2,776		190	−190	8,115	5,529	+2,586
		Rs.	24,345	16,017	+8,328		570	−570	24,345	16,587	+7,758
	Tobacco.	M.	49	471	−422	50		+50	99	471	−372
		Rs.	147	1,413	−1,266	200		+200	347	1,413	−1,066
	Hemp or Moonj.	M.	716	1,132	−416				716	1,132	−416
		Rs.	1,432	2,988	−1,556				1,432	2,988	−1,556
	Total 1st Class.	M.	2,14,889	1,32,005	+82,884	1,426	2,079	−653	2,16,315	1,34,084	+82,231
		Rs.	22,11,826	5,44,941	+16,66,885	2,540	5,284	−2,744	22,14,366	5,50,225	+16,64,141
2nd Class.	Oil—2 kinds.	M.	137	862	−725	30	62	−32	167	924	−757
		Rs.	1,088	7,812	−6,724	240	558	−318	1,328	8,370	−7,042
	Ghee.	M.	3,810	3,064	+746		4	−4	3,810	3,068	+742
		Rs.	50,500	62,623	−12,123		82	−82	50,500	62,705	−12,205
	Total 2nd Class.	M.	3,947	3,926	+21	30	66	−36	3,977	3,992	−15
		Rs.	51,588	70,435	−18,847	240	640	−400	51,828	71,075	−19,247
3rd Class.	Wool.	M.	37,203	46,295	−9,092				37,203	46,295	−9,092
		Rs.	5,39,305	4,11,614	+1,27,691				5,39,305	4,11,814	+1,27,691
	Horns.	No.		11,200	−11,200					11,200	−11,200
		Rs.		1,491	−1,491					1,491	−1,491
	Hides.	No.		2,375	−2,375	1,400		+1,400	1,400	2,375	−975
		Rs.		950	−250	560		+560	560	950	−390
	Total 3rd Class.	M.	37,203	46,295	−9,092				37,203	46,295	−9,092
		Rs.	5,39,305	4,14,055	+1,25,250	560		+560	5,39,865	4,14,055	+1,25,810
4th Class.	Saltpetre.	M.	3,287	9,176	−5,889				3,287	9,176	−5,889
		Rs.	46,018	47,259	−1,241				46,018	47,259	−1,241
	Salt.	M.	2,330		+2,330		375	−375	2,330	375	+1,955
		Rs.	1,165		+1,165		188	−188	1,165	188	+977
	Sujee.	M.	100		+100				100		+100
		Rs.	100		+100				100		+100
	Lime.	M.					3,175	−3,175		3,175	−3,175
		Rs.					985	−985		985	−985
	Mujeet.	M.	447	2,559	−2,112	60	50	+10	507	2,609	−2,102
		Rs.	4,470	25,570	−21,100	600	450	+150	5,070	26,020	−20,950
	Total 4th Class.	M.	6,164	11,735	−5,571	60	3,600	−3,540	6,224	15,335	−9,111
		Rs.	51,753	72,829	−21,076	600	1,623	−1,023	52,353	74,452	−22,099
5th Class.	Cocoanuts.	No.				800	400	+400	800	400	+400
		Rs.				32	16	+16	32	16	+16
	Dried Dates.	M.				2,796	2,066	+730	2,796	2,066	+730
		Rs.				11,184	9,707	+1,477	11,184	9,707	+1,477
	Almonds.	M.	25	188	−163	266	2	+264	291	190	+101
		Rs.	250	1,692	−1,442	2,660	18	+2,642	2,910	1,710	+1,200
	Raisins.	M.	566	1,636	−1,070				566	1,636	−1,070
		Rs.	4,528	11,917	−7,389				4,528	11,917	−7,389
	Spices.	M.	10,436	4,685	+5,751	17,739	10,622	+7,117	28,175	15,307	+12,868
		Rs.	1,56,540	62,959	+93,581	2,66,085	1,67,295	+99,790	4,22,625	2,30,254	+1,92,571
	Total 5th Class.	M.	11,027	6,509	+4,518	20,801	12,690	+8,111	31,828	19,199	+12,629
		Rs.	1,61,318	76,568	+84,750	2,79,961	1,77,036	+1,02,925	4,41,279	2,53,664	+1,37,675
6th Class.	Iron.	M.	12	9	+3	21,509	30,081	−11,428	21,521	30,090	−8,569
		Rs.	96	72	+24	1,72,072	2,68,648	−96,576	1,72,168	2,68,720	−96,552
	Pewter.	M.				96	2,034	−1,938	96	2,034	−1,938
		Rs.				990	22,097	−21,107	990	22,097	−21,107
	Copper.	M.				1	23	−22	1	23	−22
		Rs.				70	1,610	−1,540	70	1,610	−1,540
	Total 6th Class.	M.	12	9	+3	21,606	32,138	−10,532	21,618	32,147	−10,529
		Rs.	96	72	+24	1,73,132	2,92,355	1,19,223	1,73,228	2,92,427	−1,19,199
7th Class.	Bales of cloth and peices of goods.	No.	1,357	825	+532	310	109	+201	1,668	934	+734
		Rs.	1,33,400	1,29,800	+6,600	32,000	24,700	+7,300	1,68,400	1,54,500	+[illegible]3,900
	Grand Total of all Classes.	M.	2,73,242	2,00,479	+72,763	43,923	50,573	−6,650	3,77,165	2,51,052	+[illegible]6,113
		Rs.	31,52,286	13,08,700	+18,43,586	4,89,033	5,01,638	−12,605	36,41,319	18,10,338	+18,30,981

R. T. HARE,

Asst. Commr., for Offg. Deputy Commr. Dera Ghazee Khan.

ABSTRACT SHEWING PORTS OF EMBARKATION OF THE BOATS, &c., PASSING DOWN THE INDUS, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST JANUARY 1863.

1	2	3	4	5		
By what River.	Number of Boats.	From what Port or Station.	To what Port or Station.	Remarks.	Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Sutlej, ...	305	Ferozepoor.	Sukkur.	Cotton, Mustard, Wool, Spices, Dall, Gram, Sugar, Indigo, Ghee, Goor, Till, Rice, Oil, and Bales of Cloth, ...	1,42,808	17,98,564
	30	Bungla.		Cotton, Mustard, Wool, Spices, Dall, Gram, Ghee, Till, and Bales of Cloth, ...	27,640	2,39,695
	5	Bhawulpore.		Mustard, Wool, Sujjee, Till, Cotton, Spices, and Bales of Cloth, ...	1,859	29,113
Jhelum, ...	19	Pind Dadun Khan.		Wool, Cotton, Mustard, Ghee, Linseed, Till, Saltpetre, Gram, Spices, and Bales of Cloth, ...	10,022	89,050
	14	Saheewall.		Wool, Cotton, Mustard, Do. Do. Spices, Sugar, Till, Saltpetre, Molasses, Gram and Bales of Cloth, ...	8,939	1,42,051
	9	Jhelum.		Wool, Cotton, Linseed, Mustard, Dall, Saltpetre and Moonj, ...	2,283	22,664
	2	Jhung.		Wool, Cotton, Ghee, Mujeet, Oil, Gram, and Till, ...	1,499	19,215
	7	Shahpore.		Wool, Cotton, Mustard, Sugar, Spices, Oil and Saltpetre, ...	3,591	57,100
	7	Akalgurh.		Wool, Cotton, Mustard, Gram, Linseed, Till, Ghee, Goor, Saltpetre, and Bales of Cloth, ...	1,686	1,400
Chenab, ...	7	Mooltan.		Wheat, Gram, Spices, Ghee, Cotton, Wool, Molasses, Mustard, Linseed, Till, Dall, Saltpetre, and Bales of Cloth,	13,813	1,46,031
	10	Soojabad.		Spices, Cotton, Molasses, and Sugar, ...	5,125	28,100
	21	Wuzeerabad.		Spices, Cotton, Goor, Linseed, Till, Wool, Oil, Gram, Mustard, and Dall, ...	14,822	89,460
	20	Khangurh.		Wool, Goor, Sugar, Iron, Spices, Gram, Wheat, Till, Linseed, Ghee, and Cotton, ...	4,526	27,936
	14	Seetpore.		Rice, Cotton, Wool, Ghee, Indigo, Gram, Spices, and Till, ...	2,571	32,154
	3	Chacharow.		Dall, Wool, Spices, Ghee, Rice, Oil, and Cotton, ...	1,125	8,100
Indus, ...	8	Kalabagh.		Gram, Cotton, Mustard, Linseed, Wool, Spices, Ghee, and Till, ...	3,084	30,230
	13	Eesa Khail.		Wool, Tobacco, Gram, and Cotton, ...	4,979	34,567
	7	Peshawur.		Wool, Cotton, Ghee, Molasses, Raisins, Almonds, and Spices, ...	3,431	67,775
	21	Dera Ghazee Khan.		Cotton, Wool, Ghee, Goor, Oil, Saltpetre, Spices, Mustard, and Bales of Cloth, ...	8,720	1,45,710
	27	Dera Ismail Khan.		Cotton, Wool, Mujeet, Mustard, Ghee, Spices, Raisins, Almonds, Gram, Linseed, and Bales of Cloth,	7,039	1,14,085
	3	Juttoe.		Wheat, Indigo, Hemp, Gram, Ghee, Wool, and Bales of Cloth, ...	692	7,845
	10	Mittunkote.		Salt, Ghee, Rice, Spices, Molasses, Sugar, and Bales of Cloth, ...	2,988	8,841
				TOTAL, ...	2,73,242	31,52,286

R. T. HARE,

Asst. Commr., for Offg. Deputy Commr. Dera Ghazee Khan.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS.—LAHORE.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

LAHORE, 20TH APRIL 1863.

The following *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* of the 15th instant is published for general information :—

No. 147.

NOTIFICATION.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIMLA, THE 10TH APRIL 1863.

INFORMATION having been received of the Marriage of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General directs that at sun-rise of the 20th April a Royal Salute be fired at every Military Station in the Bengal Presidency, and that the Public Offices be closed on that day.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

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PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 2ND MAY 1863.

ABSTRACT OF RAIN FALL DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1863.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Average Rain Fall.	REMARKS.
		Inches.	
DELHI.	Delhi, ...	1·2	Direction of wind easterly and westerly. Crops healthy. Prospects of harvest good.
	Goorgaon, ...	0·8	Wind variable. Harvest being gathered reported to be very good.
	Kurnaul, ...	0·9	Wind alternately from east to west. On the 6th a flight of Locusts was perceived in various parts of the district, but fortunately alighted nowhere and did no damage. Rubbi crops being cut. Agricultural prospects excellent. Weather becoming decidedly warmer.
HISSAR.	Hissar, ...	0·7	Commissioner in his covering docket merely remarks that the character of the season is good.
	Rohtuk, ...	1·0	The harvest may be considered on the whole a good one.
	Sirsa, ...	2·4	Wind alternately from east to west throughout the month. Aspect of the sky slightly cloudy most part of the month. Prospects of the harvest good.
AMBALLA.	Amballah, ...	1·2	No remarks offered.
	Loodhiana, ...	1·0	Wind alternately from west to north west. Crops good. Weather very hot for the time of year.
	Simla, ...	1·7	No remarks offered.
JULLUNDHR.	Jullundhur, ...	0·5	General direction of the wind easterly and westerly. Aspect of the sky clear most part of the month. Prospects of the season good.
	Hoshiarpoor, ...	0·9	No remarks offered.
	Kangra, ...	2·1	Ditto ditto.
AMRITSUR.	Amritsur, ...	2·8	Wind variable. Copious rain with hail between 10th and 12th instant. Injury to crops small.
	Goordaspoor, ...	2·7	These showers have been very seasonable and the wheat crop has thrown out grain vigorously.
	Syalkote, ...	1·6	Some hail fell in most parts of the district but did no damage. Prevailing wind from west.
LAHORE.	Lahore, ...	0·3	A slight hail storm on the 30th, which damaged the crops here and there, but not to any very great extent. General direction of wind easterly and westerly. Aspect of the sky generally clear. Prospects of tho harvest good.
	Ferozepoor, ...	Nil.	Wind variable. Sky clear. Prospects of harvest good.
	Goojranwala, ...	0·5	(8th) The Locusts have passed off, and the harvest promises well. (22) Two flights of Locusts have again come this way. Measures have been taken. Crops healthy. Prospects of season good.
RAWULPINDEE.	Rawul Pindee, ...	7·2	General direction of the wind easterly. Aspect of the sky clear most part of the month.
	Jhelum, ...	1·05	Wind easterly. The fall of rain this month has been very beneficial to the standing crops.
	Shahpoor, ...	0·4	Wind variable. Crops getting on well. No damage done by Locusts yet. The harvest is an average one.
	Goojerat, ...	3·9	Wind varying from east to west. The hail-storm with which the district was visited has injured the crops in some localities.
MOOLTAN.	Mooltan, ...	0·3	General direction of the wind, north. Slight shower of hail fell. No damage done. Prospects of the ensuing Rubbee cheering.
	Googaira, ...	0·2	Wind variable. Prospects of ensuing harvest, very good.
	Jhung, ...	0·2	Ditto ditto.
	Mozuffurgurh, ...	0·1	Wind variable.
PESHAWUR.	Peshawur, ...	0·7	The rain has been most seasonable for the crops; and there is now the prospect of an abundant Rubbee harvest. Some hail fell; very little injury done.
	Kohat, ...	Nil.	No remarks offered.
	Hazara, ...	1·1	Wind variable. A large swarm of Locusts have come in the Hurripoor Illaqua. No damage has yet been done to the crops. Rain wanted for crops. Locusts continued in large swarms in Hurripoor Purgunnah. No serious injury done to crops by them. Up to 29th none at Manserah and only a few stragglers came to Abbottabad. Crops good and promising.
DERAJAT.	Dera Ismail Khan,	0·2	Prospects of harvest promising.
	Dera Ghazee Khan,	0·1	Wind varying. Sky alternately cloudy and clear.
	Bunnoo, ...	0·9	No remarks offered.

F. E. MOORE, *Personal Assistant,*
for Financial Commissioner Punjab.

Lahore, 23rd March 1863.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 6TH MAY 1863.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The 28th April 1863.

Circular No. 13—975.

The attention of all Civil, Public Works, Police, and Educational officers is directed to the following despatch and enclosures from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, respecting Aerolites :—

From the RIGHT HON'BLE SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART., M. P. AND G. C. B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,—(No. 14, dated India Office, London, the 9th February 1863.)

MY LORD,

I FORWARD herewith a copy of a letter * from the Trustees of the British Museum, together with its two enclosures, respecting the collection of aërolites which may be procurable in the British dominions abroad; and I have to request that you will render any assistance that may be practicable to to enable the Trustees of the Museum to carry out their intentions.

*Dated 23rd January 1863.

From J. WINTER JONES ESQ., Deputy Principal Librarian, to the RIGHT HON'BLE SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART., M. P., G. C. B., &c., &c., &c.,—(dated British Museum, the 23rd January 1863.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you that a representation has been submitted to the Trustees of the British Museum, showing that it would be very desirable, with a view to increase and to render as complete as possible the fine collection of aërolites now in the Museum, that measures should be taken to obtain for that Institution such aërolites as may in future come into the hands of, or be procurable by, the public functionaries in the British dominions abroad and Her Maiesty's representives in foreign countries. With this object the papers, of which I have the honor to enclose copies, were drawn up, and a large number of them has been forwarded to the Foreign office by direction of the Trustees, to be transmitted to the British Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls, and other official persons in foreign countries. A similar course is about to be taken with regard to the colonies in general.

"On the observation and collection of Aërolities."
"Catalogue of the collection of Aërolites exhibited in the British Museum."

I am directed to state that in no part of the world of equal extent have more important or more numerous instances occurred of the fall of aërolites than in the British possessions in India. The Trustees would, therefore, request of His Excellency the Governor General that he will be pleased to take such steps as he shall think fit to secure for the British Museum any aërolites of importance that may be obtainable in Her Majesty's dominions in India; and I am to ask the favor of your intervention in causing an application to the above effect to be forwarded to His Excellency.

ON THE OBSERVATION AND COLLECTION OF AEROLITES.

There are two varieties of aërolites, or meteorolites, that have been seen to fall from space. The one consists of stony masses, often containing particles of iron, and of these many have been observed in their fall; the other variety is composed for the most part of iron. The actual fall of iron aërolites has been but rarely witnessed, though many masses of metallic iron have been found on the earth's surface, of the meteoric origin of which there can be no doubt.

It is a matter of great interest and of importance to science that as many as possible of these bodies should be collected for comparison, and that all the circumstances accompanying their fall be carefully recorded; and persons, who, in the event of a "fire ball" being seen, or of a mass having fallen, in their neighbourhood, will carefully collect facts regarding them, may make a very valuable contribution to science.

For this purpose enquiries should be instituted at once into the circumstances accompanying the fall of any meteoric mass, and into the state of any such mass when it has fallen; and as regards any meteoric appearance in the sky, it will be found advisable, after noting carefully the point in the heavens at which the meteor made its appearance, to give as accurately as possible (see Note) the direction of its track and the point at which it disappeared.

Where it is possible, this track should be delineated on a diagram, as explained in the Note.

The points to which especial attention is invited are enumerated in the following two series of enquiries :—

The first series relates to meteoric phenomena in the heavens, and their association with the fall of aërolitic matter to the earth.

1. Note the exact position of the observer according to latitude and longitude.

2. Give the hour, day of month, and year.

3. Give the apparent size of the luminous ball as compared with the full moon.

4. Its shape, whether round, pear-shaped, or otherwise, and, if elongated, in what direction.

5. It is particularly important to note the place where the meteor is first seen (as at A., see note) like a star, and from which, as it moves, it may appear to be increasing in size.

6. State the duration of the phenomena; and

7. Whether the ball again dwindles away to the semblance of a star and then disappears, or whether it retains to the last its full size, or then, as is often the case, divides into several balls or stars.

8. Give the colors.

9. Record any facts that can be gathered concerning detonations or noises accompanying the other phenomena.

10. Endeavor to collect statements relating to the actual fall to the earth of any solid bodies.

11. Do they consist of stone or iron, and is there anything peculiar in their structure?

12. Was the body red-hot, or warm, or did it exhibit evidence of having been warm outside and cold within? as, for instance, by being hot at first and intensely cold afterwards?

13. It is desirable, further, to notice the depth to which, and the direction in which, the aërolite has penetrated the earth; also to state the nature of the soil, the effect produced on it by the aërolitic mass, and the position in which the aërolite was found to be lying in the ground.

The second series of enquiries has for its object the acquisition of a more precise knowledge regarding the aërolites themselves. For this, it is important to preserve and to collect, for the purposes of analysis and of scientific comparison, as many of these bodies as possible; and the following suggestions are offered in the hope of promoting this object:—

1. Endeavor to get the meteorolites as soon as possible after their fall, to prevent them from being injured, fractured, or wetted.

2. If not entire, try to procure fragments.

3. Should persons or museums not be willing to part with them for the British Museum, then procure drawings, photographs, models, or casts, accompanied by an accurate description of their color, their external lustre, and, if broken, the nature of the substance or substances exhibited by the fracture; and specially be careful to describe the form of the aërolitic mass, whether angular or rounded, whether prismatic or otherwise, exhibiting an approximation to any geometrical figure. Also state whether its surface be smooth or marked by any peculiar kind of roughness, or pitted with hollows.

4. Catalogues of the meteorites in Local Museums are very desirable, with statements of their weights, and also the time of, and other facts accompanying, their fall, as detailed above.

5. From masses of iron or stone still lying on the earth, and too large to be brought away, detach specimens of good size, say from 20lbs. to 50lbs. weight, and collect all obtainable information, with detailed descriptions, drawings, measurements, historical accounts, &c.

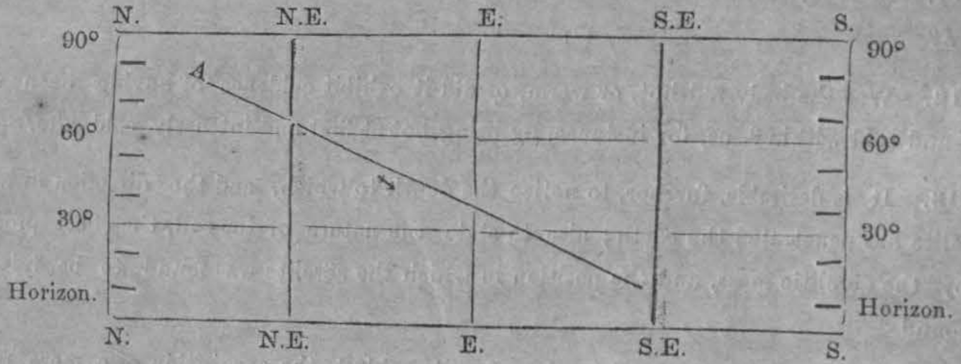
6. Iron meteorites should always be cut with a steel saw and emery.

The collection of aërolites in the Mineral Department of the British Museum is now,

as regards the mass and size of the specimens, the finest in the world; and any person who may be in a position to contribute additional specimens is requested to accompany them with an attestation as to the weight of the specimen, and facts regarding it such as the senders may be in a position to state on their own authority, or as may have come to them on authority which they have reason to accept as reliable.

NEVIL STORY-MASKELYNE.

NOTE.—The delineation of the track of the meteor on paper is very desirable, as presenting greater accuracy than a merely verbal description. A practical and simple method of doing this consists in noting down the tracks of meteors, or " fire balls," upon a projection, like the diagram, of a hemiorama, taken from the place



of the observer, noting the altitudes and the azimuths corresponding to meridians and parallels of latitude. The accompanying sketch expresses that to an observer turned towards the East, the meteor appeared in the N.N.E. at an elevation of 75°, and fell down to the S. E., where it disappeared only 10° above the horizon.

CATALOGUE OF THE COLLECTION OF AEROLITES.

EXHIBITED IN

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

[North Gallery, East end, cases A, B, C, and D.]

NOTE.—The weights of all specimens that are above ¼lb. avoirdupois are inserted in the Catalogue; the average weight of the remainder is 490 grains.

STONE AEROLITES.

				lbs.	grs.
1.	November	7, 1492.	Ensisheim, France	1	366
2.	April	11, 1715.	Gartz, Schellin, Prussia.		
3.	June	22, 1723.	Plaskowitz, near Reichstedt, Bohemia.		
4.	July	3, 1753.	Tabor (Plan, Strkow), Bohemia		
5.	September	7, 1753.	Liponas, Ain, France.		2526
6.	September	13, 1768.	Lucé en Maine, Dép. de Sarth, France.		
7.	November	20, 1768.	Mauerkirchen, Austria		
8.	February	19, 1785.	Eichstadt, Bavaria.		4950
9.	October	13, 1787.	Charkow (Bobrik), Russia		
10.	July	24, 1790.	a. Barbotan, Dép. des Landes, France	1	599
			b. Roquefort do. France. ...		2750

				lbs.	grs.
11.	June	16, 1794.	Siena, Tuscany		1720
12.	December	10, 1795.	Wold Cottage, Yorkshire	47	4056
13.	March	8, 1798.	Sales Villefranche, Dép. du Rhône, France		2953
14.	December	13, 1798.	Krakhut, Benares, India		3362
15.	April	8, 1803.	L'Aigle, Dép. de l'Orne, France	2	1710
16.	April	5, 1804.	High Possil, Glasgow, Scotland.		
17.	March	15, 1806.	Alise, Dép. du Gard, France.		
18.	March	13, 1807.	Timochin, Smolensk, Russia.		
19.	December	14, 1807.	Weston, Connecticut, U. S.		
20.	April	19, 1808.	Casignano, near Borgo St. Donino, Parma.		
21.	May	22, 1808.	a. Stannern, Moravia.	1	3074
			b. Langenpiernitz, Moravia.		
22.	September	3, 1808.	Lissa, Bohemia		
23.		1808.	Moradabad, Bengal, India.		
24.	August	1810.	Mooresfort, Tipperary, Ireland		3003
25.	November	23, 1810.	Charsonville, Dép. du Loiret, France.		
26.	March	12, 1811.	Kuleschowka, Poltawa, Russia.		
27.	July	8, 1811.	Berlanguillas, near Burgos, Spain.		
28.	April	10, 1812.	Grenade, Toulouse, France.		
29.	April	15, 1812.	Erxleben, between Magdeburg and Helmstadt, Prussia.		
30.	August	5, 1812.	Chantonnay, Vendée, France	1	2045
31.	September	10, 1813.	Adare, Limerick Co., Ireland.		
32.	December	13, 1813.	Lontalax, Wiburg, Finland.		
33.	September	5, 1814.	Agen, Dèp. Lot et Garonne, France.		
34.	February	18, 1815.	Durala, Territory of the Patyala Rajah, India	29	
35.	October	3, 1815.	Chassigny, near Langres, France.		
36.	April	10, 1818.	Zaborzika, Volhynia, Russia.		
37.	June	1818.	Seres, Macedonia, Turkey.		
38.	June	13, 1819.	Jonzac, Charente, France.		
39.	October	13, 1819.	Politz, Gera.		
40.	July	12, 1820.	Lixna, Dunaburg, Witebsk, Russia.		
41.	June	15, 1821.	Juvenas, Ardèche, France	1	683
42.	November	30, 1822.	a. Futtehpore, Allahabad, India	5	3880
			b. Bittoor and Shahpore, 75 miles N. W. of Allahabad		2112
43.	October	14, 1824.	Zebrak, near Horzowitz, Bohemia.		
44.	February	10, 1825.	Nanjemoy, Maryland, U. S.		4483
45.	September	14, 1825.	Honolulu, Owhyhee, Sandwich Islands.		
46.	May	19, 1826.	Jekaterinoslaw, Russia		2733
47.	February	16, 1827.	Mow, Ghazeepore, India		2359
48.	May	9, 1827.	Drake's Creek, Nashville, Tennessee, U. S.		
49.	June	4, 1828.	Richmond, Virginia, U. S.		
50.	May	8, 1829.	Forsyth, Georgia, U. S.		
51.	July	18, 1831.	Vouillé, near Poictiers, France,		

				lbs.	grs.
52.		1832-3.	Umballa, India.		
53.	June	12, 1834.	Charwallas, near Hissar, India.		
54.	August	4, 1835.	Aldsworth, near Cirencester, Gloucestershire ...	1	2241
55.	April	18, 1838.	Akburpore, Saharanpore, India	3	6011
56.	June	6, 1838.	Chandakapore, Berar, India, ...	1	1040
57.	October	13, 1838.	Cold Bokkeveldt, Cape of Good Hope ...	2	3718
58.	February	13, 1839.	Little Piney, Pulaski Co., Missouri, U. S.		
59.	July	17, 1840.	Cereseto, Casale, Piedmont.		
60.	June	12, 1840.	Uden, North Brabant.		
61.	March	22, 1841.	Grunberg, Heinrichsau, Prussian Silesia.		
62.	June	12, 1841.	Chateau Renard, Dép. du Loiret, France ...	9	
63.	March	25, 1843.	Bishopville, S. Carolina, U. S.	1	1191
64.	June	2, 1843.	Utrecht, Holland.		
65.	July	26, 1843.	Manegaon, Khandeish, India.		
66.	April	29, 1844.	Killeter, County Tyrone, Ireland.		
67.	May	8, 1846.	Macerata, Monte Milone, Ancona.		
68.	Found	1846.	Assam, India	1	901
69.	February	25, 1847.	Linn Co., Iowa, U. S.	2	1474
70.	July	4, 1848.	Marmande, Dép. Lot et Garonne, France.		
71.	October	31, 1849.	Cabarras Co., N. Carolina, U. S.		
72.	December	27, 1848.	Schie, Dahlsplads, Aggerhuuslan, Norway.		
73.	November	30, 1850.	Shalka, West Burdwan, India	6	3529
74.	April	17, 1851.	Gutersloh, Westphalia		1804
75.	November	5, 1851.	Nulles, Barcelona.		
76.	January	23, 1852.	Nellore, Madras, India	30	
77.	September	4, 1852.	Mezo-Madaras, Transylvania ...	1	3062
78.	March	6, 1853.	Seegowlee, India.		
79.	February	10, 1853.	Girgenti, Sicily.		
80.	May	13, 1855.	Guarrenburg, Bremevörde, Hanover	1	5687
81.	May	13, 1855.	Island of Oesel, Baltic Sea.		
82.	August	5, 1855.	Petersburg, Lincoln Co., Tennessee, U. S.		
83.	November	12, 1856.	Trenzano, Brescia, Lombardy.		
84.	February	28, 1857.	Parnallee, Madras, India	130	
85.	April	1, 1857.	Heredia, San José, Costa Rica.		
86.	April	15, 1857.	Kaba, near Debreczin, Hungary.		
87.	October	1, 1857.	Commune des Ormes, France.		
88.	December	27, 1857.	Pegu (Quenggouk), India	3	4280
89.	December	9, 1858.	a. Ausson, Montrejean, France		5250
			b. Clarac, Montrejean, France		1912
90.	February	2, 1860.	St. Julien, Alessandria, Piedmont.		
91.	March	21, 1860.	Kheragur, Agra, India.		
92.	May	1, 1860.	New Concord, Muskingum Co., Ohio., U. S. ...	17	3389
93.	July	14, 1860.	Dhurmsala, India	28	5250

				lbs.	grs.
94.	May	12, 1861.	a. Peprassee, India	5	
			b. Bullooah, do.		2400
			c. Nimbhooah (40 miles from Goruckpore).		

IRON AEROLITES.

				lbs.	grs.
1.	Fell May	26, 1751.	Agram (Hraschina), Croatia		4395
2.	Found	1751.	Steinbach, Saxony		2011
3.	„	1763.	Senegal, Africa.		
4.	„	1776.	Krasnojarsk, Siberia (the Pallas Iron) ...	7	794
5.	„	1784.	a. Tolucca, Mexico	3	3500
	„		b. Ixtlahuacca, Mexico	2	1913
	„		c. Ziquipilco, Mexico.		
6.	„	1788.	Tucuman, Otumpa, S. America ...	1400	
7.	„	1792.	Zacatecas, Mexico	5	4705
8.	„	1801.	Cape of Good Hope, Africa.		
9.	„	1810.	Rasgatá, New Granada.		
10.	„	1810.	Tocavita, Santa Rosa, New Granada.		
11.	„	1811.	Elbogen, Bohemia.		
12.	„	1811.	Durango, Mexico		6562
13.	„	1814.	Bitburg, Eifel, Prussia	2	6124
14.	„	1814.	Red River, Texas, U. S.	1	2625
15.	„	1815.	Lenarto, Hungary	3	3213
16.	„	1816.	Bahia (Bemdegó), Brazil	5	2658
17.	„	1818.	Lockport, New York, U. S.	11	5125
18.	„	1819.	Baffin's Bay, Greenland.		
19.	„	1819.	Burlington, Otsego Co., New York, U. S. ...		1775
20.	„	1820.	Guildford, Co., N. Carolina, U. S.		
21.	„	1822.	Minsk, Brahin, Russia.		
22.	„	1827.	Atacama, Bolivia	22	
23.	„	1828.	Caille, Dép. du Var, France.		
24.	„	1834.	Claiborne Co., Alabama, U. S.	49	
25.	Fell July	30, 1835.	Dickson Co., Tennessee, U. S.		
26.	Found	1835.	Black Mountain, Buncombe Co., N. Carolina, U. S.		
27.	„	1836?	Fish River, S. Africa.		
28.	„	1839.	Ashville, Buncombe Co., N. Carolina, U. S.		
29.	„	1839.	Putnam Co., Georgia, U. S.		1745
30.	„	1840.	a. Cocke Co., Tennessee, U. S.	60	
			b. Sivier Co., do.	55	
31.	„	1840.	Hemalga, Tarapaca, Peru	2	5687
32.	„	1841.	Newberry (Lexington), Ruff's Mtn., S. Carolina, U. S.		4269
33.	„	1842.	Babb's Mill, Green Co., Tennessee, U. S. ...	4	4854
34.	„	1844.	Arva (Szlanicza), Hungary	14	
35.	„	1845.	Otsego, New York, U. S.		

				lbs.	grs.
36.	„	1846.	Jackson Co., Tennessee, U. S.		
37.	„	1846.	Carthage, Smith Co., Tennessee, U. S. ...	54	
38.	„	1847.	Seelaesgen, Brandenburg, Prussia ...	17	5250
39.	Fell July	14, 1847.	Braunau, Bohemia	1	2167
40.	Found	1847.	Chesterville, S. Carolina, ...	4	4831
41.	„	1846.	Tula, Russia	1	3323
42.	„	1846.	Smithlands, Livingston Co., Kentucky, U. S. ...	5	4452
43.	„	1847.	Murfreesboro', Rutherford Co., Tennessee, U. S.	6	1010
44.	„	1850.	Schwetz, Prussia	2	2117
45.	„	1850.	Salt River, Kentucky, U. S.		
46.	„	1850.	Seneca River, Cayuga Co., New York, U. S.		
47.	„	1853.	Lion River, Namaqualand, S. Africa ...		6014
48.	„	1854.	Tuczon, Sonora, Mexico.		
49.	„	1854.	Guyaquila, Sta. Rosas, New Mexico.		
50.	„	1854.	Madoc, Upper Canada		3170
51.	„	1854.	Tazewell, Claiborne Co., Tennessee, U. S. ...		5176
52.	„	1854.	Union Co., Georgia, U. S.		
53.	„	1854.	Orange River, S. Africa.		
54.	„	1854.	Sarepta, Kirghese Steppes, Siberia ...		3500
55.	„	1856-60.	Nelson Co., Kentucky, U. S.		3706
56.	„	„	Jewel Hill, Madison Co., N. Carolina, U. S.		
57.	„	„	Marshall Co., Kentucky, U. S.		
58.	„	„	Nebraska Territory, Missouri, U. S.		
59.	„	„	Robertson Co., Tennessee, U. S.		
60.	„	„	Lagrange, Oldham Co., Kentucky, U. S.		
61.	„	„ ?	Leadhills, Scotland.		
62.	„	„ ?	Mezöväsarkely, Transylvania.		
63.	„	„ ?	Kamtschatka.		
64.	„	„ ?	S. Africa.		

(True copies)

T. D. Forsyth,

Offg. Secretary to Government Punjab.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, 16TH MAY 1863.

The following Tables of Gold and Silver Coins, published by H.M.'s Assay Office,—Calcutta Mint,—are republished for the guidance of Treasury Officers.

W. BALMAIN,
Deputy Auditor General.

Lahore, 2nd March 1863.

HER MAJESTY'S ASSAY OFFICE,—CALCUTTA MINT.

TABLE OF GOLD COINS,

FROM 1835 TO 1862, IN CONTINUATION OF TABLE VIII. OF MR. J. PRINSEP.

NAME.		Date.		*Weight* In Grains.	*Assay* In Carats and Grains.	*Touch* Or Pure Gold in 100 parts.	*Pure Contents* In Grains.	*Intrinsic Value of* 100 In Mohurs.	Where current.
*Ahmedabad ...	Mohur	...	...	165. 210	1. 2 Br.	97. 917	161. 768	98. 040	Guzerat.
*Ahmedshah ...	„	...	...	168. 010	1. $3\frac{1}{8}$ „	99. 088	166. 479	100. 896	Delhi.
* „ Dooranee ...	„	Sun Jaloos	14	168. 110	1. $2\frac{1}{2}$ „	98. 437	165. 483	100. 292	N. W. Provinces.
*Ajeemabad ...	„	...	...	169. 720	1. $3\frac{1}{8}$ „	99. 088	168. 173	101. 923	Patna.
*Alum Shah ...	„	...	...	166. 600	1. $2\frac{7}{8}$ „	98. 828	164. 648	99. 786	N. W. Provinces.
*Aurungabad, Ferokhseer ...	„	...	...	168. 780	1. $0\frac{5}{8}$ „	96. 484	162. 845	98. 695	Deccan.
Badsha Alum Bahadur, ...	„	...	...	168. 900	1. $3\frac{1}{8}$ „	99. 080	167. 360	101. 430	
*Bahadur Shah ...	„	...	...	166. 860	1. $3\frac{1}{4}$ „	99. 219	165. 556	100. 337	N. W. Provinces.
*Bareilly, Ahmed Shah ...	„	...	...	167. 350	1. $2\frac{1}{2}$ „	98. 437	164. 735	99. 338	
*Beejapore ...	„	Sun	49	168. 440	1. $3\frac{5}{8}$ „	99. 609	167. 782	101. 686	
Bokhara ...	Tilla	...	...	69. 600	1. $2\frac{3}{8}$ „	98. 300	68. 419	41. 467	
„ ...	„	Hijri	1220	70. 300	1. $1\frac{3}{4}$ „	97. 650	66. 657	41. 614	
* „ ...	„	„	1221 to 1239	70. 080	1. $1\frac{1}{2}$ „	97. 396	68. 255	41. 366	
* „ ...	„	„	1240 to 1248	70. 350	0. $3\frac{7}{8}$ „	95. 703	67. 327	40. 805	
*Cabul ...	Mohur	Sun	3	167. 700	1. $2\frac{3}{8}$ „	98. 307	164. 861	99. 915	
„ ...	„	...	...	168. 250	2. $3\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	79. 700	134. 062	81. 258	
* „ ...	„	Hijri	1220	164. 920	10. $1\frac{3}{8}$ „	48. 569	80. 098	48. 545	
* „ ...	„	...	...	163. 700	11. $3\frac{3}{8}$ „	42. 318	69. 274	41. 985	
„ Payandah Khan ...	„	...	...	167. 000	0. $2\frac{7}{8}$ Br.	94. 660	158. 850	96. 273	

„ Timoor Shah ...	„	Hijri 1187 to 1208	166. 875	1. $2\frac{3}{4}$ „	98. 690	164. 694	99. 815	
„ Zeman Shah ...	„	„ 1208 to 1215	169. 687	1. $1\frac{3}{4}$ „	97. 650	165. 681	100. 413	
„ „ „ ...	„	... ...	167. 812	0. $2\frac{7}{8}$ „	94. 660	158. 845	96. 273	
„ „ „ ...	„	... ...	167. 812	0. $0\frac{7}{8}$ „	92. 570	155. 347	94. 154	
* „ „ „ ...	„	... ...	167. 890	1. $3\frac{5}{8}$ Wo.	83. 724	140. 564	85. 190	
Candahar, Mahmood ...	„	... ...	165. 937	10. $0\frac{5}{8}$ „	80. 590	133. 744	81. 057	
„ Shah Shooja ...	„	Hijri 1255 to 1258	165. 000	6. $2\frac{3}{8}$ „	64. 190	136. 855	82· 943	
„ „ „ ...	„	... ...	165. 937	5. $0\frac{5}{8}$ „	70. 180	142. 386	86. 295	
„ „ „ ...	„	... ...	167. 812	2. $3\frac{3}{4}$ „	79. 420	133. 287	80. 780	
„ „ „ ...	„	... ...	166. 875	1. $1\frac{1}{2}$ „	85. 930	143. 403	86. 911	
„ „ „ ...	„	... ...	168. 750	0. $1\frac{1}{2}$ „	90. 104	152. 047	92. 152	Coined at Peshawur.
„ „ „ ...	„	... ...	168. 750	1. $0\frac{3}{4}$ Br.	96. 615	163. 086	98. 810	„ „
Candahar, Timoor Shah ...	„	Hijri 1187 to 1208	168. 750	0. $1\frac{1}{8}$ „	92. 830	156. 664	94. 948	
„ Zeman Shah ...	„	„ 1208 to 1815	165. 937	0. $2\frac{1}{2}$ Wo.	89. 060	147. 788	89. 569	
Dampole ...		... ...	171. 562	Sd.	91. 667	157. 261	95. 312	Nepal.
Dubloon ...		... ...	416. 250	1. $0\frac{7}{8}$ Wo.	96. 750	360. 426	218. 440	Brazil.
„ ...		... ...	414. 375	1. $0\frac{3}{8}$ „	87. 100	398. 723	241. 653	Chili.
„ ...		... ...	416. 250	1. $0\frac{3}{4}$ „	96. 720	360. 937	218. 757	Columbia.
„ ...		... ...	416. 250	1. 2 „	85. 416	355. 542	215. 483	Ecuador.
„ ...		... ...	417. 187	1. $0\frac{5}{8}$ „	86. 849	362· 360	219. 586	Mexico.
„ ...		... ...	413. 437	1. $0\frac{7}{8}$ „	86. 589	357. 984	216. 960	Peru.
„ ...		... ...	210. 937	1. $0\frac{3}{4}$ „	86. 719	182. 919	110. 862	Spain.
*Ducat ...		... ...	53. 510	1. $2\frac{1}{2}$ Br.	98. 437	52. 674	31. 923	Austria.
* „ ...		A. D. 1810 to 1830	53. 290	1. 2 „	97. 917	52. 180	31. 624	„
* „ ...		„ 1818 to 1831	53. 470	1. $2\frac{1}{8}$ „	98. 047	52. 427	31. 773	Belgium.
* „ ...		„ 1807 to 1820	53. 670	1. $2\frac{1}{4}$ „	98. 177	52. 692	31. 935	Hamburgh.
„ ...		„ 1812 to 1813	53. 200	1. $1\frac{7}{8}$ „	97. 786	52. 022	31. 519	Holland.
* „ ...		... ...	52. 620	1. $2\frac{3}{4}$ „	98. 698	51. 935	31. 475	Hungary.
* „ ...		A. D. 1784 to 1797	53. 490	1. 3 „	98. 958	52. 933	32. 080	Mantua.
* „ ...		„ 1781 to 1791	53. 440	1. 2 „	97. 917	52. 326	31. 713	Poland.

Name.		Date.	Weight — In Grains.	Assay — In Carats and Grains.	Touch — Or Pure Gold in 100 parts.	Pure Contents — In Grains.	Intrinsic Value of 100 — In Mohurs.	Where current.
*Ducat ...		... ...	51. 680	1. 1$\frac{3}{8}$ Br.	97. 266	50. 267	80. 464	Papal States.
* „ or Stambole ...		Hijri 1115 to 1171	53. 350	1. 0$\frac{1}{2}$ „	96. 354	51. 406	31. 154	Constantinople.
Dumsa Ghazee ...	Mohur	... ...	167. 300	1. 3$\frac{1}{2}$ „	99. 480	166. 419	100. 865	Delhi.
Durtabun Hanee ...	„	... ...	164. 700	0. 0$\frac{1}{8}$ Wo.	91. 540	150. 760	91. 371	„
East India Company's ...	„	A. D. 1770	190. 200	1. 2$\frac{1}{4}$ Br.	98. 200	186. 831	113. 170	Bengal.
„ „ ...	„	„ 1787	190. 000	1. 2$\frac{1}{2}$ „	98. 200	187. 028	113. 351	„
„ „ ...	„	„ 1793	190. 000	1. 3$\frac{1}{4}$ „	99. 220	188. 512	114. 251	„
„ „ ...	„	„ 1818	204. 700	Sd.	91. 667	187. 638	113. 722	„
„ „ ...	„	„ „	180. 000	„	91. 667	165. 000	100. 000	Madras.
„ „ ...	„	„ „	179. 000	0. 0$\frac{3}{8}$ Br.	91. 700	165. 000	100. 000	Bombay.
„ „ ...	„	„ 1835	1°0. 000	Sd.	91. 667	165. 000	100. 000	E. I. Co.'s Territories, present currency.
Furookhee ...	Pagoda	... ...	51. 400	4. 1$\frac{5}{8}$ Wo.	73. 300	37. 504	22. 736	Mysore.
Furokhseer ...	Mohur	Hijri 1125	160. 200	1. 3$\frac{3}{8}$ Br.	99. 870	159. 984	96. 964	Delhi.
*Furrukhabad, old ...	„	... ...	167. 300	1. 2 „	97. 917	163. 815	99. 281	N. W. Provinces.
*Gousghur ...	„	Sun 12	166. 920	1. 3$\frac{1}{2}$ „	99. 479	166. 051	100. 636	
*Herat ...	Tilla	Hijri 1239	73. 870	1. 1$\frac{1}{4}$ „	97. 135	71. 754	43. 487	„
* „ ...	„	„ 1204 to 1245	70. 210	1. 1 „	96. 875	68. 016	41. 222	Persia.
* „ ...	„	... ...	42. 090	0. 2$\frac{1}{4}$ „	94 010.	39. 569	23. 981	„
Hoon or ...	Pagoda	... ...	52. 800	1. 2$\frac{5}{8}$ Wo.	84. 750	44. 748	27. 125	Mysore.
*Ispahan ...	Mohur	Hijri 1127	166. 480	0. 1$\frac{3}{8}$ Br.	93. 099	154. 991	93. 934	Persia.
*Janookh ...	Tilla	„ 1217 to 1236	69. 780	1. 0$\frac{5}{8}$ „	96. 484	67. 327	40. 804	Herat.
Java ...	Copang	A. D. 1783	240. 000	3. 3$\frac{1}{4}$ Wo.	75. 800	181. 863	110. 227	
„ ...	„	„ 1796	239. 000	5. 0$\frac{1}{4}$ „	70. 600	168. 663	102. 224	
„ half ...	„	„ 1801	123. 000	3. 1$\frac{1}{4}$ „	77. 900	95. 766	58. 045	
„ „ ...	„	„ 1814	118. 000	3. 1$\frac{1}{4}$ „	77. 900	91. 880	55. 685	

*Johannese ...		...	...	220. 380	0. 0⅜	„	91. 276	201. 154	221. 911	Portugal.
*Jagraon, Nanucksahee ...	Mohur	Sumbut	1884	164. 980	3. 3⅜	„	75. 391	124. 379	75. 381	Punjab.
Kirma Ozaid ? ...	Pagoda	...	...	52. 500	1. 0¾	„	96. 620	50. 721	30. 740	Afghanistan.
*Kora Mahomed Shah ...	Mohur	...	...	169. 390	1. 2⅞	„	98. 828	167. 405	101. 457	N. W. Provinces.
*Kythul ...	„	...	...	165. 790	1. 2⅛	„	98. 047	162. 552	98. 516	
*Lahore, double ...	„	Sumbut	1802	275. 080	1. 2	„	97. 917	269. 349	163. 311	Punjab.
* „ ...	„	„	1862	168. 040	1. 2¼	„	98. 177	164. 980	99. 985	„
* „ ...	„	„	1870	200. 610	1. 2⅝	„	98. 568	197. 737	119. 840	„
Mahomed Badsha Ghazee	„	...	...	168. 800	1. 2⅝	„	98. 568	166. 370	100. 836	Persia.
„ „ „	„	...	...	163. 800	0. 0⅜	„	92. 057	150. 777	91. 387	„
Mahomed Rosool Allah ...	„	...	...	155. 500	1. 3⅞	„	99. 870	155. 281	94. 118	„
Mahomed Shah ...	„	...	...	168. 200	1. 3⅝	„	99. 610	167. 541	101. 540	„
* „ „ ...	„	Sun	4 to 26	167. 530	1. 2	„	97. 959	164. 110	99. 463	N. W. Provinces.
* „ „ ...	„	...	...	167. 940	1. 3⅜	„	99. 349	166. 847	101. 119	„
Mahomed Shah Alum Badsha	„	Sumbut	1870	170. 000	2. 0	„	100. 000	170. 000	103. 030	Delhi.
Mahomed Shah Alum ...	„	...	...	167. 400	1. 3⅛	„	99. 120	165. 858	100. 529	„
„ „ „ ...	„	...	...	165. 800	1. 1⅝	„	97. 526	161. 684	97. 998	„
*Mahomed Zeman Shah ...	„	...	...	167. 950	0. 1	„	92. 708	155. 704	94. 336	Herat.
*Mooltan ...	„	Hijri	1224	171. 640	1. 1⅞	„	97. 786	167. 841	101. 721	
* „ ...	„	„	1234	172. 170	0. 3¾	„	95. 573	164. 548	99. 725	
* „ Shooja-ool-Moolk	„	Sun	22	171. 680	1. 3⅝	„	99. 609	171. 009	103. 642	Punjab.
*Moolraj ...	Rupee	Sumbut	1905	10. 140	1. 1⅞	„	97. 786	9. 915	6. 009	Mooltan, struck during the siege 1848-49.
*Nanucksahee ...	Mohur	„	1806	166. 010	0. 3⅛	Wo.	88. 411	146. 772	88. 953	Punjab.
* „ ...	„	„	1862	161. 870	5. 2¾	„	67. 969	110. 021	66. 679	„
* „ ...	„	„	1863	164. 860	3. 0⅞	„	78. 255	129. 011	78. 188	„
* „ new ...	„	Hijri 1263 to 1267		164. 410	4. 3⅝	„	71. 224	117. 120	70. 982	„
Nepal ...	„	...	...	122. 900	7. 1¾	„	61. 302	74. 563	45. 195	
*Peshawur, Cashmere ...	„	Hijri	1239	166. 170	4. 1⅜	„	73. 568	122. 248	74. 089	„
* „ ...	„	...	...	168. 320	0. 3¾	Br.	95. 573	160. 868	97. 495	
*Putteeala ...	„	Sun	4	166. 370	1. 1⅞	„	97. 526	162. 254	98. 336	

NAME.		Date.		Weight	Assay	Touch	Pure Contents	Intrinsic Value *of* 100	Where current.
				In Grains.	In Carats and Grains.	Or pure Gold in 100 parts.	In Grains.	In Mohurs.	
*Rajasahee ...	Mohur	Sun	4	166. 170	1. 2 Br.	97. 917	162. 708	98. 610	
Rajah-uddeen ...	„	...	...	167. 600	1. 3⅛ „	99. 088	166. 056	100. 649	
Rosool Allah ...	„	...	...	166. 700	2. 0 „	100. 000	166. 700	101. 030	
Sequin ...		...	...	53. 437	1. 3¼ „	99. 219	53. 014	32. 132	Venice.
Shah Alum Badsha ...	Mohur	...	...	166. 700	1. 0 „	95. 833	159. 654	96. 762	Lucknow.
Shah Alum Charyaree ...	„	...	...	167. 700	1. 2⅛ „	98. 437	164. 422	99. 650	„
Shah Badsha Ghazee ...	„	...	...	167. 300	1. 2⅜ „	98. 300	164. 467	99. 677	
Shah Jehan Badsha Ali ...	„	...	...	167. 000	1. 2⅞ „	98. 828	163. 383	99. 025	Delhi.
Sher Singh ...	„	...	...	128. 570	1. 2 „	97. 917	125. 891	76. 297	Punjab.
* „ ...	„	Sumbut	1882	184. 190	1. 3½ „	99. 479	183. 231	111. 049	„
Surat ...	„	Sun	44	170. 310	1. 3½ „	99. 479	169. 423	102. 680	Bombay.
Sovereign ...		...	...	123. 250	Sd.	91. 667	112. 975	68. 472	Great Britain.
Timoor Shah ...	Mohur	...	...	168. 750	0. 0½ Br.	92. 180	155. 662	94. 228	Herat.
*Udkee ...		...	...	93. 750	1. 1½ „	97. 396	91. 308	55. 338	Persia.
*Umritsur ...	Mohur	Sumbut	1881	121. 600	1. 2½ „	98. 437	119. 700	72. 545	Punjab.

* From Assays made by Mr. William Greenway, late Bullion Depôt, and Assay Master, N. W, P.

H. M.'s Assay Office;
Calcutta Mint,
The 23rd January 1863.

J. F. Shekleton,
A. B., M. D., *Surgeon*,
Officiating Assay Master.

TABLE OF SILVER COINS.

FROM **1835** TO **1862**, IN CONTINUATION OF TABLE IX. OF MR. J. PRINSEP.

NAME.		Date.		*Weight* In Grains.	*Assay* In Dwts.		*Touch* Or Pure Metal per Cent.	*Pure Contents* In Grains.	*Intrinsic Value of* 100 In Rupees.	Where current.
*Agra ...	Rupee	Sun Jaloos	7	173. 670	5. 5	Wo.	89. 375	155. 218	94 1 2	N. W. Provinces.
* „ Muchleesahee ...	„	„	44-45	171. 000	8. 0	Br.	95. 000	162. 450	98 7 3	„
Agrawan ...	„	...	...	171. 900	26. 5	Wo.	80. 625	138. 600	84 0 0	
Ahmedabad ...	„	...	...	123. 500	9. 0	Br.	95. 417	117. 837	71 6 8	Guzerat and Cutch.
„ old ...	„	...	...	168. 480	1. 5	Wo.	91. 042	153. 400	92 15 4	„
* „ „ ...	„	Sun	20 to 26	177. 870	20. 0	„	83. 333	148. 225	89 13 4	„
*Ahmedpoor ...	„	Hijri	1250 to 1256	123. 220	5. 5	Br.	93. 958	115. 775	70 2 8	Bhawulpoor.
Ahmed Shah ...	„	„	1160 to 1187	169. 687	2. 0	Wo.	90. 883	154. 440	93 9 7	Attock.
*Ajmeer, old ...	„	Sun	31	168. 000	37. 0	„	76. 250	128. 100	77 10 2	
*Ayoobashahee ...	„	Hijri	1249	142. 590	45. 5	„	72. 708	103. 675	62 13 4	Peshawur.
Aldwan ...	„	...	...	173. 100	25. 5	„	81. 042	139. 283	85 0 4	
Arcot ...	„	A. D.	1759	171. 562	10. 0	Br.	95. 833	164. 413	99 10 4	Carnatic, old currency of Madras.
„ old ...	„	...	...	171. 562	5. 0	„	93. 750	160. 839	97 7 8	„
„ ...	„	...	...	171. 562	9. 0	„	95. 417	163. 699	99 3 5	French eastern possessions.
„ ...	„	...	...	169. 687	7. 0	„	94. 583	161. 495	97 4 4	Dacca, coined in Calcutta.
„ ...	„	...	...	179. 062	Sd.		91. 667	164. 140	99 7 8	„
Aurungabad ...	„	Hijri	1224	172. 100	41. 5	Wo.	74. 375	127. 999	77 9 2	Hyderabad.
„ ...	„	„	1236	171. 750	28. 5	„	79. 792	137. 138	83 1 10	„
„ ...	„	„	1241	170. 900	133. 5	„	36. 110	108. 454	36 14 0	„

Name.		Date.		Weight In Grains.	Assay In Dwts.	Touch Or Pure Metal per Cent.	Pure Contents In Grains.	Intrinsic Value of 100 In Rupees.	Where current.
Aurungabad ...	Rupee	Hijri	1242	171. 300	30. 0 Wo.	79. 169	125. 612	82 3 0	Hyderabad.
" ...	"	"	1243	166. 000	144. 0 "	31. 648	73. 307	44 7 0	"
" ...	"	"	1253	172. 175	27. 5 "	80. 208	138. 274	83 12 10	"
Bagricote ...	"	...	...	170. 550	15. 0 "	85. 417	144. 376	87 8 0	"
Bajore ...	"	...	...	173. 260	41. 0 "	73. 333	142. 468	76 8 5	"
Balapoor ...	"	...	...	170. 900	19. 0 "	83. 750	143. 146	86 12 1	Poona.
Balasahee ...	"	...	...	167. 812	11. 0 "	87. 084	146. 127	88 9 0	Jhansi & Bundelkhund { Old coinage of Sagur.
" ...	"	...	...	167. 812	5. 0 "	89. 583	150. 332	91 1 9	
Bareilly, old ...	"	...	...	168. 831	15. 6 Br.	94. 020	165. 735	100 7 1	
" new ...	"	...	...	167. 500	5. 0 "	93. 750	157. 377	95 6 1	Rohilkhund.
* " ...	"	...	...	171. 000	13. 5 "	97. 290	166. 370	100 13 3	Coined by the Rebels, 1857-8.
Baroda, sicca ...	"	Sun	4 to 18	169. 600	26. 5 Wo.	80. 625	136. 803	82 14 7	Gaicowar's territories.
Benares, old ...	"	...	...	173. 437	12. 0 Br.	96. 667	167. 653	101 9 9	Native currency.
" ...	"	A. D.	1800	175. 312	10. 0 "	95. 833	168. 006	101 13 2	{ Coined at Furuckabad.
" new standard ...	"	"	1819 to 1829	180. 240	Sd.	91. 667	165. 220	100 2 2	{ Mint abolished 1830.
Bhagchulunee ...	"	...	...	173. 300	38. 0 Wo.	75. 833	131. 419	79 10 4	Lahore, palace currency.
" ...	"	Hijri	1249	172. 590	34. 0 "	77. 506	133. 756	81 1 0	"
*Bhawlpoor ...	"	"	1254 to 1267	155. 000	6. 5 Br.	94. 375	146. 281	88 10 6	
Bheelwara ...	"	...	...	177. 000	1. 5 Wo.	91. 042	155. 682	94 5 8	Neemuch and Ajmeer, coined at Jehanabad by Shah Alum.
*Bhikaneer ...	"	...	...	173. 840	12. 5 "	96. 875	168. 407	102 1 0	N. W. Provinces.
Bhilsa or Bhopal ...	"	...	...	169. 400	8. 5 "	88. 125	149. 292	90 7 8	
*Bhurtpoor ...	"	...	...	170. 080	10. 5 Br.	96. 042	163. 348	99 0 0	N. W. Provinces.

Bijeesahee ...	,,	...	...	165. 200	40. 0 Wo.	75. 000	123. 901	75	1	6	Joudpoor.
*Bindraban ...	,,	...	...	165. 940	27. 0 ,,	80. 417	133. 443	80	14	0	N. W. Provinces.
*Birjeeskudur ...	,,	...	...	172. 160	11. 5 Br.	96. 458	166. 063	100	10	4	Oude.
* ,, ...	,,	...	...	171. 200	2. 5 Wo.	90. 625	155. 150	94	0	6	,,
Bokhara, Shah Alum ...	,,	Hijri 1174 to	1221	169. 687	7. 0 ,,	88. 750	150. 582	91	4	2	Afghanistan.
Bombay ...	,,	A. D.	1835	180. 000	Sd.	91. 667	165. 000	100	0	0	Present currency.
*Boondee ...	,,	...	...	171. 560	2. 5 ,,	90. 625	155. 476	94	3	8	Ajmeer and Bundelkhund.
Broach ...	,,	...	...	176. 207	6. 0 ,,	89. 040	157. 111	95	3	6	Bombay.
Budaon ...	,,	...	...	167. 416	5. 5 Br.	93. 958	157. 364	95	5	4	N. W. Provinces.
*Bujrunggur ...	,,	...	...	164. 060	52. 0 Wo.	70. 000	114. 842	69	9	7	,,
Bukkur ...	,,	...	...	176. 900	6. 0 Br.	94. 167	166. 581	100	15	4	Scind.
Bunder, Tuksal ...	,,	...	...	173. 437	8. 0 ,,	95. 000	164. 764	99	13	9	Bombay.
,, Gurnali ...	,,	...	...	171. 562	7. 5 ,,	94. 792	162. 633	98	9	0	,,
Bunglasahee ...	,,	Hijri 1234 to	1254	170. 040	6. 5 ,,	94. 375	160. 475	97	4	1	Oude, coined by Ghazi-ud-din Hyder, Naser-ud-din Hyder, and Mahomed Ali Shah.
Cabul, Ayoob Shah ...	,,	,, 1235 to	1239	165. 937	4. 5 Wo.	89. 792	139. 014	90	5	0	Afghanistan.
,, Dost Mahomed Khan	,,	,, 1239 to	1255	145. 312	11. 0 Br.	96. 250	139. 861	84	12	3	,,
,, ,, ...		,,	1258	147. 187	8. 5 ,,	95. 208	140. 524	85	2	8	,,
,, Futteh Khan ...	,,	,, 1215 to	1234	173. 437	2. 5 Wo.	90. 625	157. 563	95	6	5	,,
,, Payandah Khan ...	,,	,, 1208 to	1215	144. 375	11. 0 Br.	96. 250	139. 408	84	7	10	,,
,, Saheb Zeman ...	,,	...	...	150. 000	2. 0 ,,	92. 500	138. 987	84	3	9	,,
,, ,, ...	,,	...	...	150. 000	Sd.	91. 667	136. 775	83	8	0	,,
,, Sultan Mahomed ,, Dost? ...	,,	...	...	163. 125	7. 0 Br.	94. 583	154. 567	93	10	10	,,
,, Timoor Shah ...	,,	,, 1187 to	1208	171. 562	7. 0 Wo.	88. 750	160. 806	97	7	4	,,
,, ,, ...	,,	...	...	147. 312	6. 5 Br.	94. 375	139. 046	84	4	5	,,
Candahar, Ahmed Shah ...	,,	,, 1160 to	1187	141. 250	4. 0 ,,	93. 333	131. 992	79	14	4	,,
,, ,, ...	,,	...	...	139. 450	26. 0 Wo.	80. 833	112. 723	68	5	1	,,

Name.		Date.	Weight In Grains.	Assay In Dwts.	Touch Or Pure Metal. per Cent.	Pure Contents In Grains.	Intrinsic Value of 100 In Rupees.	Where current.
Candahar, Shah Shooja	Rupee	Hijri 1255 to 1258	158. 437	8. 5 Br.	95. 208	152. 064	92 2 7	Afghanistan.
" " ...	"	... ...	140. 260	36. 0 Wo.	76. 666	107. 713	65 4 6	"
" " ...	"	... ...	140. 625	40. 0 "	75. 006	105. 771	64 1 8	"
Cashmere, Hara Singh ...	"	... ...	168. 750	84. 0 "	56. 666	95. 625	58 0 11	
* " debased ...	"	... ...	168. 120	133. 5 "	36. 042	60. 593	36 11 7	
Chanda ...	"	... ...	164. 500	21. 0 "	82. 917	136. 400	82 10 8	Nagpoor and Narbudda.
*Chilkee Bungla Muchlee-sahee ...	"	... ...	172. 350	10. 5 Br.	96. 042	165. 528	100 5 1	Token, coined by Sahadut Ali Khan.
*Chilkee Bungla Pootlee-sahee ...	"	Hijri 1255 to 1258	171. 890	12. 0 "	96. 667	166. 160	100 11 3	Token, coined by Mahomed Ali Shah.
*Chilkee Lucknow Pootlee-sahee ...	"	" 1253 to 1257	172. 300	12. 5 "	96. 875	166. 916	101 2 7	(Token, coined by Mahomed Ali Shah.)
*Chilkee Lucknow Purree-sahee ...	"	" 1263 to 1272	171. 990	11. 5 "	96. 458	165. 899	100 8 9	Token, coined by Wajid Ali Shah.
Chitor ...	"	... ...	167. 812	32. 5 Wo.	77. 708	131. 095	79 7 3	Ajmeer.
*Chowphoolia, Jeswant Rao	"	" 1209 to 1220	166. 000	18. 0 "	84. 167	139. 717	84 10 10	Nagpoor.
*Chulun Bungla Muchlee-sahee ...	"	" 1206 to 1233	171. 500	10. 5 Br.	96. 042	164. 711	99 13 2	Oude.
*Chulun Bungla Purreesahee	"	" 1263	171. 530	9. 5 "	95. 625	164. 025	99 6 7	" rare, coined by Wajid Ali Shah.
*Chulun Bungla Shumsher-sahee ...	"	" 1258 to 1263	171. 880	10. 0 "	95. 833	164. 718	99 13 3	" rare, coined by Umju Ali Shah.

Chulunee ...	„	...	...	172. 500	32. 0 Wo.	78. 333	136. 126	81	14	0	Hyderabad.
Chunderpoor or Chanda, nishanee sawachar? ...	„	...	...	165. 000	12. 5 „	86. 458	142. 657	86	7	4	Nagpoor.
Chundoree ...	„	...	...	170. 500	Sd.	91. 667	156. 319	94	11	10	Candeish.
Chutterpoor or old Rajasahee ...	„	Sun	65-66	168. 600	6. 0 Wo.	89. 200	150. 336	91	1	11	Bundelkhund.
Company's double ...	„	A. D.	1811	371. 250	5. 0 „	89. 583	332. 580	201	9	0	Madras.
„ single ...	„	„	„	185. 625	5. 0 „	89. 583	166. 290	100	12	6	„
„ ...	„	„	1835	180. 000	Sd.	91. 667	165. 000	100	0	0	E. I. Co.'s Territories, present currency.
Crown ...		...	...	436. 250	2. 0 Br.	92. 500	403. 506	244	8	10	Great Britain.
„ ...		A. D. 1726 to 1793		442. 000	1. 0 Wo.	91. 250	403. 326	244	7	1	France.
„ ...		„	1753	427. 000	20. 0 „	83. 300	355. 834	215	10	5	Germany.
„ double ...		„	1837-38	572. 900	4. 0 „	90. 000	495. 610	312	8	0	„
„ single ...		„	„	343. 800	40. 0 „	75. 000	244. 368	148	1	7	„
Deba Mohuree ...	Rupee	...	...	140. 625	84. 0 „	56. 666	79. 687	48	4	9	Asam.
Delhi, ...	„	Sun	38	172. 500	5. 0 Br.	93. 750	161. 827	98	0	2	N. W. Provinces.
* „ Akber Shah II. ...	„	Hijri 1221 to 1253		169. 820	15. 5 „	98. 125	166. 636	100	15	10	„
„ Ali Gohar Shah ...	„	„	1174	172. 240	13. 5 „	97. 292	167. 575	101	9	0	„
„ Mahomed Shah ...	„	„ 1131 to 1161		172. 680	12. 5 „	96. 875	167. 284	101	6	2	„
* „ Shah Jehan ...	„	„ 1037 to 1068		173. 840	15. 0 „	97. 917	170. 218	103	2	7	„
Dera Ghazee Khan ...	„	...	...	174. 450	38. 0 Wo.	75. 838	132. 292	80	2	10	Punjab and Shikarpoor.
Dollar ...		...	...	433. 150	20. 0 „	83. 333	360. 957	218	12	2	Austria.
„ ...		...	...	416. 250	4. 0 „	90. 000	374. 626	227	0	9	Bolivia.
„ ...		...	...	415. 090	6. 0 „	89. 167	369. 937	224	5	1	Brazil.
„ ...		...	...	414. 150	4. 0 „	90. 000	372. 736	225	14	3	Central America.
„ ...		...	...	410. 500	3. 0 „	90. 417	371. 160	224	15	2	Chili.
„ ...		...	...	579. 840	4. 0 „	90. 000	521. 857	316	4	5	China.

Name.	Date.	Weight In Grains.	Assay In Dwts.	Touch Or Pure Metal per Cent.	Pure Contents In Grains.	Intrinsic Value of 100 In Rupee.	Where current.
Dollar ...	... ...	417. 650	20. 5 Wo.	83. 125	356. 171	210 6 6	Columbia.
„ ...	... ...	402. 000	20. 0 „	83. 333	334. 999	203 0 6	Manilla.
„ ...	... ...	417. 650	4. 0 „	90. 000	375. 885	227 12 11	Mexico.
„ ...	... ...	416. 000	6. 0 „	89. 167	370. 933	224 12 11	United States Coinage—old standard.
„ ...	A. D. 1837	412. 500	4. 0 „	90. 000	371. 250	225 0 0	United States Coinage—new standard. By act of Congress, March 1853, the half dollar to weigh 192 grains only.
„ pillar ...	... ...	417. 650	4. 0 „	90. 000	375. 885	227 12 11	Spain and Peru.
„ „ old ...	... ...	417. 650	2. 5 „	90. 625	378. 495	229 6 3	„
„ ...	... ...	410. 500	3. 0 „	90. 417	371. 160	224 15 2	Rio de la Plata.
„ fifth ...	... ...	89. 740	25. 0 „	81. 250	72. 734	44 3 1	Spain.
„ chopped ...	... ...	416. 000	6. 0 „	89. 167	370. 933	224 12 11	China.
„ „ ...	... ...	579. 810	10. 0 „	87. 500	507. 333	307 7 7	„
*Doulut Rao ... Rupee	A. D. 1790 to 1827	169. 780	3. 5 Br.	93. 125	158. 108	95 13 2	Gwalior.
Duccatoon ...	... ...	500. 000	3. 0 „	92. 917	464. 581	281 9 0	Holland, coined for E. I. trade. None since 1804.
*Duttia ... Rupee	... ...	163. 120	34. 5 Wo.	77. 292	126. 078	76 6 7	N. W. Provinces.
„ or new Rajahsahee „	Sumbut 1782	171. 800	31. 7 „	78. 440	134. 756	81 6 9	Bundelkhund.
Egyptian ...	... ...	369. 250	20. 0 „	83. 333	307. 710	186 7 10	

Etawah	...	Rupee	...	...	170. 625	1. 5 Br.	92. 292	157. 471	95	7	0	Doab.
Fanam, double	...		...	...	28. 125	5. 0 Wo.	89. 583	25. 196	15	4	4	Madras.
" " old	...		...	...	26. 250	3. 0 "	90. 417	23. 731	14	6	2	"
"	...		...	...	10. 687	2. 0 "	90. 883	8. 906	5	6	6	"
"	...		...	...	10. 687	2. 0 "	90. 883	8. 906	5	6	6	Pondicherry.
"	...		...	...	10. 687	Sd.	91. 667	9. 794	5	15	0	"
Five Franc	...		...	...	385. 850	4 0 Wo.	90. 000	347. 266	210	7	5	France.
Florin	...		...	...	174. 500	2. 0 Br.	92. 500	161. 400	97	13	1	Great Britain.
Furrukhabad, old	...	Rupee	Sun	10 to 39	168. 710	5. 5 "	93. 958	158. 465	96	1	1	Rohilkhund, native currency.
" new standard	...	"	A. D.	1825	180. 000	Sd.	91. 667	165. 000	100	0	0	Coined at Sagur mint, also at Calcutta in 1833.
Gaya	...	"	...	...	175. 800	14. 0 Br.	97. 500	171. 403	103	14	1	Behar.
Goa	...	"	...	...	168. 750	11. 0 Wo.	87. 084	146. 953	89	1	0	
*Gokul	...	"	Sun Hijri	35 to 46 1207 to 1218	170. 360	4. 0 Br.	93. 333	159. 003	96	5	10	N. W. Provinces.
"	...	"	...	...	170. 200	0. 5 "	91. 875	156. 366	94	12	3	" "
* " old	...	"	Sun Hijri	16 to 32 1188 to 1204	169. 930	2. 0 Wo.	90. 833	154. 353	93	8	9	" "
Golee, sicca	...	"	...	...	177. 300	14. 0 Br.	97. 500	172. 868	104	12	3	Furrukhabad.
"	...	"	...	...	175. 400	38. 0 Wo.	75. 838	133. 160	80	11	3	Saharanpoor.
Gommanshahee	...	"	...	...	171. 330	6. 5 Br.	94. 375	161. 693	97	15	11	Gwalior.
" new	...	"	...	...	169. 420	1. 0 Wo.	91. 250	154. 596	93	11	1	"
*Goonda	...	"	Hijri	1224	173. 120	19. 0 "	83. 750	144. 988	87	13	11	Punjab.
"	...	"	"	1225 to 1228	172. 640	35. 4 "	76. 917	132. 791	80	7	8	"
"	...	"	"	1229	172. 430	48. 0 "	71. 666	123. 575	74	14	4	"
Gooroo Govind	...	"	...	...	169. 687	8. 0 Br.	95. 000	161. 202	97	11	2	Hyderabad.
Gopal, sicca	...	"	...	...	171. 900	35. 5 Wo.	76. 875	132. 172	80	1	8	"
Govindee	...	"	...	...	......	......	......	......	......			See Larkana.

Name.		Date.	Weight	Assay	Touch	Pure Contents	Intrinsic Value of 100	Where current.
			In grains.	In Dwts.	Or Pure Metal per Cent.	In Grains.	In Rupees.	
Govind bukshee ...	Rupee	... ...	169. 300	24. 5 Wo.	81. 458	134. 164	81 5 0	Arungabad, city currency.
*Govindshahee ...	„	Sumbut 1822 to 1832	173. 210	7. 0 Br.	94. 583	163. 828	99 4 8	Punjab.
* „ ...	„	„ 1833-34	171. 780	3. 5 „	93. 125	159. 970	96 15 3	„
* „ ...	„	„ 1835-56	170. 600	1. 5 „	92. 292	157. 450	95 6 9	„
Three Guilder ...		... ...	498. 120	4. 5 Wo.	89. 792	446. 747	270 12 1	Holland.
Guilder, old ...		... ...	166. 075	6. 0 „	89. 167	148. 078	89 11 11	„
„ new ...		... ...	154. 340	6. 5 Br.	94. 347	137. 298	83 3 5	Java.
„ quarter ...		A. D. 1826 to 1840	62. 475	98. 5 Wo.	50. 625	31. 364	19 2 0	„
„ „ ...		„ 1854 to 1859	49. 575	47. 5 „	71. 416	35. 640	21 9 7	„
„ eighth ...		„ „ „	19. 300	47. 5 „	71. 416	13. 860	8 6 5	„
*Gujasahee, tehree ...	Rupee	... ...	168. 860	17. 5 „	84. 375	142. 476	86 5 6	N. W. Provinces.
Garhwal ...	„	... ...	170. 190	38. 0 „	75. 838	128. 898	78 1 11	Kumaon.
Gwalior ...	„	... ...	169. 687	5. 0 Br.	89. 583	159. 080	96 6 7	Scindia's Territories.
Halee ...	„	Hijri 1226 to 1230	175. 120	12. 7 „	96. 958	169. 832	102 14 10	Jypoor.
„ ...	„	Sun 7-8	173. 320	11. 25 „	96. 354	167. 001	101 3 5	Indor and Kotah, coined at Poona.
„ sicca ...	„	... ...	172. 734	5. 5 „	93. 958	162. 300	98 5 10	Indor.
„ ...	„	... ...	168. 750	15. 5 Wo.	98. 125	143. 040	86 11 1	—
„ new ...	„	... ...	172. 444	25. 5 „	81. 042	138. 775	84 2 8	Hyderabad.
Hatras ...	„	... ...	171. 132	9. 7 Br.	95. 700	163. 781	99 6 4	Punjab.
Herat, Shah Kamran ...	„	Hijri 1239 to 1253	158. 100	Sd.	91. 667	144. 590	87 10 1	Afghanistan.
„ Shah Mahmood ...	„	„ 1215 to 1234	175. 312	0. 5 Br.	91. 875	161. 071	97 9 11	„
„ Shah Mahmood Khan ...	„	„ „ „	174. 375	20. 0 Wo.	83. 333	145. 621	88 4 1	„

„ Shah Mahmood Khan ...	„	„ „ „	175. 312	44. 4 „	73. 124	128. 917	77 13 9	„
„ Shah Shooja ...	„	„ 1255 to 1258	178. 125	13. 5 „	86. 042	153. 092	92 11 9	„
„ Timoor Shah ...	„	„ 1187 to 1208	151. 875	3. 0 Br.	92. 917	140. 542	85 2 8	„
„ „ „ ...	„	„ „ „	191. 250	11. 0 „	96. 250	184. 163	111 9 10	„
*Hilsa ...	„	... ...	170. 300	5. 0 Wo.	89. 583	152. 560	92 7 4	
*Hurree Sing ...	„	Sumbut 1898 to 1904	167. 460	105. 0 „	47. 917	80. 241	48 10 1	Cashmere.
Hyderabad ...	„	... ...	171. 250	14. 5 „	85. 625	146. 624	88 13 10	Sinde.
„ ...	„	Hijri 1211 to 1223	176. 250	6. 0 „	89. 167	148. 240	89 13 6	Deccan.
„ ...	„	„ 1224 to 1228	177. 187	34. 0 „	77. 506	137. 318	83 0 7	„ city currency.
„ ...	„	„ 1229	174. 375	46. 0 „	72. 500	126. 423	76 9 11	„
„ ...	„	... ...	172. 500	16. 5 „	84. 792	146. 282	88 10 4	„ coined during Sir C. Metcalf's time.
Inamee, or, ...	„	Hijri 1198 to 1214	176. 280	9. 5 Br.	95. 625	168. 566	102 2 7	Mysore, rare, of Tippo Sultan's coinage.
Itzaboue ...	„	... ...	132. 500	11. 5 Wo.	86. 875	115. 111	69 12 1	Japan
Jagadharee ...	Rupee	... ...	171. 360	3. 0 „	90. 417	154. 938	93 14 4	Coined at Nasick.
*Jaimul Sing ...	„	Sumbut 1858	166. 330	1. 5 „	91. 042	151. 430	91 12 5	Punjab
Jaisulmeer ...	„	... ...	168. 800	155. 0 „	27. 083	45. 716	27 11 4	Rajpootana.
Java ...	„	A. D. 1766-67	196. 166	20. 6 „	83. 055	162. 497	98 2 7	Coined by the Dutch E. I. Company.
„ ...	„	„ 1785	195. 800	28. 0 „	80. 000	156. 639	94 14 11	
„ ...	„	„ 1798	192. 300	44. 5 „	51. 126	140. 619	85 3 7	
„ ...	„	„ 1815	193. 000	20. 7 „	83. 020	160. 244	97 1 10	Coined during the English occupation.
*Jhansi ...	„	... ...	169. 410	16. 0 „	85. 000	143. 999	87 4 4	Bundelkhund.
*Jheend ...	„	... ...	169. 050	17. 5 „	84. 375	142. 636	86 7 2	Doab.
Jodhpoor ...	„	... ...	174. 700	9. 5 Br.	95. 625	167. 302	101 6 4	Malva.

Name.		Date.		Weight In Grains.	Assay In Dwts.	Touch Or Pure Metal. per Cent.	Pure Contents In Grains.	Intrinsic Value of 100 In Rupees.	Where current.
Jyntea ...	Rupee	Hijri	1194	131. 200	152. 0 Wo.	28. 333	37. 168	22 8 5	Dacca.
" or Kuttra ...	"	...	...	137. 100	101. 0 "	49. 583	67. 975	41 3 2	Nepal.
" " ...	"	...	...	138. 670	136. 0 "	35. 002	48. 520	29 6 5	"
Karan, Naser-ud-din Khan ...		...	...	79. 290	3. 0 Br.	92. 917	79. 870	43 0 5	Persia.
" Mahomed Shah ...		Hijri	1252	82. 560	10. 0 "	95. 833	79. 119	47 15 3	"
Khajee Mallee ...	Rupee	...	...	172. 000	26. 5 Wo.	80. 625	138. 686	84 0 10	Hyderabad.
Khanpoor ...	"	...	...	169. 100	45. 0 "	72. 916	123. 303	79 6 3	Shikarpoor.
" ...	"	...	...	171. 800	37. 0 "	76. 250	130. 995	79 6 3	"
Khyrpoor ...	"	...	...	175. 750	14. 0 "	85. 834	150. 933	91 7 7	Hyderabad, Scinde.
Kohat ...	"	...	...	146. 750	25. 0 "	81. 250	119. 273	72 4 7	N. W. Frontier.
Kokan, Dil Khan ...	"	...	...	139. 687	46. 0 "	72. 500	101. 422	61 7 6	Peshawur.
Konasunwut ...	"	...	...	169. 687	7. 0 "	88. 750	150. 433	91 6 1	Sinde.
*Kosee ...	"	...	...	168. 750	20. 0 "	83. 333	140. 625	85 3 8	N. W. Provinces.
*Kota Gomanshahee ...	"	Sun	33-34	172. 640	9. 75 Br.	95. 729	165. 267	100 2 7	Rajpootana.
*Kotla ...	"	...	...	170. 470	6. 0 Wo.	89. 167	152. 002	92 1 11	N. W. Provinces.
Kottera ...	"	...	...	175. 250	80. 0 "	58. 333	102. 231	61 15 0	Shikarpoor.
Kunjurshahee ...	"	Sumbut	1865	159. 950	77. 0 "	59. 583	95. 303	57 12 2	Punjab.
Kurrachee bunder ...	"	...	...	169. 100	45. 0 "	72. 917	123. 265	74 11 8	Sinde.
*Kurreem Khan ...	"	...	...	169. 660	42. 5 "	73. 958	125. 478	76 0 9	Punjab.
*Kythul ...	"	...	...	169. 770	6. 0 "	89. 167	151. 378	91 11 11	"
* " old ...	"	...	...	170. 020	26. 5 "	80. 625	137. 079	83 1 2	"
* " Woodey Sing ...	"	...	...	170. 680	11. 5 Br.	96. 458	164. 635	99 12 6	"

Lahore	...	„	Sumbut 1840 to 1902	171. 562	11. 0 „	96. 250	165. 128	100	1	3	„
* „ Lena Sing	...	„	„ 1841 to 1856	170. 210	9. 0 Wo.	87. 917	149. 643	90	11	1	„
Larkana	...	„	... ...	177. 850	1. 5 „	91. 042	161. 915	98	2	1	Upper Sinde.
Leopoldine or Lira	...	„	A. D. 1750 to 1856	419. 960	0. 5 Br.	91. 458	385. 822	233	13	6	Tuscany.
Lucknow, old	...	Rupee	Hijri 1201 to 1234	171. 562	11. 5 „	96. 458	165. 484	100	4	9	Oudh, coined at Futtehgurh, called Muchleesahee.
* „ Sher Shah	...	„	„ 1234 to 1253	171. 210	10. 5 „	96. 042	164. 433	99	10	6	Oudh, coined by Ghazi-ud-din and Nazir-ud-din Hyder.
*Madipoor	...	„	Sun 31-32	172. 250	12. 0 Wo.	86. 667	149. 283	90	7	7	N. W. Provinces.
Madras	...	„	A. D. 1818	180. 000	Sd.	91. 667	165. 000	100	0	0	Present currency.
Mahendarmullee, half	...	„	Saka 1743	84. 470	33. 0 Wo.	77. 916	65. 817	39	14	5	Nepal, called Mohur.
Mahmoodee	...	„	Hijri 1224	174. 620	18. 0 „	84. 167	146. 972	89	1	2	Punjab.
* „	...	„	... ...	173. 930	30. 5 „	78. 750	137. 230	83	2	9	„
* „	...	„	Hijri 1230	173. 420	45. 5 „	72. 708	126. 091	76	6	8	„
Mahomed Shah,	...	„	„ 1131 to 1161	168. 750	10. 0 Br.	95. 833	161. 717	98	0	2	Delhi.
* „ „	...	„	... ...	172. 680	12. 5 „	96. 875	167. 284	101	6	2	N. W. Provinces and Punjab.
Malabar	...	„	... ...	171. 562	17. 5 Wo.	84. 375	144. 757	87	11	9	Nagpoor.
Malharsahee	...	„	... ...	170. 780	11. 0 „	87. 084	148. 721	90	2	2	Madras.
Mark IIII, Danske	...		A. D. 1685	350. 750	50. 0 „	70. 833	236. 302	143	3	5	Prussia.
*Mehrabee	...	Rupee	Hijri 1230 to 1252	166. 620	45. 0 „	89. 792	149. 611	90	10	9	Punjab.
* „ new	...	„	Sumbut 1893 to 1904	165. 910	8. 0 „	88. 334	146. 554	88	13	1	„
*Moterramee	...	„	... ...	168. 670	92. 5 „	53. 125	89. 606	54	4	11	„
Mug	...	„	... ...	146. 700	171. 5 „	20. 208	104. 828	63	8	6	Arracan.
Munbhutsahee, nishanee padooka	...	„	... ...	165. 500	20. 0 „	83. 333	137. 921	83	9	5	Hyderabad.
*Munjesoor	...	„	... ...	168. 750	19. 5 „	83. 542	140. 977	85	7	1	N. W. Provinces.
Musheeddee	...	„	... ...	176. 300	16. 0 Br.	98. 333	173. 361	105	1	1	Sinde.
Muchleesahee	...	„	... ...	...	...	...	...	...			See Lucknow.
Mysore	...	„	... ...	171. 360	90. 0 „	95. 417	163. 449	99	1	0	Carnatic.

Name.		Date.	Weight In Grains.	Assay In Dwts.	Touch Or Pure Metal per Cent.	Pure Contents In Grains.	Intrinsic Value of 100 In Rupees.	Where current.
Mysore ...	Rupee	... ...	175. 312	6. 5 Br.	94. 375	165. 448	100 4 4	Carnatic.
„ ...	„	... ...	175. 400	9. 5 „	95. 625	167. 724	101 10 5	Coined at Pondicherry.
Nabah ...	„	... ...	169. 000	14. 0 Wo.	85. 834	145. 053	87 14 7	Shikarpoor.
Nagpoor, new ...	„	... ...	165. 937	17. 0 „	84. 583	140. 356	85 1 0	
Nanashahee, theree ...	„	... ...	169. 651	15. 6 „	85. 139	144. 465	87 8 10	Gwalior.
Nanucksahee, old ...	„	... ...	171. 180	1. 0 „	91. 250	155. 307	94 2 0	Punjab.
„ „ ...	„	Sumbut 1848 to 1869	168. 690	4. 0 „	90. 000	151. 821	92 0 2	„
„ „ ...	„	... ...	168. 750	47. 0 „	72. 083	120. 893	73 4 4	„
* „ new ...	„	Sumbut 1876 to 1906	171. 500	9. 0 Br.	95. 417	163. 640	99 2 10	„ coined at Umritsur; also half and quarter rupees, of same standard.
* „ ...	„	„ 1884	171. 190	6. 0 „	94. 167	161. 204	97 11 2	„ coined at Bunnoo, by Nao Nehal Sing.
* „ ...	„	„ 1881 to 1889	171. 110	6. 5 „	94. 375	161. 485	97 13 11	„ coined at Dera Ismael Khan, in Runjeet Sing's time.
*Nao Nehal Sing ...	„	A. D. 1839-40	145. 420	20. 0 Wo.	83. 333	121. 183	73 7 1	Punjab, coined at Peshawur.
Narayanee or Nakul ...	„	... ...	141. 562	34. 0 „	77. 506	109. 711	66 7 11	Rungpoor and Cachar.
Narayanpat ...	„	... ...	170. 983	34. 5 „	77. 292	132. 163	80 1 7	Hyderabad.
Naserabad ...	„	... ...	167. 812	4. 0 Br.	93. 333	156. 623	94 14 10	Ajmeer.
Negaputmaloo ...	„	... ...	175. 312	8. 0 „	95. 000	166. 545	100 15 0	Negapatam.
Neemuch ...	„	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	See Bheelwarra.
Nepal, half ...	„	Saka 1734	82. 440	28. 0 Wo.	80. 000	65. 952	39 15 6	Goorkha Dynasty, called Mohur.
* „ „ ...	„	„ 1758	84. 800	38. 0 „	75. 838	64. 308	38 15 7	„ „

Nersingshahee	...	,,	...	...	166. 000	19. 0 ,,	83. 750	139. 026	84 4 2	Nagpoor.
Nishandar, Nagpoor	...	,,	...	...	165. 937	13. 5 ,,	86. 042	142. 776	86 8 6	Hyderabad.
Nujeebabad	...	,,	Sun	26 to 40	169. 360	6. 5 Br.	94. 375	159. 833	96 13 11	Rohilkhund and Moradabad.
* ,,	...	,,	...	...	169. 650	3. 0 ,,	92. 917	157. 635	95 8 7	,, ,,
* ,,	...	,,	Sun	42	167. 120	5. 0 ,,	91. 875	153. 541	93 0 11	,, ,,
Nundramee	...	,,	...	...	149. 950	9. 0 ,,	95. 417	143. 236	86 11 5	} Trans Indus Territories and Punjab.
* ,,	...	,,	...	...	144. 540	6. 5 ,,	94. 375	136. 410	82 10 9	
Nutmee, sicca	...	,,	...	...	169. 600	27. 0 Wo.	80. 417	117. 612	70 12 7	Hyderabad.
Oodipoor	...	,,	...	...	165. 167	39. 0 ,,	75. 417	124. 563	75 7 11	Mewar.
Oujein, new	...	,,	Sun	2 to 6	174. 830	4. 5 Br.	93. 562	163. 539	99 1 10	Gwalior, Sindia's coinage.
,, or Maheshwaree	...	,,	...	...	175. 312	7. 5 ,,	94. 792	165. 990	100 9 7	Indor, Holkar's coinage.
Pagoda, double	...	,,	...	...	325. 312	4. 5 Wo.	89. 792	292. 104	177 0 6	Madras, coined from dollar silver.
Pataka	...	,,	...	...	415. 090	5. 0 ,,	89. 583	371. 851	225 5 10	Brazilian dollar.
Peshawur, Nao Nehal Sing	...	,,	...	...	131. 250	9. 5 Br.	95. 625	125. 519	76 0 2	Afghanistan and Punjab.
,, Mahomed Khan	...	,,	...	...	146. 250	27. 0 Wo.	80. 417	117. 622	82 14 10	,, ,,
,,	...	,,	...	...	141. 100	36. 0 ,,	76. 667	108. 176	65 9 0	Trans Indus Territories.
Peston, sicca	...	,,	...	...	170. 100	27. 0 ,,	80. 417	136. 830	82 14 10	Hyderabad.
Pondicherry	...	,,	...	...	175. 240	10. 0 Br.	95. 833	167. 938	101 12 6	French Arcot Rupee.
*Pookta	...	,,	Hijri	1234	168. 970	89. 5 Wo.	54. 375	91. 877	55 10 11	Cashmere.
Pootleesahee	...	,,	,,	1253 to 1258	172. 200	12. 5 Br.	96. 875	166. 822	101 1 8	Lucknow.
Pragee, Prayag ?	...	,,	...	...	166. 875	2. 0 ,,	92. 500	154. 366	93 8 11	Allahabad. ?
,,	...	,,	...	...	171. 562	Sd.	91. 667	157. 266	95 5 0	
Pramatta Sing	...	,,	Saka	1660 to 1673	169. 900	14. 0 Br.	97· 500	165. 650	100 6 4	Assam, coined at Rungpoor and Jorhat.
Purreesahee	...	,,	Hijri	1263 to 1272	171. 870	12. 0 ,,	96. 667	166. 127	100 11 1	Lucknow.

NAME.		Date.		Weight In grains.	Assay In Dwts.	Touch Or Pure Metal per Cent.	Pure Contents In Grains.	Intrinsic Value of 100 In Rupees.	Where current.
*Putteeala ...	Rupee.	...	...	171. 050	3. 0 Br.	92. 917	158. 934	96 5 2	
* „ Rajahshahee ...	„	...	...	170. 790	9. 0 „	95. 417	162. 962	98 12 3	
Raghojee Shah, goleedar ...	„	...	...	166. 000	5. 5 Wo.	89. 375	148. 379	89 14 8	Nagpoor.
Raj-muhree ...	„	...	...	171. 300	5. 5 Br.	93. 960	160. 948	97 8 9	Assam.
„ ...	„	...	...	169. 687	1. 0 Wo.	91. 250	154. 836	93 13 6	„
„ ...	„	...	...	168. 750	6. 0 „	89. 167	143. 902	91 3 1	„
Rajasahee, old ...		...	...	......	......	...	...	......	See Chutterpooree.
„ new ...	„	...	...	......	......	...	...	......	„ Duttia.
Rajiswora Sing ...	„	Saka	1673 to 1693	173. 200	12. 0 Br.	96. 667	167. 427	101 7 6	Assam.
Ramjee Tantea Shah ...	„	...	...	166. 000	18. 0 Wo.	84. 167	139. 717	84 10 10	Nagpoor.
*Rikabee ...	„	...	...	169. 100	13. 0 „	86. 250	145. 849	88 6 3	Lucknow.
Rouble, old ...		...	...	360. 000	38. 5 „	75. 625	272. 250	165 0 0	Russia.
„ new ...		...		316. 800	10. 5 „	87. 292	276. 541	167 0 0	„
Rudra Sing ...	Rupee	Saka	1618 to 1635	173. 400	14. 0 Br.	97. 500	169. 265	102 7 5	Assam, coined at Rungpoor.
Rukabeeda ...	„	Hijri	1227	169. 100	11. 8 „	96. 600	163. 321	98 15 9	Punjab, coined at Candahar.
Runchoor, Raichur? ...	„	...	...	172. 500	31. 0 Wo.	78. 750	134. 202	81 5 4	Mussulipatam.
Russian token, marked ¼ ...		...	...	1580. 625	15. 0 Br.	97. 917	1547. 694	937 15 11	Russian settlements on the Amoor, being ¼th and ⅛th respectively, of the Russian pound.
Russian token, marked ⅛ ...		...	...	790. 312	15. 0 „	97. 917	773. 847	468 15 11	

*Saharunpoor	...	Rupee	...	...	171. 120	2. 5 „	92. 708	158. 642	96	2	4	N. W. Provinces—mint abolished in 1806.
Salimsahee	...	„	Sun	29 to 69	166. 600	33. 0 Wo.	77. 916	129. 798	78	10	9	Malwa, coined at Pertabgurh.
„	...	„	„	45	168. 550	29. 5 „	79. 375	134. 326	81	1	4	„ „
*Sealkote	...	„	...	...	158. 190	73. 5 „	61. 042	96. 562	58	8	4	Punjab.
*Seepree	...	„	...	...	165. 940	23. 5 „	81. 875	135. 863	82	5	5	N. W. Provinces.
*Seronj	...	„	...	...	166. 500	16. 5 „	84. 792	141. 178	85	9	0	Malwa.
Shahjehan	...	„	...	...	171. 000	14. 5 Br.	97. 708	167. 082	101	4	2	Allahabad.
Shahjehanpoor	...	„	...	...	168. 750	6. 0 „	64. 167	158. 907	96	4	11	Furukhabad.
„	...	„	...	...	167. 000	5. 0 „	93. 750	156. 562	94	14	2	Bareilly.
Shikarpoor	...	„	...	...	175. 800	14. 0 Wo.	85. 834	150. 895	91	7	2	Sinde.
„	...	„	...	...	168. 500	68. 0 „	63. 333	106. 718	64	10	10	„
„ Shah Shooja	...	„	Hijri	1255 to 1258	175. 900	1. 5 „	91. 042	150. 249	91	1	0	Afghanistan.
Shilling	...		...	...	87. 250	2. 0 Br.	92. 500	80. 704	48	14	7	Great Britain.
Sholapoor	...	Rupee	...	...	172. 500	28. 0 Wo.	80. 000	139. 501	84	8	9	Sinde.
Shoojabad	...	„	...	...	175. 300	22. 0 „	82. 500	144. 624	87	10	5	Afghanistan.
Shoojaee	...	„	Hijri	1217 to 1221	175. 500	4. 5 „	89. 792	157. 584	95	8	1	Punjab, coined in Afghanistan.
„			„	1222-3	174. 880	14. 0 „	85. 833	150. 105	90	15	7	„ „
„			„	1224-5	173. 180	24. 0 „	81. 667	141. 489	85	12	0	„ „
„			„	1226	173. 180	31. 5 „	78. 542	136. 018	82	6	11	„ „
Shuhore, chulunee	...	„	Hijri	1250	172. 370	28. 5 „	79. 792	137. 536	83	5	8	Malwa.
Shumshershahee	...	„	„	1258 to 1263	172. 190	12. 5 Br.	96. 875	166. 813	101	1	7	Lucknow, coined by Umjud Ali Khan.
Shumsheree	...	„	Sun	28	170. 500	22. 0 Wo.	79. 583	133. 921	82	4	1	Arungabad.
Sicca, old	...	„	...	...	179. 666	15. 0 Br.	97. 917	175. 921	106	9	11	Bengal, & N. W. Provinces.
„ new	...	„	...	...	192. 000	Sd.	91. 667	176. 000	106	10	8	„ „
Siva Sing	...	„	...	...	173. 400	11. 0 „	96. 250	166. 897	101	2	5	Assam.
Sonat	...	„	Sun	1 to 19	175. 312	15. 0 „	97. 917	171. 658	104	0	6	Delhi, old sicca standard.
Soogoor	...	„	...	...	169. 700	45. 5 Wo.	72. 704	123. 453	74	12	9	Hyderabad.

Name.		Date.		*Weight* In Grains.	*Assay* In Dwts.	*Touch* Or Pure Metal per Cent.	*Pure Contents* In Grains.	*Intrinsic Value of 100* In Rupees.	Where current.
Soolakee ...	Rupee	...	...	175. 312	6. 0 Br.	94. 167	165. 076	100 0 9	Hyderabad.
,, new ...	,,	...	...	178. 125	Sd.	91. 667	167. 281	98 15 4	,,
Srinugur ...	,,	...	...	168. 750	7. 5 Wo.	88. 542	149. 414	90 8 10	Bundelkhund.
* ,, ...	,,	Sumbut	1905	167. 800	82. 0 ,,	57. 500	96. 485	58 7 7	Cashmere, coined by Goolab Sing, and bear this symbol + I. H. S.
* ,, ...	,,	,,	1907	167. 520	87. 0 ,,	55. 417	92. 834	56 4 2	
*Srisahee ...	,,	...	...	170. 660	6. 0 Br.	94. 167	160. 705	97 6 4	Gwalior, Tantia's coinage. ?
* ,, new ...	,,	Sun	23	169. 140	1. 0 Wo.	91. 250	154. 340	93 8 7	
Sudhaurah ...	,,	...	...	162. 187	53. 5 ,,	69. 375	112. 147	69 15 6	Rohilkhund.
Sultanee ...	,,	...	...	175. 312	9. 5 Br.	95. 625	167. 641	101 9 7	Seringapatam.
*Sultan ...	,,	...	...	162. 800	6. 5 Wo.	88. 958	144. 824	87 12 4	Afghanistan.
,, Alla-ud-din ...	,,	...	...	168. 370	18. 0 Br.	99. 167	166. 967	101 3 1	Punjab.
Sunamulla ...	,,	...	...	180. 000	3. 0 Wo.	90. 417	162. 437	98 7 2	Guzerat.
*Suntoke Sing ...	,,	Sumbut	1842	172. 350	8. 0 Br.	95. 000	163. 733	99 3 8	Punjab.
Surat ...	,,	...	...	178. 863	0. 5 ,,	91. 818	165. 290	99 10 9	Bombay.
Suratsahee ...	,,	Hijri	1253	173. 170	6. 75 ,,	94. 479	163. 609	99 2 6	Indor and Malwa.
*Taigasahee ...	,,	Sun	10 to 30	170. 400	5. 0 ,,	93. 750	159. 750	96 13 1	Gwalior.
Tatta, old ...	,,	...	...	170. 220	50. 5 Wo.	70. 490	120. 218	72 13 9	Sinde.
,, new ...	,,	...	...	182. 460	12. 0 Br.	96. 630	176. 376	106 14 4	,,
Ten Paul ...		...	...	415. 380	0. 5 ,,	91. 818	390. 916	236 0 2	Tuscany.
Timoor Shah ...	Rupee	Hijri	1187 to 1208	179. 062	10. 0 ,,	95. 833	171. 289	103 13 0	Afghanistan
,, ...	,,	...		175. 710	4. 5 ,,	93. 542	164. 362	99 9 10	,, and Punjab.

„	...	„	...	...	170. 625	1. 5 „	92. 292	157. 152	95	3	11	Sinde.
Toka	...	„	...	...	170. 500	28. 0 Wo.	80. 000	136. 116	82	7	11	Aurungabad.
Toorrahsahee	...	„	...	...	169. 490	Sd.	91. 667	155. 366	94	2	7	Gwalior.
*Ukhasahee	...	„	Sun	22	169. 690	7. 5 Wo.	88. 542	150. 246	91	0	1	Punjab.
Umritsur	...	„	...	...	171. 562	8. 0 Br.	95. 000	162. 982	98	12	5	„
„ old	...	„	...	...	168. 750	1. 5 Wo.	91. 042	153. 633	93	1	9	„
Ungnosahee	...	„	...	...	166. 000	9. 0 „	87. 917	145. 938	88	7	2	Nagpore.
Vankakut	...	„	...	...	172. 720	12. 0 Br.	96. 667	166. 967	101	3	0	Carnatic ?
Volundo Kut Keel	...	„	...	...	177. 187	11. 0 „	96. 250	170. 577	103	5	8	Carnatic ?
Vunkatho, Venkatapati ?	...	„	...	...	175. 312	8. 5 „	95. 208	166. 456	100	14	2	Carnatic ?
*Zemanshahee	...	„	Hijri	1211 to 1223	175. 280	6. 5 Wo.	88. 958	155. 926	94	8	0	Afghanistan.
Zuree Putka Boata	...	„	...	...	166. 000	10. 5 „	87. 292	144. 909	87	13	2	Nagpoor, of Dr. Gordon's time.
„ Rughoo Punth	...	„	...	...	166. 000	18. 5 „	83. 958	139. 356	84	7	4	„

* From Essays made by Mr. William Greenway, late Bullion Depôt and Assay Master, N. W. P.

H. M.'s Assay Office ;
Calcutta Mint,
The 23rd January 1863.

J. F. Shekleton,
A. B., M. D., *Surgeon,*
Officiating Assay Master.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH MAY 1863.

FLAX CULTIVATION IN PUNJAB.

From the Financial Commissioner Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of the Pnnjab, No. 191 *of* 1863, *dated Lahore, the* 25*th March* 1863.

I have the honor to submit in original, for perusal, with reference to your letter No. 610, dated 6th August 1862, a letter No. 269, dated 12th November last, from the Officiating Commissioner of Amritsur, with enclosure, on the subject of Flax Cultivation in Sealkote, and the distribution of prizes to the most successful cultivators, at a meeting held for the purpose, on the 7th of October. The submission of these documents has been delayed, in connexion with a separate reference regarding the distribution of the preceding year, which has now been so far disposed of that there need be no further delay in disposing of these.

2. The proceedings of the past year have, in my opinion, been eminently satisfactory in all respects; much of the flax produced has been of a most superior quality, greatly surpassing Mr. Wightman's expectations, and several tons have been sent home. A considerable quantity of imported and acclimated seed has now been made available, and the zemindars have become thoroughly aware of the profitableness of the crop, and are proportionately eager to cultivate it.

3. The distribution of prizes has been productive of the best effects, and the meeting was evidently regarded with great interest by the assembled zemindars, not only of Sealkote but of the adjoining districts. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. J. Macnabb, deserves much commendation for the warm and intelligent interest he has evinced in the undertaking from the first; and but for the hearty encouragement which has been afforded to it throughout, by both Mr. Macnabb and Mr. Edward Prinsep, it is very certain that it would not as yet have attained so advanced a position as it has now done.

4. I must not omit to mention at the same time, the very commendable and successful exertions of Mr. Wightman, on behalf of his employers. He is most conscientious, just, and kindly in all his dealings with the people, who have, in consequence, entire confidence in him, and gladly enter into engagements on the terms which he concedes; while his perfect knowledge of all branches of both the culture of the plant and the manipulation of the fibre, give a most practical direction to all his proceedings. The whole of the imported and acclimated seed which was available, has been eagerly sown during the present season, and although a portion of the former has not proved quite so successful as was at first hoped, a large crop of seed for next year's sowings may be expected.

5. No one can be more keenly alive than is Mr. Wightman himself to the desirableness of extending the cultivation to other parts, as rapidly and widely as may be practicable or expedient; and I feel assured that he will lose no suitable opportunity of effecting this—but there may be some difficulty and danger in extending too rapidly, and this matter may, I believe, best be left to his discretion and judgment.

6. I do not think it necessary, at present, to recommend the additional rewards proposed in the 8th and 9th paragraphs of Mr. Prinsep's letter. But as the crops of the present year will shortly be ripening, I trust I may be authorized to announce that a similar distribution of rewards to the most successful producers will be made during the present year likewise; and I beg to solicit, accordingly, that a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000, be set apart for this purpose, from the reserve of half a lak entered under B. IV., placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

7. On the subject of Indigo, I have already addressed you in my letter No. 175, dated 16th March 1863. The native mode of manufacture is so inferior, and I feel so doubtful as to the ability of Sealkote to compete with the districts of the Mooltan and Derajat Divisions, that I am not prepared myself to recommend any special measures on the part of Government for encouraging the production of the article in that locality. Still I would not discourage the efforts in this direction of the local authorities, who shew a commendable zeal in this matter. So long as the budget provision is not exceeded, any outlay judiciously incurred for its promotion will, I trust, be sanctioned. But the Commissioner should, I think, keep distinct from the subject of flax, with which it has no connection, any propositions he may wish to submit in respect to it.

From the Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent Umritsur Division, to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, No. 269, *dated* 12*th November* 1262.

REVENUE.

Flax movement, Sealkote district.

With reference to your No. 2,954, dated 4th August last, I have the honor to forward a very interesting report from Mr. Macnabb, Deputy Commissioner of Sealkote, on the result of the Flax meeting held at Sealkote on the 7th ultimo, and the mode in which the prizes were distributed.

2. As you were present on the occasion it is scarcely necessary for me to offer any remarks beyond recording my delight in learning that the chief difficulties which threatened to check the successful development of flax cultivation, have been overcome. It is now established beyond a doubt that any quantity of seed from England can reach its destination in this country in safety. Mr. Wightman himself proceeded to Bombay to take precautions to open and examine the seed immediately after its arrival at Kurrachee.

3. I have great pleasure in finding myself able to report that 300 *maunds* of seed arrived at Sealkote in excellent condition, and nearly all has been distributed throughout the district, while some too has been sent over to Goojrat and Goojranwalla. We may now hope to see a better staple produced in other districts, and Mr. Wightman be able a year hence to extend his operations.

4. I regret to learn that the machinery has not yet been put up, nor the buildings completed; but there has been, no doubt, some good reason for this.

5. I have lately submitted a proposal to Judicial Commissioner to confer on the Belfast Company as a free gift the land and old building occupied by them, which was once a dispensary, but is now not required by Government. I think it would be consistent with the policy of Government, which has so liberally and wisely encouraged this enterprising company, to make this further concession, as it appears the building was in great disrepair when first occupied by Mr. Wightman, and he has expended some 200 rupees to turn it to account.

6. It is a very suitable place for scutching operations, being near the house occupied by the agents of the company, close to a stream which is found convenient for steeping, and adjoining the jail, which is now being formed into a large central reformatory for juvenile offenders, some of whom might be taught to scutch and otherwise help in the various processes of manipulation, and hereafter be enabled to earn an honest means of livelihood.

7. Among the successful exhibitors it is gratifying to see that Chowdree Boodh Singh Mirza, still continues to take the lead. Chowdree Bohowul Bux, of Buddoke, and Hakim Singh of Duska, are again on the list. They have all earned prizes; but from the commencement these gentlemen of the rural aristocracy have evinced a deep interest, and themselves have come forward to co-operate with Government, setting a good example, by extending the cultivation of a superior staple which now bids fair to drive out the indigenous flax. I would venture to bring their names prominently before His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, in the hope, that if thought proper, their services may be taken notice of in a more substantial way. They are all men of substance, very intelligent, and as long as I have been associated with this district I have found them well wishers of any improvement.

8. I recommend that a sum of 150 rupees to Boodh Singh, and 100 rupees each to the two other Chowdrees be further presented to them out of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor's reserve. Hakim Singh is the more entitled to this, inasmuch as he has supported Deputy Commissioner in his efforts to introduce Indigo.

9. With a view to encourage growers I would take notice of these Chowdrees by allowing them to hold land paying revenue to Government which forms their *actual possession* at ½ rates, remitting the other half conditional on their planting not less than 5 acres with flax every year, grown from European seed. We wish to raise the status of rural notables, and no better opportunity presents itself than when they distinguish themselves in this way.

10. The question has often been put to me by officers in the Canal Department, why the Belfast Company do not grow flax in Goordaspore and near the Canal. I think it should be suggested to Mr. Wightman to try and extend his operations in this quarter, as the field seems to be a good one. At Indowra I believe good flax *is* already grown. I have some doubt as to whether Canal Irrigation would be so beneficial as that supplied from wells. Still the experiment should be tried, and I will consult Mr. Wightman about it on the first favorable opportunity.

11. As regards Indigo, His Honor will see that a start has been mode. The people are reported by Mr. Macnabb as being "most anxious to cultivate it." He has plenty of seed; the soil and climate have been tried both in Sealkote and across the border below Jummoo.

There are 500 rupees provision in the Budget. I have directed Deputy Commissioner to make use of this in making "pattern vats" at Duska and Doolun, and in anticipation of orders of Government, to send to Allygurh at once for a more experienced instructor who may be entertained at rate of 20 rupees per mensem, for the present. The whole outlay will not exceed Budget provision.

12. This is not the place to report on the subject of introducing Daphne, as a material for paper, but I think it as well to inform you that I have sent three (3) baskets of the bark to Sealkote. They passed through here* a few days ago, and will no doubt have reached Sealkote before the 6th instant. I trust any little expenditure that may be incurred in experimentalizing in this new raw material will not be disapproved of.

* Goordaspore.

13. I have much pleasure in noticing here the interest always taken by Mr. Macnabb in improving the resources of his district. He has succeeded in giving a stimulus to the flax movement; and so far as it has proceeded, every thing is going on as well as can be wished.

From J. W. MACNABB, ESQUIRE, *Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Sealkote, to the Commissioner and Superintendent Umritsur Divisiom, No.* 364, *dated* 25*th October* 1862.

I have the honor to report that the annual distribution of flax prizes came off on Tuesday the 7th instant. The Financial Commissioner was kind enough to come over, accompanied by Doctor Cleghorn, and distribute the prizes, adding one from himself which was given to the zemindar who had bestowed most care in the cultivation and subsequent manipulation of the crop. The Moonshee of the flax company, who was formerly employed in the cultivation of flax by Government, was also rewarded for his exertions with a khilut presented by Mr. McLeod.

The Financial Commissioner took the opportunity of explaining to the people the views and prospects of the Government and the Company, also of inculcating the necessity of following Mr. Wightman's instructions as to cultivation, particularly with regard to pulling the crops a month before the wheat harvest—which arrangement saves the best though not the largest portion of the seed, and enables them to make the produce over to the flax company before their time is absorbed by the wheat harvest, thus saving the rest of the flax being unstored during the rains, which had caused considerable loss to cultivators during the past year.

Two rewards were then given to zemindars who had raised Indigo, and small rewards were also bestowed on men who at the Government request had cultivated Imphee. As this latter crop is vastly inferior to sugar cane, and not so well suited as Churree and Jowar for food and fodder, and is most unpopular, no further attempts will be made to encourage its cultivation. As regards the prospects of the flax cultivation for the future, the great difficulty, that of getting out European seed uninjured, has been solved;—300 maunds of seed have arrived in perfect condition. The arrangement now adopted is simply to dry the seed artificially before it is packed in tin.

In this case 6 per cent. of the weight was reduced in the process. The seed was also packed in thick brown paper bags containing about 5 seers each, but I doubt if this had much to do with it. The boxes were sent overland instead of round the Cape—the route adopted last year.

Up to date all the seed has been taken with the exception of 50 maunds, and 10 maunds or so are taken daily; there are still 15 days of the sowing season left. The Deputy Commissioner of Goojrat has taken 10 maunds for his district, and, I believe, 5 maunds will go to Goojranwalla. The out-turn of the amount thus sown will be sufficient for all the available land in this district, when Mr. Wightman will doubtless extend his operations. He will require another assistant in addition to Mr. Cunningham, and will have to start more store houses at different points.

You are aware that the terms on which seed is given are that a certain amount be sown per acre, and the whole out-turn if up to the mark sold to the company at Rs. 5 a maund for seed, and one rupee for three maunds straw.

The house for the machinery for which Government sanctioned an advance of 1,000, is not yet above ground, the rains having interfered with the brick making and the railway making large beams very scarce. This, however, is not of much importance as the machinery already arrived is incomplete, and the house will be finished before the rest comes up.

The flax company may now be said to be fairly on its legs, and will require little more assistance, as it is proved that a large supply is obtainable, and can be sent home at paying prices. Mr. Wightman proposes sending home last years acclimated seed, or selling it in distant districts, as it is more or less mixed with country seed, which spoils the quality of the crop, and as if it were sown here the zemindars would mix it with the fresh supply, which would be fatal to the purity of Sealkote flax.

It may be well here to say a few words on Indigo. Last spring I got up one maund of seed from the Collector of Allygurh, and made it over to Hakim Singh of Duska, and Chowdree Sooba of Zufferwal. Three-fourths of the cultivation of the former, and a good deal of that of the latter was destroyed by the floods, but we have some 10 maunds of seed, enough for half the district, available, and the people are most anxious to cultivate it. The specimens produced were declared by Dr. Cleghorn to be good in color, though very dirty and badly made, which was to be expected as they were prepared in rough mud vats, by unskilled men.

All that is wanted to make it a staple of the district is to build a pattern vat, and instruct a few intelligent men in the proper mode of manufacture, and the thing will after a few presents at next autumn meeting take care of itself. One hundred rupees would enable me to build vats at Duska, and also at Dhoolun near Zufferwal, and where there is a running stream available for irrigation. I have a man trained in the Allygurh district, who seems to know what he is about; but if Government would sanction it, I would send for a certified man from Allygurh or Mooltan. I prefer the former. A year of his services would be all that is necessary.

Dr. Cleghorn during his stay at Sealkote had a meeting with the principal paper makers, who have agreed to try the Daphne fibre, which, however, has never been received from the Chumba Raja.

The paper trade existed on the patronage of the Lahore Durbar; this has been now withdrawn by the Jail supplying all the Government offices, and the Maharaja of Cashmeer has also copied us in making his own paper. The result is that the trade is in a most languishing state, through it still produces the best paper in the Punjab owing to the running soft water of the Aik as well as the superior skill of the Nekapoora men.

There seems to be no scarcity in the supply of material for the present limited demand for paper.

From the Secretary to Government Punjab, to the Financial Commissioner Punjab, No. 273, dated 1*st April* 1863.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 191, dated 25th March, and its enclosures, reporting on the cultivation of flax in the Sealkote district, and to express the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor at the results which have been attained.

2. His Honor is prepared to sanction the rewards for successful products during the present year, asked for in your 6th para., so far as the budget grant, when sanctioned, will admit.

3. The earnest interest which Messrs. Prinsep and Macnabb have taken, and are still taking, in the extension of flax cultivation merits the best thanks of the Government. Nor should the name of Doctor Cleghorn be omitted. Moreover, the Lieutenant Governor fully concurs in the commendation you have bestowed on Mr. Wightman, the Agent of the Belfast Flax Company. If success be possible, His Honor remarks, it cannot fail to be attained when, as in Mr. Wightman's case, mutual confidence exists between the agent and the people. His Honor has never heard of a single complaint against him, and believes there has never been a reference made to the civil courts in connexion with his transactions with the people. The Lieutenant Governor requests you will be so good as to bring specially to the notice of the Belfast Company how highly he appreciates the kind and friendly treatment which the natives have received at the hands of their agent.

4. The Lieutenant Governor concurs with you in thinking that under Mr. Wightman's judicious management, the flax experiment may fairly be left to itself, the officers interested still giving their counsels when needed. He also believes with you that Indigo cultivation is not likely to succeed in the Sealkote district to such an extent as to prove a valuable product.

5. But, however valuable and highly prized the exertions of the local officers and Mr. Wightman are, His Honor believes that the present success is mainly due to yourself. There was a time when there were difficulties, and depression, and doubts of success in the mind of Mr. Wightman; but the Lieutenant Governor is aware that you combatted these; that you made a direct communication to the Belfast Company, and that it resulted in renewed exertions, and the present hopeful prospects of flax cultivation in Sealkote.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS,—LAHORE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF ALL CASES PENDING, INSTITUTED AND DECIDED IN THE SMALL CAUSE COURTS OF THE PUNJAB, DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST MARCH 1863.

Name of Presiding officer.	Court.	DESCRIPTION OF SUITS.	Pending at the close of last quarter.	Instituted during the quarter.	Total.	DISPOSED OF DURING THE QUARTER.							Pending at the close of the quarter.	REMARKS.
						Exparte.	On confession.	By arbitration.	By decision on merits.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Total.		
T. H. Thornton, Esquire.	Lahore.	I.—For money due on bond or contract, ...	10	900	910	60	177	11	455	79	90	872	38	The Judge was occupied entirely in his Small Cause and Bankruptcy work.
		II.—For rent, ...	...	20	20	...	3	...	7	6	3	19	1	
		III.—For personal property, or its value, ...	...	39	39	...	2	...	16	12	5	35	4	
		IV.—For damages, ...	...	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	
		Total, ...	10	964	974	60	182	11	483	97	98	931	43	
H. E. Perkins, Esq.	Hoshearpore.	I.—For money due on bond or contract, ...	26	643	669	5	211	15	305	19	23	578	91	In addition the Judge disposed of 456 Revenue cases, he had also charge of the Treasury and was Secretary to Local Fund, and disposed of the Bankruptcy work.
		II.—For rent, ...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	
		III.—For personal property, or its value, ...	1	77	78	...	20	5	31	3	11	70	8	
		IV.—For damages, ...	...	8	8	...	1	...	4	1	2	8	...	
		Total, ...	27	731	758	5	232	20	243	23	36	659	99	
F. R. Scarlett, Esq.	Peshawur.	I.—For money due on bond or contract, ...	15	722	737	34	153	...	310	44	143	684	53	In addition the Judge disposed of 259 Miscellaneous cases and the Bankruptcy work.
		II.—For rent, ...	...	23	23	...	7	...	7	...	6	20	3	
		III.—For personal property, or its value, ...	...	16	16	...	3	...	10	1	1	15	1	
		IV.—For damages, ...	...	6	6	...	...	...	4	...	1	5	1	
		Total, ...	15	767	782	34	163	...	331	45	151	724	58	
L. Berkeley, Esq., and O. Wood, Esquire.	Dehlie.	I.—For money due on bond or contract, ...	16	617	633	27	287	19	109	85	73	600	33	In addition Mr. Berkeley disposed of 40 Criminal cases.
		II.—For rent, ...	...	28	28	1	14	1	1	7	4	28	...	
		III.—For personal property, or its value, ...	45	53	98	3	40	6	4	18	17	88	10	
		IV.—For damages, ...	1	6	7	...	4	...	...	...	1	5	2	
		Total, ...	62	704	766	31	345	26	114	110	95	721	45	

QUARERLY STATEMENT OF SMALL CAUSES.—*Continued.*

Name of Presiding officer.	Court.	DESCRIPTION OF SUITS.	Pending at the close of last quarter.	Instituted during the quarter.	Total.	Disposed of during the quarter. Exparte.	On confession.	By arbitration.	By decision on merits.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Total.	Pending at the close of the quarter.	REMARKS.
Captain C. McMahon, from 1st January to 9th March 1863.	Jullundhr.	I.—For money due on bond or contract,	...	834	834	4	215	62	256	67	94	698	136	In addition to Bankruptcy work. Court closed for 22 days, owing to the transfer of Captain McMahon to Umritsur, and the non-arrival of his successor.
		II.—For rent,	...	10	10	...	...	...	5	1	...	6	4	
		III.—For personal property, or its value,	...	69	69	...	13	3	30	5	12	63	6	
		IV.—For damages,	...	3	3	...	....	1	2	...	...	3	...	
		Total,	...	916	916	4	288	66	293	73	106	770	146	
J. C. Murphy, Esq., from 1st January to 10th March, Capt. C. MacMahon, from 11th to 31st March 1863.		I.—For money due on bond or contract,	63	502	565	2	155	8	231	32	68	496	69	In addition the Judge disposed of a number of Criminal and Miscellaneous cases and the Bankruptcy work.
		II.—For rent,	...	16	16	1	1	1	6	2	2	13	3	
		III.—For personal property, or its value,	...	34	34	...	4	5	12	2	5	28	6	
		IV.—For damages,	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	
		Total,	63	553	616	3	160	14	250	36	75	538	78	13 cases transferred.
	Simla.													This Court closed during the whole of the period, and was re-opened from the 3rd quarter under Mr. Murphy.
		GRAND TOTAL ...	177	4,635	4,812	137	1,310	137	1,814	384	561	4,343	469	

LAHORE,
8th May 1863.

R. N. CUST,
Judicial Commissioner Punjab.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS,—LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 27TH MAY 1863.

COTTON PRESSES.

Report of a Committee appointed to examine a Surat Press. Dated 2nd April 1863.

At an exhibition of the working of a Surat Cotton Press on the 1st instant, His Honor expressed a wish to obtain the opinion of certain gentlemen and native merchants, to whom he had issued special invitations. The following gentlemen accordingly assembled at the office of the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department:—

R. N. CUST ESQUIRE, *Judicial Commissioner.*
LIEUT.-COLONEL R. MACLAGAN, *Secy. to Govt., Public Works Department.*
J. HARRISON ESQUIRE, *Chief Engineer, Punjab Railway.*
MAJOR T. W. MERCER, *Deputy Commissioner of Umritsur.*
CAPTAIN C. HALL, *ditto of Lahore.*
H. COPE ESQUIRE, } *Resident merchants of Umritsur.*
SHAW ESQUIRE, }

As also several native gentlemen and merchants from Umritsur. The result of the conversation which then took place, and of the opinions expressed by the native gentlemen present, may be thus briefly given:—

The matters discussed were—

1st. What is the opinion of the native community of the *Press*? What objections can be offered to its introduction in the interior, or what advantages can accrue from it?

2nd. How and by whom should the Press be managed and worked? By Government or by a private company?

To the Press itself, certain objections were urged by native gentlemen,—1st. It was costly; and, being of wood, was likely to get injured by exposure to sun and rain. 2nd. It was very slow in its working.

Note.—It is scarcely necessary to add that these objections were easily disposed of. The Press exhibited was certainly an expensive one; but an extract from a letter from the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce Bombay, to the Secretary to the Bombay Government, shewed that an ordinary Press of this description only cost Rs. 360; and with reference to the second point, it was shown that though one Press might not be able to press all the cotton brought to it, the demand for more would create the supply.

(The Press in work, now that the size of the bales is reduced to 3½ maunds, will turn out only 70 maunds daily.)

The advantages likely to accrue from the general introduction of the Press into the interior were declared to be manifold. Some of these were—

1st. A saving of freight by land or water.

2nd. Prevention of damage from fire, water, and plunder, and accidental loss from wear and tear in transit.

3rd. Clean carriage (impurity would not be contracted in transit as is the case with unpressed cotton).

4th. Saving of Insurance.

5th. Speed in carriage, in condensed form in country boats.

6th. Saving of package covering.

The objections urged were—

1st. Delay in despatch.

2nd. The re-opening of the pressed bales at Bombay.

The arguments in favor of the Press were unanimously agreed to. With regard to the second of the objections raised against it, it was explained that one or two bales only were opened at port of shipment, and not, as was supposed, the whole consignment; and, further, it was added that in any case cotton would be subjected to the examination of a few bales as samples of the whole.

The decision of the second question put, necessitated much deliberation.

The late Lord Canning was averse to Government taking the lead in such matters as the introduction of a Cotton Press or machinery for cleaning cotton; but circumstances had altered since the expression of this opinion which would doubtless justify a departure from it.

From a file of papers procured from the Financial Commissioner's office it appeared that when that officer called for the opinions of certain Commissioners on the advisability or otherwise of introducing Cotton Presses, the Commissioners of Delhi, Lahore and Umritsur were unanimous in opinion that such should be introduced. The Commissioner Delhi thought that Government should take the lead; the Commissioner Lahore, that if some English capitalist took the lead and succeeded, that the natives would soon follow; and the Commissioner of Umritsur was of opinion that the Municipal Fund should supply the purchase money.

This same file of papers shewed that the Press established in 1859 by Mr. Coates at Ferozepore, had until March 1862 stood idle, and it was now shewn by Captain Hall and Mr. Cope that it was in full work. But this was the property of Government, and was made over to Mr. Coates to work.

Native capitalists were not yet prepared to speculate as joint stock companies, nor were there in the Punjab monied Europeans (as in Bombay or Calcutta) to introduce improvements of this nature; and the universal opinion was that Government should come forward in the first instance, show beyond a doubt the immense advantages that must result from the use of the Press, and when once fairly started all were confident that private companies would step forward and relieve Government of the charge.

Minute by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor Punjab, dated 11*th April* 1863, *on the above.*

The Committee's report is valuable, but they have not grasped the whole question; and there is some confusion where they allude to the Ferozepoor Press.

The facts are as follows:—Till within the last eighteen months, cotton had not been exported from the Punjab to England; and when the great demand came, although there was abundance of it, yet, owing to its great bulk, and the limited supply of carriage, exportation was limited. This too, whilst at Moolton and along the Indus thousands of bales were lying without the means of sending them to Kurrachee; and all this time, we were collecting subscriptions for the Lancashire distress. The steamers plying between Sukkur and Kalabagh could not take the cotton as the bales would not go into the hold, and they could not be put on deck lest the sparks from the funnel should burn them.

The people of the remote parts had never heard of screw presses, and if they had, would hardly have invested capital without seeing them. It is understood moreover that they were very costly. One that had been procured by the Punjab Government from England some years ago having, with setting up, cost 10,000 rupees, and it remained for long unused, until finally it was made over, when the demand for cotton rose, to Mr. Coates, the enterprizing Contractor at Ferozepoor, who is now working it.

A very general feeling also prevailed that screwed cotton was not acceptable to the Kurrachee and Bombay merchants, owing to the immense pressure brought to bear on it by the powerful presses.

I thought the best plan was to apply to Sir Bartle Frere, who was in a position to give me better information than any one else, and who had always given us his cordial aid when applied to.

I requested him to order three presses such as he considered would be best suited for the purpose.

In reply he sent me copy of a letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce stating that the Press used at Surat, a native one, would be found to answer well for the interior of the Punjab, and could be got without difficulty and at small cost. Sir B. Frere added that he had ordered one to be sent to me, accompanied by men who could work it.

It is this press on which the Committee have now reported.

I believe that it will answer admirably, and supply just what is required, and can be made up cheaply. I doubt not 300 rupees will cover the cost.

I request that orders be issued to construct three like it; one for Mooltan, one for Dera Ismail Khan, and one for Attock; that they be worked for three months by Government, and then sold by auction to the highest bidders.

The Surat press at Lahore should be sent to Umritsur, worked for three months, and then sold.

Officers who wish to make up presses should send, and have patterns taken of the Surat press at Umritsur.

The Municipal Committees where cotton trade exists will probably join to have them made. The presses will be found useful for compressing hides, hemp, flax, &c.

From the Financial Commissioner Punjab, to the Secretary to Government Punjab, No. 258, *dated* 27*th April* 1863.

With reference to your docket No. 853, dated 13th instant, I have the honor to report that the Surat Cotton Press has been forwarded to Amritsur as directed, and arrangements are now being made for the construction of those ordered to be made up here for Peshawur, Dera Ghazee Khan and Mooltan. Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the material for these, but this has now been partially overcome, and it is hoped that all the wood necessary will now very shortly have been secured; and I would request permission of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to make up a fourth press for use at Delhi.

REPLY.—Conveys sanction to the construction of a 4th Cotton Press for Delhi, as proposed.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 3RD JUNE 1863.

EFFICACY OF SALT AS A PREVENTIVE OF CHOLERA.

From MAJOR R. J. MEADE, Agent to the Governor General for Central India, to E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—(dated the 25th March 1863.)

I have the honor, at the request of Captain Wood, Political Agent in Nimar, to forward copy of his letter No. 164 of date 14th instant, with enclosures, pointing out the efficacy of Salt as a preventive of Cholera.

From CAPTAIN J. C. WOOD, Political Agent in Nimar, to Major R. J. MEADE, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, Indore,—(dated Camp Maunpoor, the 14th March 1863.)

In forwarding to you a copy of a letter which I wrote in May 1857 to the Inspector-General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces, I have the honor to observe that the Mutiny having broken out that year in the North-Western Provinces no measures could have been taken by Mr. Thornhill to give the Salt preventive system a trial in places where Cholera prevailed.

2. The subject of Cholera is one of such stirring interest in India that any light thrown upon it cannot fail to engross the attention. I therefore beg to bring the matter to your notice, with the hope that the preventive system will, through the medium of Government, have a fair trial in various parts of India.

3. The plan is so simple, the expense attending its adoption is so very trifling, and the prescription is, supposing it to be sometimes unsuccessful, so perfectly harmless, that it requires only the unquestioning faith of a child to adopt the system.

4. I point to facts with a view to encourage the immediate adoption of the system. The matter requires no argument: it requires a trial, and I feel confident that the simple prescription will be attended with incalculable benefit not only to our European Troops but to all classes of people in this country.

5. I have drawn out a separate memorandum, which may be found convenient. Of course, there will be no objection to any private use being made of this memorandum, for the wider the sphere of the trial the greater the opportunities of collecting statistics.

From CAPTAIN J. C. WOOD, Deputy Commissioner, to C. B. THORNHILL, ESQ., Inspector-General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces,—(dated Hoshungabad, the 7th May 1857.)

I have the honor to inform you that Cholera having raged greatly in the city of Hoshungabad and in the district, I gave the prisoners in the Jail an extra quantity of Salt, on the recommendation of the Civil Dr. Beaman.

The result, I think, has been that not a single prisoner has been attacked during the prevalence of the Cholera the last month, though within the same period several persons have died from that epidemic in the vicinity of the Jail, and many casualites have taken place in the Regimental Lines.

2. Each prisoner was allowed 4½ mashas in addition to the quantity prescribed (one pyce weight.)

3. I now beg the favor of your sanctioning the payment of Rupees 2-0-6 on account of Salt given to the prisoners over and above the usual quantity.

N. B.—Dr. Beaman's father has employed this simple Cholera preventive with perfect success in England. The quantity of salt taken in England is one drachm a day, divided into three portions, one portion to be taken with each meal. But the Civil Surgeon at this Station allowed a larger quantity as the Cholera raged in the vicinity of the Jail with great virulence, and as natives in India never have more than two meals a day an equal quantity of salt (a little less than a pyce in weight) was given with each of the meals. The salt (which is our common table salt) was pounded fine, and eaten when the food was served up. The salt loses this peculiar property if it is mixed with the food when

being cooked. In salted meats, too, the salt loses this virtue, one pyce and 4½ mashas are about two pyce in weight. One rupee's weight a day would, however, be sufficient when Cholera raged with virulence in any locality; the weight of three 4th pieces would be ample if there were only a few Cholera cases about the neighbourhood. The prescribed quantity of salt should be taken as long as the Cholera hung about, and the prescription would in two days, humanly speaking, (indeed in 99 cases out of a 100) render the person taking the salt proof against the attack of Cholera. Salt has a preventive not a* curative property. The salt should be taken with the food so as not to cause thirst or uneasiness in the stomach.

Memorandum by CAPTAIN J. C. WOOD, Political Agent in Nimar,—(dated the 14th March 1863.)

Dr. BEAMAN, a Physician in London, has found common table salt an almost certain preventive of Cholera.

During the prevalence of this epidemic in any locality a larger quantity of salt should be taken with the food than usual; without, however, creating thirst or causing uneasiness to the stomach.

For adults one rupee weight of clean pounded salt a day is generally sufficient. † Europeans should take one-third of the quantity with each meal (in the morning, in the day, and in the evening). Natives should divide the rupee's weight into equal proportions for each meal according as food is taken twice or three times.

The salt should be taken with the food when served up. It loses its property when thrown into the food during the process of cooking.

In salted meats the salt loses its peculiar virtue.

Dr. Beaman allows the free use of pepper. Flannel next the skin is strongly reccommended.

* I must qualify this remark. Salt is *certain* in its action as a *preventive*, but it is *uncertain* as a cure. In an attack of Cholera salt is sometimes successfully used.

† More than one rupee's weight of salt a day can be taken as long as thirst is not created.

No. 617.

Forwarded to the Officiating Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department, for an expression of opinion. (To be returned.)

By Order, &c.,
(Sd.) J. T. WHEELER,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
General,
The 13th April 1863.

From the Officiating Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department, to J. T. WHEELER, ESQ., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—(dated Fort William, the 25th April 1863.)

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your docket No. 617, dated 13th instant, forwarding, for my opinion, the documents marginally noted on the efficacy of Salt as a preventive of Cholera. In reply, I beg very respectfully to submit, for the consideration of the Hon'ble the President in Council, that Salt has been at different times largely used in seasons of Cholera both as a prophylactic and as a cure, being administered for the latter purpose by the mouth, and in the form of injections into the veins.

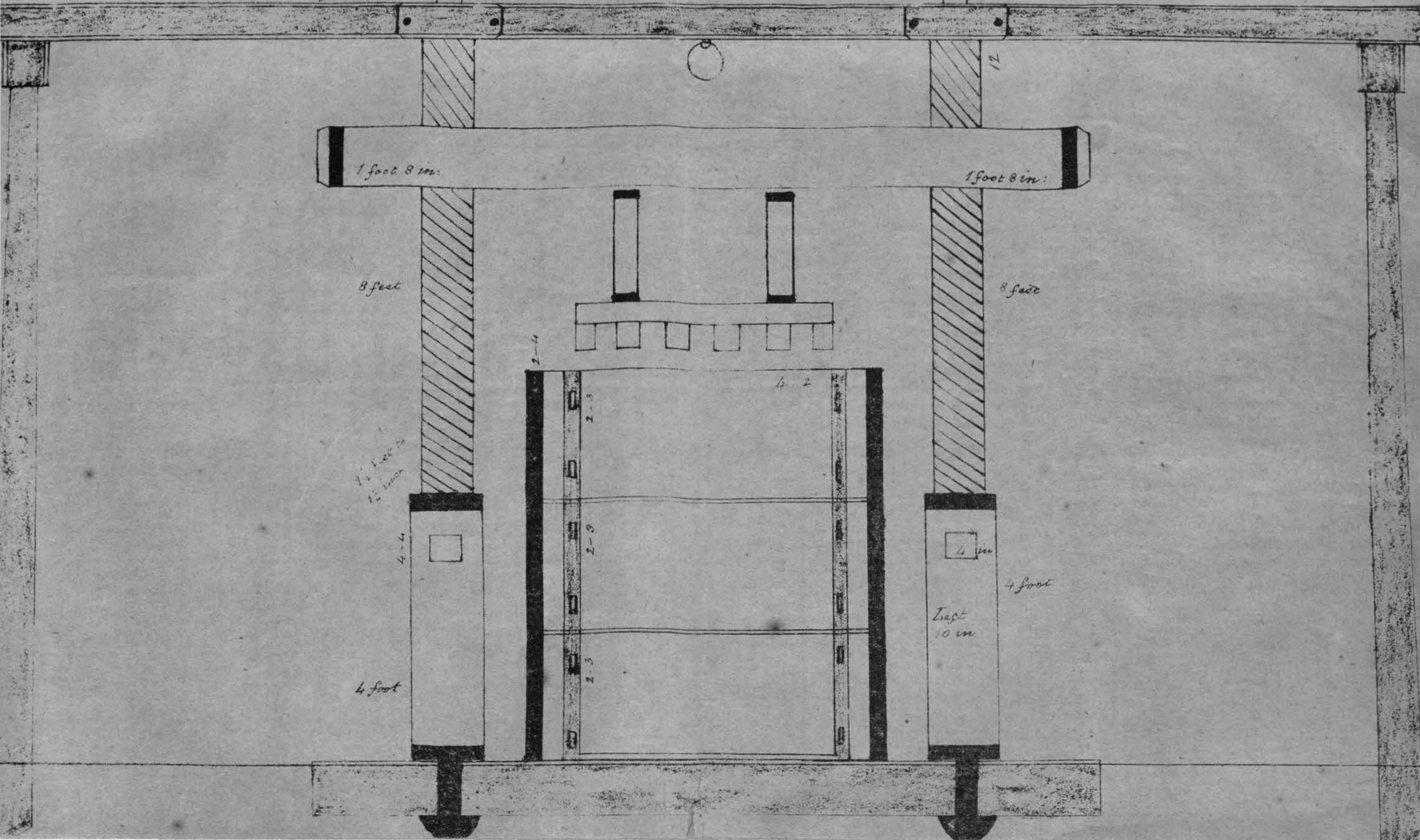
Letter No. 6, dated 26th March 1863, from the Agent, Governor General for Central India, with enclosures.

2. I am not aware that it has been tried to any extent in the way proposed in the enclosed report during the recent epidemics of Cholera among European troops, but the attention of Medical Officers may be drawn to the subject, the supposed remedy being so simple and harmless if not actually beneficial, while its use involves no considerable increase of expense.

The documents are herewith returned as requested.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

Surat Cotton Press.



SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 6TH JUNE 1863.

COTTON CROP FOR 1862.

From the Financial Commissioner Punjab, to the Secretary to Government Punjab, No. 277, dated 4th May 1863.

I have the honor to forward copy of my Circular No. 7-303, dated 28th January last, calling on all Commissioners to furnish me with an estimate of the quantity of cotton without the seed yielded by the entire crop, the average price obtainable by the producers, and the quantity considered to be available out of the new crop for export.

2. I submit also, for perusal of His Honor, a statement prepared in my office from the returns furnished by Commissioners, with their remarks; this statement contains an additional column showing the probable total produce of cotton fibre during 1861, information for the compilation of which I had previously obtained.

3. The general out-turn this year is more than a lakh of maunds less than was the estimated produce of 1861; but though the character of the last season has been in many cases unfavorable to the growth of the cotton (see Commissioners' remarks), I cannot but think that the returns for 1861 must have been erroneous.

4. With respect to their capabilities as possessing cotton producing lands, I find the Divisions to stand thus: Amballa, Rawul Pindee, Amritsur, Mooltan, Delhi, Jullundhur, Hissar, Lahore, Derajat, Peshawur; with reference to extent of their exports they run thus: Amballa, Rawul Pindee, Mooltan, Amritsur, Delhi, Derajat, Hissar, Lahore, Peshawur, Jullundhur; whilst in the matter of prices, the Derajat cotton fetches 23, 24 and 25 Rs. per maund. Peshawur and Mooltan are next on the list, and Delhi is the last, its cotton realizing from 12 to 14 only in the market. Of the other Divisions Rs. 16 may be perhaps taken as the average rate per maund.

Circular from the Financial Commissioner Punjab, to all Commissioners and Superintendents Punjab, No. 7-303, dated 28th January 1863.

REVENUE.
Estimate of Cotton cultivation.

As the cotton crop has now been all gathered, it is very desirable that an estimate should be formed, as near the truth as possible, of the quantity of cotton without the seed, yielded by the entire crop ; the average price obtainable for it by the producers ; and the quantity considered to be available out of the new crop for export, wherever there is more raised than is required for the home supply.

2. I request therefore, that Deputy Commissioners may be directed to have as correct an estimate on these points framed as may be practicable, reporting through you, without delay, the result of their enquiries ; stating generally the character of the past season, as affecting the cotton crops, and the practicability, or otherwise, of having Egyptian or other varieties of imported cotton cultivated to some extent, during the approaching season—the sowings being effected in March and April.

Copy of a letter No. 82, dated 1st May 1863, from the Deputy Commissioner Kohat, to the Commissioner and Superintendent Peshawur Division.

"In reply to your letter No. 31, dated 17th February, giving cover to Financial Commissioner's printed Circular No. 7, dated 28th January 1863, I have the honor to state that about 2,475 maunds of cotton without seed have been produced in the district. Of this quantity, about 1480 maunds have been exported to Peshawur and independent territory, and the remainder consumed in the district.

The present average price may be estimated at Rs. 26-8 per maund.

The crop last year was better than usual, and a considerable increase in the area cultivated was apparent, and the present high price may lead to still further exertion if the fear of locusts does not deter the cultivators."

Statement shewing the yield of Cotton Crops in the Punjab, during the year 1862.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8
Division.	District.	Probable total produce of cotton fibre during 1861.	Quantity of cotton without the seed gathered from the late crops.	Quantity retained for home use.	Quantity exported.	Average price per maund.			Remarks.
		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Delhi.	Delhi, ...	11,050	8,179	6,359	1,820	12	8	...	Not a good cotton producing district, crops inferior, in consequence of the heavy rain, the produce was very poor.
	Goorgaon, ...	37,308	25,310	13,310	12,000	14	...	...	Crops damaged owing to heavy rains, and the anticipation regarding probable amount available for export given in No. 119, dated 12th August last, has been very seriously deranged in consequence. A small quantity of Egyptian cotton seed can doubtless be disposed of.
	Kurnaul, ...	22,957	16,038	10,692	5,346	12	8	...	Owing to the heavy rains and high winds in September last, the crops were injured. Considers it practicable to cultivate to some extent Egyptian or other varieties of imported cotton, during the approaching season, if the seeds are received before June, which is the latest period at which sowings are effected.
	Total, ...	71,315	49,527	30,361	19,166	...	...	...	
Hissar.	Hissar, ...	7,272	8,275	8,275	...	13	8	...	No cotton available for export. The past season was a favorable one. One maund of Egyptian seed if sent, could be distributed to intelligent zemindars.
	Rohtuck, ...	48,174	33,448	15,588	17,890	14	...	...	The out-turn this season is not so favorable as that of preceding years, owing to the damage done to the pods and flowers from constant easterly winds and incessant rain, which lasted to the commencement of October. Egyptian or other varieties of imported cotton have not yet been sown, but District officer is of opinion that the Orleans would thrive as well as the " Desee " or country seed.
	Sirsa, ...	158	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	Very little cotton hitherto cultivated. Quantity never sufficient for consumption of the district, nor even of the tract where sown. It is too late to cultivate Egyptian or any other imported cotton.
	Total, ...	55,604	41,723	23,833	17,890	...	...	...	

STATEMENT SHEWING THE YIELD OF COTTON CROPS (*Continued*).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Probable total produce of cotton fibre during 1861.	Quantity of cotton without the seed gathered from the late crop.	Quantity retained for home use.	Quantity exported.	Average price per maund.			REMARKS.
		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Rs.	A.	P.	
AMBALLA.	Amballa, ...	49,738	36,000	8,000	28,000	14	...	...	The character of the past season seriously affected the crops. A supply of Egyptian or Dharwur seed if sent, would be carefully distributed, and would meet a fair trial on the irrigated lands requiring to be sown in March or April.
	Loodhiana, ...	45,422	47,000	10,500	36,500	14	...	...	The past season has been favorable for the crops. If Egyptian or other varieties of imported seed could be supplied in any considerable quantity, many zemindars would be found to give it a fair trial.
	Simla, ...	250	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	In this district and in the Hill states generally, cotton is grown to a very limited extent, and merely for home use.
	Total, ...	95,410	83,000	18,500	64,500	...	...	...	
JULLUNDER.	Jullunder, ...	19,660	23,623	17,283	6,340	13	9	4	Considers that instead of Egyptian or other varieties of foreign cotton, it would be desirable to experiment in a few chosen localities, with the seed which has become acclimatized in Dharwur and in other parts of India.
	Hoshiarpore, ...	18,025	21,000	21,000	...	13	5	4	
	Kangra, ...	4,476	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	In this district the extensive cultivation of rice limits the cotton crop to so small a quantity as to be insufficient for the home supply; and it is estimated that about 2,000 maunds are annually imported into this district.
	Total, ...	42,161	44,623	38,283	6,340	...	...	...	
AMRITSUR.	Amritsur, ...	32,290	12,220	8,480	3,740	14	...	...	Heavy rains in some places injured the cotton crops; the zumindars expressed willingness to give imported seed a trial; and a supply should be sent in as soon as possible.
	Goordaspore, ...	21,928	28,712	18,807	9,905	16	...	...	Ditto ditto ditto ditto
	Sealkote, ...	30,332	20,631	12,641	7,990	18	...	...	Crops injured by flood and insects. Ditto Ditto.
	Total, ...	84,550	61,563	39,928	21,635	...	...	...	

Lahore.	Lahore, ...	16,428	12,144	7,894	4,250	18	...	...	The sowings suffered in some places from the heavy floods. Egyptian and other varieties of imported seed might now be cultivated with advantage, and would be, if Government distributed the seed gratis.
	Goojranwala, ...	18,107	15,000	10,000	5,000	17	...	...	Cotton crops generally much injured by heavy rain when in flower. As a general rule the villagers are anxious for English seed; 400 maunds could be sown with the best effects, if obtainable.
	Ferozepore, ...	12,000	10,473	3,700	6,773	17	8	...	The past season may be considered an average one with respect to the cotton crop, and the zemindars would gladly take 100 maunds of imported seed, if such can be procurable in time for next sowings.
	Total, ...	46,535	37,617	21,594	16,023	...	...	...	
Rawul Pindee.	Rawul Pindee, ...	13,963	13,091	10,391	2,700	16	...	...	Character of the season somewhat unfavorable owing to absence of rain when needed. Does not consider the soil and climate of Rawul Pindee suited for the experiment of Egyptian or other varieties of cotton.
	Jhelum, ...	15,676	16,000	16,000	...	15	2	3	Ditto favorable. Egyptian seed has been sent for, and the zemindars of Jhelum would be willing to purchase 60 maunds of such seed.
	Shahpore, ...	27,093	21,622	5,329	16,293	17	...	...	
	Goojrat, ...	21,156	20,998	7,473	13,525	17	...	...	Ditto average. The zemindars have readily taken some acclimated American seed given them by Deputy Commissioner; but imported cotton is not generally thought by the people to be suitable for their rude cleaning and spinning machinery.
	Total, ...	77,888	71,711	39,193	32,518	...	...	...	
Mooltan.	Mooltan, ...	26,825	16,815	8,351	8,464	[illegible]6	9	10	Ditto unfavorable. Injury done to crops from heavy rain in September last. The zemindars are averse to cultivating any other than their own country cotton.
	Jhung, ...	21,016	15,393	9,180	6,213	16	...	...	Ditto favorable. The zemindars are very anxious to be supplied with Egyptian cotton seed, and no time should be lost in sending a large supply for distribution.
	Googaira, ...	11,870	8,912	6,998	1,914	18	14	...	Ditto not very good. Ditto ditto ditto.
	Moozuffergurh, ...	15,997	14,200	4,600	9,600	17 to 20	...	...	Ditto favorable. The cultivators prefer their own to Egyptian or any other imported seed.
	Total, ...	75,208	55,320	29,129	26,191	...	...	...	
Derajat.	Dera Ismail Khan, ...	14,238	6,500	2,560	3,940	23	...	...	Ditto average. No American or Egyptian seed has yet reached the Derajat. It would be advisable to distribute some of the latter, though the cultivators prefer their own.
	Dera Gazee Khan, ...	16,146	17,130	5,000	12,130	25	...	...	
	Bunnoo, ...	5,182	4,495	2,332	2,163	24	...	...	
	Total, ...	35,566	28,125	9,892	18,233	...	...	...	

Statement shewing the yield of Cotton Crops.—(*Concluded*).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8
Division.	District.	Probable total produce of cotton fibre during 1861.	Quantity of cotton without the seed gathered from the late crops.	Quantity retained for home use.	Quantity exported.	Average price per maund.			Remarks.
		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Peshawur	Peshawur, ...	9,918	13,790	7,030	6,760	20	2	8	Character of season has been favorable for the crops; but the sowing season having already arrived, it would be impracticable to import Egyptian or other varieties of cotton seed in time.
	Hazara, ...	7,240	4,207	4,207	...	16	...	...	Ditto unfavorable owing to want of rain. The zemindars are prepared to sow Egyptian or other cotton seed, if supplied.
	Kohat, ...	1,069	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	
	Total, ...	18,227	17,997	11,237	6,760	...	...	...	
	Grand Total, ...	6,02,466	4,91,206	2,61,950	2,29,256	...	...	...	

Printed at the Government Press, Lahore.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 10TH JUNE 1863.

OPENING OF THE BRANCH RAILWAY TO SHER SHAH.

From the Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to Colonel R. Strachey, R. E., Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General, Simla,—(No. 148, dated Lahore, the 7th May 1863.)

I AM directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to announce to you, for the information and satisfaction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, that the extension or branch of the Punjab Railway from Mooltan to the River Terminus on the Chenab, at the Sher Shah Ghât, about 12 miles in length, was opened for public traffic on and from the 5th instant, after an official inspection of the line and work had been carefully made by the Consulting Engineer on the 30th ultimo.

2. In concert with the civil authorities, who took measures to notify the same to the inhabitants of Mooltan, the Consulting Engineer proposed to the Railway Officers to give one "free" day in special trains to all who were disposed to go by rail to Sher Shah and back; and on the 4th these trains carried 5,000 'free' Excursionists each way, without accident. His Honor considers that this "free" day was well thought of, and trusts that the inhabitants of Mooltan will ere long be induced to use this Branch Railway both for goods as well passengers proceeding to the river side and ferries in the neighbourhood.

3. At present there is but one Engine at Mooltan in running order to convey the trains, two in number each way, that have been first put on. But a second Engine will be in a few days available, while two fresh Engines were landed at the Ghât from Kurrachee on the 2nd instant, and these will be as soon as possible erected for employment with the Ballast and Permanent Way Trains that are constantly required along that branch, as well as to deliver materials upwards from Mooltan towards Lahore where Plate-laying is going on.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 27TH JUNE 1863.

Umritsur and Mooltan Railway.

Progress Report of Plate-laying for the Month ending March 31st 1863.

District.	Stations.	Miles of Plate-laying required.	Previously. Linked in.	Previously. Completed.	This Month. Linked in.	This Month. Completed.	Total. Linked in.	Total. Completed.	Remarks.
		M. Ch.	M. Ch.	M. Ch.	M. Ch.	M. Ch.	M. Ch.	M. Ch.	
Lahore Station	Main Line and Crossings ..	7· 40	5. 56	5· 41½	0· 8	0· 8	5· 64	5· 49½	
	Points and Crossings ..	...	0· 17	...	0· 2	...	...	0 19	In number G. S.
	40 feet Turntable ..	...	0· 1	...	...	...	...	0· 1	Ditto.
	18 feet Turntable ...	...	0· 2	...	...	...	...	0· 2	Ditto.
	Traversers ...	...	0· 1	...	...	...	...	0· 1	Ditto.
Districts.									
No. 1 ...	Main Line	30· 73	30· 73	...	...	...	30· 73	...	The whole of the Main Line, Mean Meer, and Attaree Stations, and a portion at Umritsur is nearly completed.
	Meean Meer Station	...	0· 35⅓	...	...	...	0· 35⅓	...	
	Attaree Station	...	0· 18	...	...	...	0· 18	...	
	Umritsur Station ...	...	1· 64	...	0· 7	...	1· 71	...	
	Points and Crossings ...	...	6·	...	...	...	...	6·	In number G. S.
	40 feet Turntable ..	...	1·	...	...	...	...	1·	Ditto.
	18 feet Turntable ..	...	2·	...	...	...	...	2·	Ditto.
No. 2 ...	Main Line ..	53· 8	22· 68	11· 38	2· 69	3· 5	25· 48	14· 43	A siding and ten sets of points and crossings have been put in for temporary use at 13 mile.
No. 3 ...	Main Line now commenced	55· 40 G. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
No. 4 ...	Main Line ..	56·	8.	...	5· 30	...	...	13· 30	
	Temporary road to Ghat ..	...	2· 60	...	...	...	2· 60	...	
	Points and Crossings ..	...	1·	...	...	...	...	1·	In number G. S.
No. 5 ...	Main Line ..	54· 30	13· 60	...	2· 20	...	16· 0	...	Lifted and boxed up to allow of running over.
	Mooltan Station Yard ...	4· 20	0· 50	...	...	...	0. 50	...	
	Points and Crossings ...	...	0· 4	...	...	...	0· 4	...	In number G. S.
	Temporary road to Ghat, Brick Yard, and Ballast mounds ...	...	5· 40	...	...	...	5· 40 3· 0	...	Three miles of line leading to Ghat taken up.
							2· 40		
	Total ...	263· 51 G. S.	...	...	...	...	86· 59⅓ G. S.		

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE;
Punjab Railway.
Lahore, the 8th May 1863.

(Sd.) JOSEPH HARRISON,
Chief Engineer, Punjab Railway.

NOTE.—From the above, with my figures added, it appears that out of 263· 51 miles of plate-laying required, including Station plots and sidings, a distance, amounting in all to 86·59⅓ miles, had been linked in up to end of March 1863, or not equal to one-third. But most of this distance, called "linked in" is actually all but completed. Though not put in column of completion, because here and there ballast is wanted to complete line and boxing up to full quantity of 90,000 cubic feet per mile, I trust next Report will shew better progress.

LAHORE,
The 11th May 1863.

(Sd.) GEO. SIM.
Consulting Engineer.

GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 1st JULY 1863.

STATEMENT of the number of Passengers who passed over the Ferry at Sher Shah and those North nd South during twelve months.

Description of Passengers.	Sher Shah.						Humadpoor, or Ferry North of Sher Shah.						Boolawah, or Ferry South of Sher Shah.						Grand Total of A., A. I., B., B. I., C., CI.
	East to West.			West to East.			East to West.			West to East.			East to West.			West to East.			
	Unloaded.	Loaded.	Total.	Unloaded.	Loaded.	Total.	Unloaded.	Loaded.	Total.	Unloaded.	Loaded.	Total.	Unloaded.	Loaded.	Total.	Unloaded.	Loaded.	Total.	
			A.			A. 1.			B.			B. I.			C.			C. I.	
Men, ...	16,584	605	17,189	13,403	121	13,524	5,620	517	6,137	7,760	419	8,179	2,152	100	2,252	1,993	52	2,045	49,326
Camels, ...	1,290	7,945	9,235	11,75	4,981	6,156	155	750	905	202	803	1,005	5	100	105	15	35	50	17,466
Horses, ...	235	1,635	1,870	205	1,270	1,475	15	185	200	50	395	445	10	92	102	2	50	52	4,144
Horned Cattle, ...	1,585	...	1,585	1,288	...	1,288	440	...	440	430	...	430	2,560	...	2,560	1,590	...	1,590	7,893
Ponies, ...	10	35	45	10	45	55	5	10	15	5	12	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Asses, ...	105	1,495	1,600	85	1,195	1,280	36	304	340	510	2,710	3,220	1,010	2,110	3,120	520	1,040	1,560	11,120
Sheep and Goats, ...	1,502	...	1,502	2,205	...	2,205	1,928	...	1,928	1,005	...	1,005	2,300	...	2,300	1,100	...	1,100	10,040
Buggies, ...	1	129	130	...	94	94	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	225
Palkies, ...	...	50	50	...	70	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Ruths, ...	10	120	130	15	45	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190
Carts, ...	114	216	320	45	55	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	424
Chukras, ...	15	25	40	15	20	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Ekkas, ...	75	690	765	135	560	715	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,483
Elephants, ...	20	40	60	15	20	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95

Mooltan, 30th April 1863.

(Signed) P. MAXWELL, *Dy. Commr.*

GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 4TH JULY, 1863.

The following is published for general information :—

No. 2,425.—*Fort William, the* 8*th June* 1863. —*Extracts from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, under date the* 8*th June,* 1863.

READ the following papers regarding Rules for Leave of Absence and Pensions to Uncovenanted Servants :—

A Memorial on the subject from Uncovenanted Servants in the three Presidencies.

Letter from the Supreme Government to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 42 of 15th June 1861, *forwarding* the above Memorial, and one from officers of the Education Department in Bengal, with other correspondence, regarding Pension Rules for Educational Officers.

Financial Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, No. 205 of 8th December 1862.

ORDERED, that an extract, paragraphs 1 to 18, of the Despatch of the Secretary of State, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information, and for the guidance of the several Departments of the Supreme Government, of the Local Governments and Administrations, and of all officers and Departments concerned.

—

Extract (Paragraphs 1 *to* 18) *from a Financial Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, No.* 205 *of* 1862, *dated the* 8*th December.*

I have considered in Council the Memorial from the Uncovenanted Servants of the several Governments in India, praying for modifications in the existing Rules which govern the

نمبر ۲۴۲۵ — مقام فورٹ ولیم — ۸ جون ۱۸۶۳ ع
انتخاب عمل تحریری گورنمنٹ هند صیغه خزانه
مرقومه ۸ جون ۱۸۶۳ ع

کاغذات مندرجه ذیل متعلقه قواعد بابت رخصت
اور پینشن ملازمان غیر متعهد کے پڑھے گئے *

عرضداشت بمضمون مذکور مرسله ملازمان غیر متعهد
تینوں پریزیڈنسیوں کی *

چٹھی مرسله سوپریم گورنمنٹ بنام رائیٹ آنریبل
سیکرٹر اعظم هند مقیم لنڈن نمبر ۴۲ مرقومه ۱۵ جون
سنه ۱۸۶۱ ع متضمن بهیجنے عرضداشت مذکوره بالا اور
عرضداشت عهده داران صیغه تعلیم احاطه بنگاله اور دیگر
تحریر نسبت قواعد پینشن عهده داران سررشته تعلیم
کے *

چٹھی صیغه خزانه مرسله جناب رائیٹ آنریبل
سیکرٹری اعظم هند مقیم لنڈن نمبر ۲۰۵ مرقومه ۸
دسمبر سنه ۱۸۶۲ ع *

حکم هوا که انتخاب مراسله جناب سیکرٹری اعظم
هند مقیم لنڈن کی دفعات ۱ لغایت ۱۸ بغرض اطلاع
عام اور هدایت جمله صیغه هاے سوپریم گورنمنٹ اور
لوکل گورنمنٹ اور منتظمان ملک اور جمله عهده داروں
اور صیغوں کے جنسے وه متعلق هیں کلکته گزٹ میں
چهاپی جائیں *

—

انتخاب (دفعات ۱ لغایت ۱۸) مراسله صیغه خزانه
مرسله جناب رائیٹ آنریبل سیکرٹری اعظم هند مقیم
لنڈن بنام جناب رائیٹ آنریبل نواب گورنر جنرل
بهادر هند باجلاس کونسل نمبری ۲۰۵ سنه ۱۸۶۲ع مرقومه
۸ دسمبر

جمله گورنمنٹ هاے هند کے ملازمان غیر متعهد کی
عرضداشت پر جو باین استدعا هے که پینشن اور
رخصت کے قواعد مروجه حال کی ترمیم کی جاے

grant to them of pensions and leave of absence together with your Public Letters, dated the 8th and 15th June 1861, Nos. 37 and 42; 6th August 1861, No. 56, and your Financial Letter, dated the 4th August 1862, No. 110, on the same subject.

2. The great body of the Uncovenanted Servants of India have always been Natives; and it has been the just and wise policy of the Government to employ, as largely as they could with advantage, the Natives of India in the administration of their own country. It is still the desire and intention of Her Majesty's Government that whilst, to a certain extent, European agency beyond the Covenanted Servants must always be employed in various situations, Natives of India should constitute the great majority of the Uncovenanted Servants in India.

3. Your Government points out the impossibility of making any distinction between Europeans and Natives. In that opinion, I entirely concur, and whilst, therefore, I cannot but admit that there are differences of various kinds in the circumstances of persons of the different races who are employed in the Uncovenanted Service of India, it appears to Her Majesty's Government to be indispensable that the Rules to be laid down should be such as are applicable to the whole of that body, of whom the great majority are and must always be, of Native race and of Native habits.

4. I think there is, however, sufficient ground for an exception as regards Educational Officers, and Law Officers, and Native Judges. In those cases a previous course of study, and, in many instances, practical experience is required, and there is consequently reason for making a distinction in regard to that class of servants whose claims will therefore be separately considered.

5. I now proceed to convey to you the decision of Her Majesty's Government as to the general body of Uncovenanted Servants.

6. It has been decided that no Uncovenanted Servant shall in future be allowed to count for pension any period of service antecedent to his having attained the age of 22 years, and, in calculating the period of service required by this Despatch as a qualification for pension, the period must be reckoned from that age.

7. The allowances to be granted to Uncovenanted Servants on retirement are in future to be as follow, *viz*:—

On production of such Medical Certificates as shall satisfy the Government, under which the applicant may be serving, of his incapacity to serve longer in India:—

همنے باجلاس کونسل غور کي اور آپ کي چٹھيات مرقومه ۸ و ۱۵ جون سنه ۱۸۶۱ ع نمبري ۳۷ و ۴۲ اور نمبري ۵۶ مورخه ۶ اگست سنه ۱۸۶۱ ع اور آپ کي چٹھي صيغه خزانه مرقومه ۴ اگست سنه ۱۸۵۷ ع نمبري ۱۱۰ که اوسي باب ميں هي ملاحظه کي گئي *

۲ منجمله ملازمان غير متعهد هند کے هميشه بيشتر هندوستاني هوتے رهے هيں اور گورنمنٹ کي يهه تدبير بهت مناسب اور معقول هوئي هي که جهاں تک بنظر فائده ممکن هو متوطنان هند انتظام ميں اپنے ملک کے ما مور کيئے جائيں اور اب بهي جناب ملکه معظمه کي گورنمنٹ کي يهه آرزو اور نيت هي که اگرچه کسي تعداد تک ملازمان اهل يورپ علاوه ملازمان متعهد کے اقسام عهده ها پر هميشه مامور هونے چاهيئيں ليکن لازم هي که متوطنان هند منجمله ملازمان غير متعهد ملک هند کے کثير التعداد هوں *

۳ آپ کي گورنمنٹ سے لکها آيا هي که درميان اهالي يورپ اور هندوستانيوں کے کسي طرح کا فرق رکهنا غير ممکن هي اس راے ميں هم بهي اتفاق کلي رکهتے هيں پس اگرچه همکو اس امر کي تسليم کرني سے گريز نهيں هي که اشخاص قوم هاے مختلفه جو هند کے ملازمان غير متعهد کے زمره ميں مامور هيں انکے حالات ميں اقسام وانواع کے تفاوت پاے جاتے هيں ليکن جناب ملکه معظمه کے ارکان گورنمنٹ کے نزديک يهه امر لابدي هي که جو قواعد مقرر کيئے جائيں وه ايسے هونے چاهيئيں که اُس تمام گروه سے متعلق هوں جس ميں سے بيشتر اهل هند ديسي وضع او رعادات والے هوتے هيں اور لازم بهي هي که هميشه وهي زياده تر هوں *

۴ مگر هماري دانست ميں وجه کافي اس امر کي هي که عهده داران سررشته تعليم اور شرع وشاستر او رهندوستاني حاکمان عدالت مستثني رهيں کيونکه ان عهدوں کيواسطے پهلے سے مطالعه ضرور هي اور اکثر چاهيئے که مهارت عملي بهي حاصل هو لهذا اس قسم کے ملازمان کي نسبت فرق رکهنے کے واسطے ايک وجه هي پس انکے استحقاق پر عليحده نظر کي جائيگي *

۵ اب هم آپ کو جناب ملکه معظمه کے ارکان گورنمنٹ کي تجويز جو بالعموم ملازمان غير متعهد کي نسبت هي قلمي کرتے هيں *

۶ يهه تجويز هوچکي هي که کوئي ملازم غير متعهد آينده سے بائيس برس کي عمر سے پهلے کي ملازمت کو مدت استحقاق پينشن ميں شمار کرنے کا مجاز نه هوگا اور جو مدت ملازمت که از روے مراسله هذا کے استحقاق پينشن کے شمار کرنے ميں مطلوب هي وه اُسي عمر سے شمار کي جائيگي *

۷ جو مواجب که ملازمان غير متعهد کو بروقت خانه نشيني کے آينده عطا کيئے جائينگے وه حسب تفصيل ذيل هيں يعني *

درصورت پيش کرنے ايسے ڈاکٹري سارٹيفکٹ کے جس سے اُس گورنمنٹ کو جسکے علاقه ميں سائل ملازم رها هو يهه اطمينان هوکه هندوستان ميں ملازمت کرنے کے قابل نهيں رها *

1. Under fifteen years' service,—gratuity not exceeding twelve months' salary.

2. After fifteen years' service—one-third of his salary, (and of his personal allowance, if any) provided that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding the sum of Rs. 3,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary, nor of Rs. 2,000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum.

3. After twenty-five years' service,—one-half of his average salary, (and of his personal allowance, if any,) during the previous five years, provided, however, that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary, nor exceeding Rs. 4,000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum.

After thirty years' service, or upwards, a pension may be granted, without production of Medical Certificate, of the same amount and subject to the same limitation as that sanctioned for twenty-five years' service on Medical Certificate.

8. The period of service which is to be admitted in considering a claim to pension must be continuous; but in case of the abolition of the office held by an Uncovenanted Servant, and his being subsequently employed by Government, his first period of service is to be taken into account.

9. Pensions of the full amount stated are to be granted only as the reward of approved service. In any case in which an Uncovenanted Servant, without having incurred the penalty of removal from Government employ, shall, nevertheless, in the opinion of the Government under which he has been serving, not be entitled to the full amount of pension, the Local Government will make such a reduction in the amount of pension as it shall consider just.

10. These pensions have hitherto been payable only in India. As a rule, Europeans on being pensioned desire to return to this country, and they are consequently under the necessity of employing an Agent in India to receive and remit their pensions. If the pensions are allowed to be paid in England, the delay, risk, and inconvenience of agency will be saved, while the charge to Government would be very inconsiderable. Her Majesty's Government have therefore decided that each Uncovenanted Servant shall, on retirement, have the option of drawing his pension either in India or from the Home Treasury. After exercising his option on retirement, he may, at a subsequent period, change the place of payment from England to India, or *vice versâ*. This change can, however, be allowed but once.

اول پندرہ برس سے نیچے کي ملازمت کے واسطے زر انعامي جو بارہ مہینے کے مشاہرہ سے زیادہ نہو ●

دوم بعد ملازمت پندرہ برس کے ایك ثلث اُسکے مشاہرہ کا (اور اُسکي تنخواہ ذاتي کا اگر کچھ پاتا ہو) مگر واضح ہوکہ کسي حالت مین پینشن ۳۰۰۰ روپیہ سالانہ سے زیادہ نہ دي جائیگي گو مشاہرہ اُسکا کسي قدر ہو اور اگر مشاہرہ ۱۲۰۰۰ روپیہ سالانہ سے زیادہ نہ ہو تو ۲۰۰۰ روپیہ سالانہ سے زیادہ نہ ہوگي ●

سوم بعد ملازمت پچیس برس کے نصف مشاہرہ بحساب اوسط اُس مشاہرہ کے جو پانچ برس پیشتر پاتا رہا ہو (اور اگر کچھ مشاہرہ ذاتي بھي پاتا ہو تو وہ بھي شمار مین آئیگا) مگر واضح ہو کہ کسي حال میں پینشن ۵۰۰۰ روپیہ سالانہ سے زیادہ نہ ملیگي گو تعداد مشاہرہ کي کسي قدر ہو اور اگر مشاہرہ ۱۲۰۰۰ روپیہ سالانہ سے زیادہ نہ ہو تو ۴۰۰۰ روپیہ سالانہ سے زیادہ نہ دي جائیگي *

تیس برس اور اُس سے زیادہ کي ملازمت کے بعد پینشن بلا حصول ڈاکٹري سارٹیفکٹ کے اُسي تعداد سے اور بپابندي اُسي قید کے جو پچیس برس کي ملازمت اور ڈاکٹري سارٹیفکٹ حاصل کرنے کي صورت میں مقرر کي گئي ہي ملیگي *

۸ مدت ملازمت جسپر استحقاق پینشن قائم کیا جاتا ہي چاہیئے کہ علی الاتصال ہو لیکن اگر وہ عہدہ جسپر ملازم غیر متعہد مقرر ہو شکست ہوجاے اور ہن بعد وہ شخص سرکار سے پھر مقرر کیا جاے تو پہلي مدت ملازمت شمار میں آئیگي ●

۹ پوري تعداد کي پینشن جو حسب مرقومہ بالا دي جائیگي وہ صرف بطور انعام خدمت پسندیدہ کے هي اگر کسي صورت میں ملازم غیر متعہد با آنکہ مورد سزاے معزولي کا عہدہ سرکاري سے نہ ہوا ہو راے میں اُس گورنمنٹ کے جسکے تحت وہ ملازم رہا ہو مستحق پانے پوري پینشن کا نہ تصور کیا جاے تو لوکل گورنمنٹ کو اختیار هي کہ جس قدر قرین انصاف سمجھے اُسکي پینشن کي تعداد مین کمي کرے ●

۱۰ یہہ پینشن تا حال صرف ہندوستان میں ادا ہوتي رہي هي اور یہہ قاعدہ کلیہ هي کہ اہل یورپ پینشن پانے کے بعد اپنے ملکوں کو مراجعت کرجانے کے متمني ہوتے ہیں اور اِس وجہہ سے اُنکو ہندوستان میں پینشن کے لینے اور اُنکے پاس بیھجدینے کے لیئے اپنا مختار مقرر کرنا پڑتا هي اگر پینشن انگلستان میں ملنے کي اجازت ہو تو تاخیر اور خطرہ اور دقت ذریعہ مختار کي رفع ہوجائیگي اور گورنمنٹ کو اُسکي بابت خرچ بہت تھوڑا عائد ہوگا لہذا اراکین گورنمنٹ ملکہ معظمہ نے یہہ تجویز کي هي کہ ہر ملازم غیر متعہد کو بروقت خانہ نشیني اختیار هي کہ اپني پینشن ہندوستان میں یا خزانہ ولایت انگلشیہ سے لے بروقت خانہ نشیني کے اِس اختیار کے عمل میں لانے کے بعد اُسکو اختیار هي کہ کسي وقت جگہہ اپنے پینشن کي انگلستان سے ہندوستان میں یا ہندوستان سے انگلستان میں بدل دے لیکن یہہ تبدیل صرف ایك دفعہ جائز ہوگي *

11. The rate of exchange is an important consideration in regard to payment in England. Her Majesty's Government will not now fix any permanent rate for the purpose, but as a rate of exchange, based on the intrinsic value of the rupee, and the market price of bills, is annually fixed in communication with the Lords of the Treasury for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers, which rate is applied to family remittances of Officers serving in India, the same rate appears to be equitable for the payment in England of the pensions of Uncovenanted Servants and is therefore to be adopted.

۱۱ مگر بٹہ مبادلہ کا انگلستان میں ادا ہونے کے واسطے ایک امر قابل لحاظ ہے بالفعل ارکان گورنمنٹ ملکہ معظمہ کوئی شرح معین اس امر کے واسطے مقرر نہیں کرتے ہیں لیکن بٹہ مبادلہ کا مبنی اوپر اصل قیمت روپیہ کے اور نرخ بازار بلوں کے سالانہ از روے مکتبت امیران مفرض باختیار امور خزانہ کے جو معاملات خزانہ انگلستان اور ہندوستان کا انتظام رکھتے ہیں مقرر کیا جاتاہے اور اسی شرح کے بموجب عہدہ داران مامورہ ہند کے ارسالات زر انکے اہل و عیال کے واسطے ولایت کو کیئے جاتے ہیں پس اسی شرح سے ملازمان غیر متعہد کی پینشن انگلستان میں ملنا مناسب معلوم ہوتاہے لہذا وہی مقرر کی گئی ٭

12. I am desirous of being furnished with a list of the Uncovenanted Servants who are entitled to the benefit of the Pension Rules; and it must be understood that it is not now intended to grant the benefit of those Rules to any of the lower grades of servants who are not at present entitled to pension.

۱۲ ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ فہرست ان ملازمان غیر متعہد کی جو مستحق استفادہ قواعد پینشن کے ہیں ہمارے پاس بھیجی جاے اور مفہوم رہے کہ دریں ولا یہہ مرکوز نہیں ہے کہ ملازمان مدارج ادنیٰ جو بالفعل مستحق پانے پینشن کے نہیں ہیں ان میں سے کسی کو استفادہ ان قواعد کا بخشا جاے ٭

13. An Uncovenanted Servant may, under the existing Rules, be granted, on sufficient cause being shewn, leave on private affairs for six months in one period, retaining his office with half salary up to 600*l*. per annum, which is the maximum amount allowed to be drawn. This leave may be repeated after intervals of six years, and is allowed to count for pension. Leave of this description may still be granted, but the period of absence will not be allowed to count for pension, and the option may be given to Uncovenanted Servants of taking in lieu of the above leave a furlough for one year after ten years' residence, and a second furlough also for one year after eighteen years' residence in India, such absence being limited to two years during the whole period of service. For such periods an absentee, whose salary does not exceed Rupees 200 per mensem, may be allowed to draw one-half salary; provided, however, that it shall not exceed Rupees 800 or 80*l*. per annum. If the absentees' salary shall be

Above Rs. 200	and not exceeding Rs. 400 per month,	he may be granted an allowance of Rupees 1,300 or 130*l*. per annum.	
,, 400	,, Rs. 700	,, Rs. 2,000 or 200*l*.	,,
,, 700	,, ,, 1,200	,, ,, 3,000 ,, 300*l*.	,,
,, 1,200	,, ,,	,, ,, 4,000 ,, 400*l*.	,,

On taking leave on private affairs for the first time after the publication of the new Rules, an Uncovenanted Servant must decide whether he will apply for six months' leave on private affairs, or for one year's furlough, and having once exercised his option and obtained leave accordingly, he will not, during the remainder of his service, be eligible to the other description of leave.

۱۳ ملازم غیر متعہد کو بموجب قواعد مروجہ حال کے درصورت وجہہ کامل رخصت بضرورت خانگی چھہ مہینے کی ایک ساتھہ اس حیثیت سے مل سکتی ہے کہ عہدہ اسکا بحال رہے اور نصف مشاہرہ ۶۰۰ پونڈ سالانہ تک پائے جو حد غایت مشاہرہ کے ملنے کی ہے اور یہہ رخصت بعد عرصہ چھہ سال کے پھر ہوسکتی ہے اور وہ مدت پینشن کے حساب میں محسوب ہوتی ہے اس قسم کی رخصت اب بھی مل سکیگی لیکن مدت غیرحاضری پینشن کے حساب میں محسوب نہ ہوگی اور ملازمان غیر متعہد کو یہہ اختیار دیا جاسکتا ہے کہ بجاے اس رخصت کے رخصت فرلو ایک برس کی بعد دس برس کی سکونت ہندوستان کے اور دوسری رخصت فرلو بھی ایک برس کی بعد اٹھارہ برس کی سکونت کے حاصل کریں اور یہہ غیر حاضری تمام مدت خدمت مین دو برس کے واسطے محدود کی گئی ہے ان مدتوں کے لیئے شخص رخصتی جسکی تنخواہ ۲۰۰ روپیہ مہینے سے زیادہ نہ ہو نصف تنخواہ پا سکتا ہے مگر اس شرط سے کہ وہ سالانہ ۸۰۰ روپیہ یا ۸۰ پونڈ سے زیادہ نہ ہو ٭

اگر رخصتی کا مشاہرہ ۲۰۰ روپیہ سے زیادہ اور ۴۰۰ روپیہ سے زیادہ نہ ہو تو اسکو ۱۶۰۰ روپیہ یا ۱۳۰ پونڈ سالانہ مل سکتا ہے ٭

ایضا ۴۰۰ روپیہ ایضا ۷۰۰ روپیہ ۲۰۰۰ روپیہ یا ۲۰۰ پونڈ ایضا ٭

ایضا ۷۰۰ روپیہ ایضا ۱۲۰۰ روپیہ ایضا ۳۰۰۰ روپیہ یا ۳۰۰ پونڈ ایضا ٭

ایضا ۱۲۰۰ روپیہ ایضا ۴۰۰۰ روپیہ یا ۴۰۰ پونڈ ایضا ٭

بعد مشتہر ہونے قواعد جدیدہ کے ہر ملازم غیر متعہد کو بتقاضاے امور خانگی اول مرتبہ رخصت اپنے پر اپنے نزدیک یہہ تجویز کرنا چاہیئے کہ آیا وہ رخصت چھہ مہینے کی بضرورت امور خانگی لے یا ایک برس کی رخصت ولایت اور جب یہہ اختیار ایک مرتبہ عمل میں لا چکے اور اسکے بموجب رخصت حاصل کرے تو باقی مدت ملازمت مین پھر اسکو دوسری قسم کی رخصت نہیں مل سکیگی ٭

14. In regard to absence on Medical Certificate, an Uncovenanted Servant, under the existing Rules, may be granted leave of absence for three years during the whole period of his service, of which two may be continuous, and two only can be counted as service qualifying for pension. For one year of the entire period the absentee may draw half, and during the remainder one-third of his allowances, limited, however, to 600*l*. per annum.

١٤ بموجب قواعد مروجه حال کے هر ملازم غیر متعهد کو رخصت باعتبار ڈاکٹری سارٹیفکٹ کے تمام مدت ملازمت میں واسطے تین برس کے مل سکتی هي جسمیں سے دو برس کی علی الاتصال هو سکتی هي اور صرف وهي استحقاق پینشن کی مدت خدمت کے شمار میں آسکتی هي اور کل مدت رخصت میں سے ایک سال تک نصف تنخواه مل سکتی هي اور باقی مدت میں ایک ثلث اوسکے مواجب کا ملتا هي مگر حد اوسکی ٦٠٠ پونڈ سالانه تک هي •

15. Instead of the period of leave now allowed Her Majesty's Government authorize the grant of leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, with allowances, to the extent of three years, in two periods, of which not more than two years may be taken at one time.

١٥ بجاے اس مدت رخصت کے جو اب دي جاتي هي اراکین گورنمنت ملکه معظمه باعتبار ڈاکٹری سارٹیفکٹ کے رخصت کے ملنے کے باب میں یهه اجازت فرماتے هیں که تین برس تک رخصت معه حصول مواجب دو مرتبه کرکے ملا کرے اور انمیں سے یک مرتبه کي رخصت دو برس سے متجاوز نهو •

16. For the first fifteen months of each period the absentee may be allowed one-half salary, provided that it shall in no case exceed 600*l*. per annum; and for the remainder of his absence, within the prescribed limit, he may be allowed one-fourth of his salary, limited to 300*l*. per annum.

١٦ هر مرتبه کي رخصت میں پهلے پندره مهینے تک نصف تنخواه مل سکتي هي بشرطیکه وه کسي حال میں سالانه ٦٠٠ پونڈ سے زیاده نهو اور جو باقي اسکي رخصت حد معین کے اندر هو اسکي بابت چهارم تنخواه ملیگي اور اسکي حد غایت ٣٠٠ پونڈ سالانه تک هي •

17. If any further leave should be applied for on Medical Certificate, it may be granted as exceptional leave; but without any allowance.

١٧ اگر باعتبار ڈاکٹري سارٹیفکٹ کے زیاده رخصت کي درخواست کي جاے تو وه بطور رخصت زائد ملیگي لیکن تنخواه نه دي جائیگي •

18. These periods of absence on Furlough and Medical Certificate, are not to count for pension; but privilege leave in India may be allowed for one month in each year, which is not, however, to accumulate, and the grant of which must be always subject to the condition that no inconvenience or charge shall be caused to Government thereby; this privilege leave will count in the period of service qualifying for pension.

١٨ یهه مدتیں رخصت فرلو اور ڈاکٹري سارٹیفکٹ کي پینشن کے شمار میں نه آئینگي لیکن هندوستان میں رخصت رعایتي هر سال ایک مهینے کي مل سکتي هي مگر وه یکجا جمع نه کي جاے اور همیشه اسکے دینے میں یهه شرط ملحوظ رهے که سرکار کو اس سبب سے کوئي دقت یا خرچ عائد نهو اور یهه رخصت رعایتي پینشن کي مدت خدمت میں گني جائیگي •

No. 2,426.

نمبر ٢٤٢٦

Notification.—The following revised Rules for the grant of Leave of Absence to Uncovenanted Civil Servants are published by order of His Honor the President in Council for general information and guidance:—

اشتهار—قواعد مصححه مندرجه ذیل بابت عطاے رخصت ملازمان غیر متعهد سررشته ملکي کے حسب الحکم جناب پریزیڈنت بهادر اجلاس کونسل عوام کي اطلاع اور هدایت کے لیئے مشتهر کیئے جاتے هیں •

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS.

رخصت ملازمان غیر متعهد

These Rules are applicable to all Officers of the Uncovenanted Civil Service receiving salaries of not less than Rs. 100 a month whether they receive their appointments, direct from Government or from Heads of Offices and Departments.

یهه قواعد جمله عهده داران غیر متعهد سررشته سول سے جنکے مشاهرے ١٠٠ روپیه سے کم نهیں هیں متعلق هیں عام اس سے که وه بحکم خاص گورنمنت یا دفتروں اور صیغوں کے حاکموں کے حکم سے مقرر هوئے هوں •

The following are the kinds of leave allowed:—

I. Leave on Medical Certificate.

II. Leave on Private Affairs and Furlough.

رخصت کے اقسام حسب ذیل هیں •

١ رخصت باعتبار ڈاکٹري سارٹیفکٹ •

٢ رخصت بتقاضاے امور خانگي اور فرلو •

III. Privilege Leave.
IV. Preparatory or Additional Leave.

General Rules.

1. All applications for leave must be made publicly, through the regular channel, in the Department to which the applicant belongs.

2. Officers appointed by Government can obtain privilege leave from the Heads of their respective Departments when the latter are duly authorized to exercise this power. But in other cases leave must be granted by the Government.

3. Officers appointed by Heads of Offices and Departments can obtain any leave under these Rules without reference to Government; but the authorities granting such leave must furnish to the Civil or Military Audit Office which passes the Pay Bill of their Establishment a monthly Return of the leave granted by them according to the Form given in Appendix A.

4. Absence without leave will involve loss of salary and render the absentee liable to loss of appointment.

5. No leave of absence shall have retrospective effect, except in case of severe illness, to be attested by a Medical Certificate in the prescribed Form.

6. Applications for leave on Medical Certificate must be accompanied by a statement from the Medical man by whom the applicant has been attended, distinctly stating, from personal observation, the nature of the disease, its symptoms, causes, and duration, so far as the knowledge of the Medical Officer extends, and by a Certificate from the Chief Medical Officer of the Station or District, or, if at a Presidency Town, from a Presidency or other Official Surgeon, certifying, after careful personal investigation, the necessity for temporary removal, and the period for which absence is to the best of his judgment absolutely requisite for restoration to health. If the requisite leave be for a longer period than six months, the Certificate must be countersigned by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division in which the applicant may be employed. In cases of leave beyond sea, the Certificate must be also submitted, with the statement of the case, for the countersignature of the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department.

Applications for Leave on Medical Certificate.

7. An application for extension of leave must, if the applicant be in India, be accompanied by a Certificate to a like effect from the Medical Officer by whom

Extension of leave on Medical Certificate.

۳ رخصت رعایتی •
۴ رخصت طیاری یعنی رخصت زائد *

قواعد عام

تمام درخواستیں رخصت کی بقاعدہ سرکاری بتوسط معمولی اُس صیغہ کے جس سے کہ سائل علاقہ رکھتا ہو گذرانی جائیں •

۲ جن عہدہ داروں کا تقرر گورنمنٹ سے ہوتا ہے وہ رخصت رعایتی اپنے صیغہ کے حاکم سے حاصل کرسکتے ہیں درصورتیکہ حاکم مذکور اِس اختیار کے عمل میں لانے کا حسب ضابطہ مجاز ہو لیکن دوسری صورتوں میں رخصت گورنمنٹ سے ملنی چاہیئے •

۳ جن عہدہ داروں کا تقرر دفتروں اور صیغوں کے حاکموں سے ہوتا ہے وہ گورنمنٹ کو تحریر کرنے کے بدون بموجب قواعد ہذا رخصت حاصل کرسکتے ہیں لیکن جو حاکم کہ ایسی رخصت عطا کریں اُنکو لازم ہے کہ جس دفتر آڈٹ ملکی یا فوجی سے اُنکے عملہ کی تنخواہ کا بل منظور ہوتا ہے اُسکو ایک ماہواری نقشہ اُس رخصت کا جواُنہوں نے دی ہو بموجب نمونہ ضمیمہ [الف] کے بھیجتے رہیں •

۴ غیرحاضری بلا رخصت کی صورت میں تنخواہ نہ ملیگی اور شخص غیرحاضر قابل معزولی عہدہ کے ہوگا •

۵ کوئی رخصت بابت ایام گذشتہ کے مؤثر نہ ہوگی اِلا درصورت بیماری شدید کے جسکی تصدیق بذریعہ ڈاکٹری سارٹیفکٹ نمونہ مقررہ کے ہونی چاہیئے •

۶ جو درخواستیں رخصت کی باعتبار ڈاکٹری سارٹیفکٹ کے ہوں اُنکے ساتھہ ایک کیفیت اُس طبیب کی طرف سے جسنے مریض کا علاج کیا ہو گذرنی چاہیئے اور طبیب مذکور صراحتاً اِس بات کو لکھیگا کہ وہ خود اپنے معائنہ سے مرض کی نوعیت اور علامات اور اسباب اور مدت مرض کو جہاں تک کہ اُسکو علم ہے جانتا ہے اور مقام یا ضلع یا درصورتیکہ وہ مقام پریزیڈنسی کا ہو تو پریزیڈنسی کے ڈاکٹر اعلیٰ یا سرجن سرکاری کا سارٹیفکٹ متضمن اِسکے کہ اُسنے خود دریافت کرکے معلوم کیا کہ مریض کو چند روز کے واسطے دوسری جگہہ جانا ضرور ہے اور بھی متضمن اِسکے کہ کتنے ایام تک اُسکی دانست میں صحت طبیعت کے لیئے مریض کی غیرحاضری لابد ہے شامل ہونا چاہیئے اور اگر رخصت مطلوبہ چھہ مہینے سے زیادہ میعاد کی ہو تو سارٹیفکٹ مذکور پر اولا اُس قسمت کے صاحب سوپرنٹنڈنٹ سرجن کے دستخط بھی جہاں اہلکار متعین ہو ہونے چاہیئیں اور جب دریاے شور کے پار جانے کی رخصت لینے کی درخواست ہو اُس وقت سارٹیفکٹ معہ کیفیت حال مریض سررشتہ ڈاکٹری کے صاحب پرنسپل انسپکٹر جنرل کے دستخط کے لیئے بھی پیش ہونا چاہیئے •

۷ اگر کوئی اہلکار جو ملک ہند میں ہو زیادہ رخصت کی درخواست کرے تو درخواست کے ساتھہ اُس مضمون کا قطعہ سارٹیفکٹ جیسا اُوپر لکھا

the applicant is attended, together with a statement shewing sufficient reason for the extension solicited, and such Certificate must be countersigned by the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department, or by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division in which the applicant may be residing. If the applicant shall have proceeded beyond the territories under the Government of India, he must furnish a Certificate and statement to the required effect from a Surgeon or Physician at the place of his temporary residence by whom he has been attended; such attendance, and the period of it, to be stated, and the Certificate to be countersigned, after *personal* examination, by the examining Physician of the India Office, if the absentee is in England,—or by the Principal Medical Authority of the Colony or country to which the absentee may have proceeded.

8. If any of the above particulars be neglected, or the omission of any one of them unsatisfactorily explained, the leave will be refused.

Application for Leave on Private Affairs.

9. Leave on Private Affairs and Furlough will be granted by Government, by authorized Officers, on sufficient cause being shewn, and when the concession of the indulgence may in no way interfere with the interest of the Public Service.

Extension of Leave to date of arrival of vessel.

10. When an Officer on leave in England is permitted by the Home Government to return to duty by a particular vessel, this permission, if necessary, will be held equivalent to an extension of leave until the arrival in India of the vessel on which the Officer is permitted to return.

Leave on Medical Certificate.

11. Leave on Medical Certificate, with allowances, is limited to the extent of three years in two periods, of which not more than two years may be taken at one time. Should any further leave be applied for on Medical Certificate, it may be granted, but without any allowance.

Leave on Private Affairs and Furlough.

12. Leave on Private Affairs and Furlough, with retention of office, may be granted as follows:—

1*st*.—*Leave on Private Affairs*;—for six months in one period, which leave may be repeated after intervals of six years.

2*nd*.—*Or* a Furlough—for one year after ten years' service, and a second Furlough, also for one year, after eighteen years' service in India, such absence being limited to two years during the whole period of service.

هي اُسي طبيب كي طرف سے جسنے مريض كا علاج كيا هو معه كيفيت متضمن وجه موجهه عطا كرنے زيادہ رخصت كے شامل كرنا چاهيئے اور سر رشتہ ڈاكٹري كے پرنسپل انسپكٹر جنرل يا اُس قسمت كے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ سرجن كے بهي جهاں سائل سكونت رکهتا هو دستخط هونے مناسب هيں اور علي هذ القياس اگر گورنمنٹ هند كي قلمرو كے با هر سائل گيا هو تو اُسكو لازم هي كه قطعه سارٹيفكٹ اور كيفيت بمضمون مذكور اُس مقام كے صاحب سرجن يا طبيب كي جهاں سائل اپني سكونت چند روزہ رکهے اور جسنے اُسكا علاج كيا هو گذرانے اور سارٹيفكٹ مذكور ميں اُس علاج كا حال اور ايام علاج لكهے جائينگے اور اگر اهلكار غير حاضر ولايت انگلستان ميں هو تو انڈيا آفس كے طبيب ممتحن كے دستخط يا اُس آبادي يا ملك كے ڈاكٹر اعلى كے دستخط جهاں اهلكار غير حاضر گيا هو بعد معائنه كے اُس سارٹيفكٹ پر هونے چاهيئيں ٭

۸ اگر مراتب مرقومه بالا ميں سے كوئي بجا نه لايا جاے يا اُن ميں سے كسي كے متروك هونے كي بابت وجهه حسب اطمينان نه بيان كي جاے تو رخصت نا منظور هوگي ٭

۹ رخصت كارخانگي اور فرلو كي گورنمنٹ سے يا عهدہ داران مجاز كے حكم سے درصورت بيان كيئے جانے وجهه كافي رخصت كے اور ايسے حال ميں جبكه منظور كرنا رخصت كا كسي نهج سے اجراے كارسركار ميں هارج نه هو عطا هوگي ٭

۱۰ جس حال ميں كه كوئي عهدہ دار جو برخصت انگلستان ميں هو كسي خاص جهاز كي سواري سے اپنے كام پر حاضر هونے كےليئے ولايت كے اهاليان گورنمنٹ سے مجاز هو تو وہ اجازت درصورت ضرورت كے بمنزله اس امر كے متصور هوگي كه گويا تا وقتيكه وہ جهاز جس پر كه عهدہ دار مجاز مراجعت سوار هو هندوستان ميں پهنچے اُسكي رخصت زيادہ كي گئي ٭

۱۱ رخصت باعتبار ڈاكٹري سارٹيفكٹ كے جس ميں تنخواہ ملنے كي اجازت هي دو بار كركے تين برس تك مل سكتي هي اور اُن ميں سے ايك بار دو برس سے زيادہ نه ملےگي اگر زيادہ رخصت بذريعه ڈاكٹري سارٹيفكٹ كے طلب كي جاے تو بلا تنخواہ مل سكيگي ٭

۱۲ رخصت ضرورت كارخانگي اور فرلو كي اس نهج پر كه سائل اپنے عهدہ پر قائم رهے حسب ذيل عطا هوسكتي هي ٭

اول رخصت ضرورت خانگي—چهه مهينے تك ايك بار اور يهه رخصت بعد عرصه چهه برس كے پهر مل سكيگي ٭

دوم رخصت فرلو—هندوستان ميں دس برس كي ملازمت كے بعد ايك سال كےليئے اور اٹهارہ برس كي نوكري كے بعد دوسري رخصت فرلو بهي ايك برس كے ليئے اور تمام مدت خدمت ميں يهه رخصت صرف دو برس كي مقرر رهي ٭

13. On taking leave under the preceding Rule, for the first time, an Officer must decide whether he will apply for leave on Private Affairs, or for Furlough, and having once exercised his option and obtained leave accordingly, he will not, during the remainder of his service, be eligible to the other description of leave.

۱۳ جب که رخصت بموجب قاعدہ بالا پہلے مرتبه لي جاے تو هر عهدہ دار کو يهه تجويز کرنے کي اجازت هي که اسکو رخصت امورات خانگي کي لينی چاهيئے يا فرلو کي اور جب ايك مرتبه يهه اختيار عمل ميں آچکے اور بموجب اسکے رخصت حاصل هو تو سائل اپني ملازمت کے باقي ايام ميں دوسري قسم کي رخصت کے پانے کا مستحق نه هوگا *

14. Furlough, and Leave on Private Affairs, taken in India, will reckon from the date of leaving office to the date of return thereto. Furlough, and Leave on Private Affairs, taken beyond India will reckon from the sailing of the vessel on which the Officer embarks to the date of his return to India.

۱۴ رخصت فرلو اور رخصت امور خانگي جو هندوستان ميں لي جاے وہ کار دفتر کے چهوڑنے کي تاريخ سے واپس آنے کي تاريخ تك شمار کي جائيگي اور جو فرلو اور رخصت کار خانگي هندوستان سے باهر جانے کے واسطے لي جاے وہ تاريخ روانگي اس جهاز سے جسپر که رخصتي سوار هو هندوستان ميں اسکے واپس آنے کي تاريخ تك محسوب هوگي *

15. Furlough or Leave on Private Affairs cannot be taken in continuation of privilege leave.

۱۵ رخصت فرلو يا تقاضاے امور خانگي کي بتسلسل رخصت رعايتي کے نهيں مل سکتي هي *

16. Privilege leave, when it can be granted without injury to the Public Service, and without additional expense to the State, may be allowed for not more than one month in each Calendar year, to be taken either in one period or in not more than two instalments. This leave is not allowed to accumulate, and will, therefore, lapse if not taken within the year.

Privilege Leave.

۱۶ رخصت رعايتي درحاليکه اسکا عطا هونا بلا نقصان کار سرکار اور بلا خرچ زائد سرکاري کے ممکن هو هر سال کلندر ميں ايك مدت کے ليئے جو مهينے بهر سے زيادہ نه هو مل سکتي هي اور وہ خواہ ايك مرتبه کرکے لي جاے يا غايت دو مرتبه کرکے اور يهه رخصت يکجا جمع نهيں هوسکتي هي اس ليئے اگر سال کے اندر نه لي جائيگي تو اسکا استحقاق زائل هو جائيگا *

17. Privilege leave for one month in each Calendar year may be allowed to Officers who have not been absent on leave for eleven months immediately preceding; unless they took their last privilege leave in two instalments, in which case the indulgence will not be available until eleven months after the expiration of the first instalment, and six months after the expiration of the second instalment of the previous year's privilege leave.

۱۷ ايك مهينے کي رخصت رعايتي هر سال کلندر ميں ان عهدہ داروں کو مل سکتي هي جو اس سے پيشتر گيارہ مهينے کے اندر غير حاضر نرهے هوں مگر يهه قيد اس صورت سے متعلق نهيں هي جب که انهوں نے پچهلي رخصت رعايتي دو مرتبه کرکے لی هو که اس صورت ميں رخصت اس وقت تك نمل سکيگی جب تك گيارہ مهينے بعد گذرنے پہلے حصه اور چهه مهينے بعد گذرنے دوسري حصه کے رخصت رعايتی سال گذشته کے نه گذر جائيں *

18. Preparatory or additional leave is allowed to Officers proceeding to or from a sanatarium on Medical Certificate, or to or from the port of embarkation from India to Europe on Private Affairs, Furlough, or Medical Certificate, and is limited to such period as the authority granting leave may think sufficient. Officers proceeding from Presidency Towns on sick leave beyond Sea will be allowed fourteen days for preparation.

Preparatory Leave.

۱۸ رخصت طياري يعنی رخصت زائد ان عهده داروں کو مل سکتي هی جو بذريعه ڈاکٹري سارٹيفکٹ کے کسی مقام حصول صحت کو يا بندر سواري جهاز کو هندوستان سے بکار خانگي يا برخصت فرلو يا بذريعه ڈاکٹري سارٹيفکٹ ولايت جانے کے ليئے جاتے هوں يا وهاں سے آتے هوں اور اسکی مدت کا تعين منحصر اوپر اقتضاے راے حاکم عطا کنندہ رخصت کے هی اور جو عهدہ دار شهرهاے پريزيڈنسي سے بيماري کی رخصت پر سمندر پار جائيں انکو طياري کي رخصت چودہ دن کے ليئے مليگي *

19. Officers retiring from the Service on pension will be allowed fourteen days' leave on half pay, provided the indulgence can be given without detriment or extra expense to the Public Service.

۱۹ جو عهدہ دار که پينشن پر ملازمت سے کنارہ کش هوں انکو نصف تنخواہ پر چودہ دن کي رخصت عنايت هوگي بشرطيکه يهه رخصت بلا نقصان يا خرچ زائد سرکار کے ممکن هو *

Absentee Pay.

تنخواہ عهدہ دار رخصتي

20. Absentee pay, if at half salary, shall in no case exceed Rupees 6,000 or £600 per annum.—or if at one-fourth salary, shall not exceed £ 300 per annum. Within these limitations Absentee Pay will be given as follows :—

۲۰ عهدہ دار رخصتي کی تنخواہ اگر بقدر نصف مشاهرہ هو تو وہ کسی حال ميں ۶۰۰۰ روپيه يا ۶۰۰ پونڈ سالانه سے زيادہ نه هوگی اور اگر چهارم مشاهرہ پر هو تو وہ ۳۰۰ پونڈ سالانه سے تجاوز نکريگی اور ان حدود کے اندر رخصتی اهلکاروں کی تنخواہ حسب تفصيل ذيل مليگي *

I. To an Officer absent on sick leave in or out of India—half salary for the first fifteen months of each period of absence, and one-fourth salary during the remainder of his absence on allowances.

II. To an Officer on leave on private affairs—one-half of his salary for a period not exceeding six months of continuous absence, and for any further period of preparatory leave which may be granted to him. But if an Officer absent on private affairs obtain an extension of leave on Medical Certificate, he will be subject for the whole period of his absence to the rules for sick leave.

III. To an Officer proceeding on furlough whose salary does not exceed Rupees 200 per month—one-half of his salary, provided, however, that it shall not exceed Rupees 800 or £ 80 per annum. If the absentee's sa'ary shall be—

Above Rs. 200, and not exceeding Rs. 400 per month, he may be granted an annual allowance of	Rs.	1,300	or	£ 130
" " 400 " " " 700	" "	2,000	"	£ 200
" " 700 " " " 1,200	" "	3,000	"	£ 300
" " 1,200	"	4,000	"	£ 400

IV. To an Officer on preparatory leave—one-half salary before commencement of other leave, and—on return from leave—one-half or one-fourth salary, or furlough pay, according to the rate of salary he may be then drawing.

V. To an Officer on privilege leave—full pay.

21. An Officer who overstays privilege leave by not more than one month will forfeit pay for the period in excess, but if he exceed his leave by more than one month his Office will become vacant. An Officer on privilege leave who may resign the service, or who may obtain sick leave without first re-joining, will, in the former case, forfeit his salary for the period of privilege leave, and in the latter case be subject to the Rules for sick leave for the whole period of his absence.

Rules for joining Office.

Time allowed for joining an appointment will be fixed by the authority conferring the appointment.

An Officer entering the service of the Government is not entitled to any salary before joining his appointment, but when transferred from one appointment to another of equal or higher value, he will draw so much of the salary of his new office as may be equal to that of his former appointment.

اول جو عہدہ دار کہ بیماری کی رخصت لیکر ہندوستان میں یا اُس سے باہر جاے اُسکو بابت اول پندرہ مہینے ہر مدت رخصت کے نصف تنخواہ اور باقی جو ایام رخصت بحصول تنخواہ ہوں اُنکی بابت چہارم مشاہرہ دیا جائیگا *

دوم جو عہدہ دار بتقاضاے اُمور خانگی رخصت پر ہو اُسکو نصف مشاہرہ بابت اُس مدت کے جو چھہ مہینے سے زیادہ نہو بابت رخصت علی الاتصال اور نیز واسطے اُس مدت زائد کے ملیگا جو رخصت طیاری کی بابت ہو مگر جس حال میں کہ کوئی عہدہ دار رخصتی بکار خانگی توسیع رخصت باعتبار ڈاکٹری سارٹیفکٹ حاصل کرے اُس سے بابت تمام مدت اُسکی رخصت کے قواعد رخصت بیماری کے متعلق ہونگے *

سوم جو عہدہ دار کہ فرلو کی رخصت لے اور اُسکا مشاہرہ ۲۰۰ روپیہ سے زیادہ نہو تو اُسکو نصف مشاہرہ ملیگا مگر اِس شرط سے کہ وہ ۸۰۰ روپیہ یا ۸۰ پونڈ سالانہ سے زیادہ نہو جاے *

اگر رخصتی کا مشاہرہ ۲۰۰ روپیہ سے زیادہ اور ۴۰۰ روپیہ سے زیادہ نہو تو اُسکو ۱۶۰۰ روپیہ یا ۱۳۰ پونڈ سالانہ مل سکتا ہے *

ایضا ۴۰۰ روپیہ ایضا ۲۷۰۰ روپیہ یا ۲۰۰ پونڈ ایضا

ایضا ۷۰۰ روپیہ ایضا ۱۲۰۰ روپیہ ایضا ۳۰۰۰ روپیہ یا ۳۰۰ پونڈ ایضا

ایضا ۱۲۰۰ روپیہ ایضا ۴۰۰۰ روپیہ یا ۴۰۰ پونڈ ایضا

چہارم جو عہدہ دار کہ رخصت طیاری کی لے اُسکو نصف تنخواہ قبل شروع دوسری رخصت کے اور بوقت مراجعت کے رخصت سے نصف یا چہارم مشاہرہ کا یا مشاہرہ رخصت فرلو کا یعنی بموجب اُس شرح مشاہرہ کے جو وہ اُس وقت پاتا ہو ملیگا *

پنجم ہر عہدہ دار کو درصورت رخصت رعایتی کے پوری تنخواہ ملیگی *

۲۱ جو عہدہ دار کہ اپنی رخصت رعایتی سے زیادہ مدت تک جو ایک مہینے سے زیادہ نہو غیر حاضر رہے وہ ایام زائد کی بابت تنخواہ نہ پائیگا اور اگر ایک مہینے سے زیادہ غیر حاضر ہو تو اُسکا عہدہ جاتا رہیگا اور جو عہدہ دار رعایتی رخصت کے ایام میں مستعفی ہو یا پہلے حاضر ہونے کے بدون بیماری کی رخصت حاصل کرے تو درصورت اول الذکر بابت ایام رخصت رعایتی کے اُسکو تنخواہ نہ ملیگی اور پچھلی صورت میں بابت تمام مدت اُسکی رخصت کے قواعد رخصت بیماری اُس سے متعلق ہونگے *

قواعد عہدہ پر حاضر ہونے کے

جو شخص کسی عہدہ پر مقرر کیا جاے اُسکے عہدہ پر حاضر ہونے کے واسطے وہی عہدہ دار میعاد مقرر کریگا جسنے کہ تقرر کیا ہو *

جو عہدہ دار بملازمت سرکاری داخل ہو وہ اپنے عہدہ پر آنے سے پہلے کسی مشاہرہ کا مستحق نہیں ہے لیکن جب ایک عہدہ سے کسی دوسرے عہدہ مشاہرہ مساوی یا اعلی پر منتقل کیا جاے تو وہ اپنے نئے عہدہ کا اُس قدر مشاہرہ جو اگلے عہدہ کے مشاہرہ کے برابر ہو پائیگا *

Payments of Absentee Allowances.

22. Officers absent on privilege leave cannot draw pay until their return to duty.

23. Officers proceeding to England on Furlough, or on Private Affairs, or on Medical Certificate, must obtain Certificates from the Civil Pay-Master, in the Form given below, for submission to the India Office on their arrival in London :—

Name, Service, and designation of the party obtaining leave.	Salary of substantive office.	Nature and period of the service.	Date of intended departure of vessel from Calcutta to other Port.	Rate of allowance to be drawn in England or not.	Date from which the first payment is to commence.
				In England.	
				In Calcutta.	

24. But if they desire to draw their allowances through their Agents in India, the latter must execute a guarantee to refund over payments. When Officers remain in India and draw their allowances themselves, and attach to their Bills life Certificates attested by a Deputy Magistrate or a Covenanted District Officer, they will not be required to furnish any security.

ادائے مشاہرہ رخصتیان

۲۲ جو عہدہدار رعایتی رخصت پر ہوں وہ اپنے عہدہ پر واپس آنے تک تنخواہ نہیں پا سکتے ہیں *

۲۳ جو عہدہ دار کہ برخصت فرلو یا بضرورت کار خانگی یا باعتبار ڈاکٹری سارٹیفکٹ کے انگلستان کو جائیں انکو لازم ہے کہ سول پیماسٹر سے سارٹیفکٹ بموجب نمونہ مندرجہ ذیل بروقت پہنچنے لندن کے انڈیا آفس میں پیش کرنے کے لیئے حاصل کریں *

نام اور ملازمت اور عہدہ شخص رخصت یافتہ کا	تنخواہ عہدہ مستقل	نوعیت اور مدت رخصت	تاریخ جہاز کے روانہ ہونے کی کلکتہ یا دوسرے بندر سے	شرح تنخواہ کی اور یہہ کہ انگلستان میں وصول ہو گی یا نہیں	تاریخ جس سے مرتبہ اول ادا ہونا شروع ہو
				انگلستان میں	
				کلکتہ میں	

۲۴ لیکن جس حال میں کہ رخصتی اپنی تنخواہ معرفت مختاروں کے ہندوستان میں لینا چاہے تو مختار کو یہہ اطمینان کرادینا ہوگا کہ اگر زیادہ پہنچے تو اُسکو واپس کر دیگا اور جس حال میں کہ عہدہدار ہندوستان میں رہے اور خود تنخواہ پائے اور اپنے بل کے ساتھہ سارٹیفکٹ حیات مصدقہ ڈپٹی مجسٹریٹ یا ضلع کے عہدہ دار متعہد کا منسلک کرے تو کسی طرح کی ضمانت اُس سے نہ لی جائیگی *

APPENDIX A.

Name of Absentee.	Office held by Absentee.	Monthly salary of Absentee.	Section of Rules under which leave is granted, or nature of leave,	Period of Leave.	Amount of deduction from salary.	Name of Substitute (if any).	Amount payable to Substitute.	Netamount to be retrenched from pay Abstract for the above month.	REMARKS.
A. B.	Head Asst.	600 0 0	Section 11 and Section 20 Rule 1.	Nine months, from 1st January to 30th September 1859.	300 0 0	E. F.	300 0 0	0 0 0	
C. D.	5th Asst.	200 0 0	Section 16 and Section 20, Rule V.	Fifteen days, from 1st to 15th March 1859.	0 0 0	None.	0 0 0	0 0 0	
G. H.	21st Ass.	150 0 0	Section 12 and Section 20, Rule II.	Five months, from 1st January to 31st May 1859.	75 0 0	L. M.	75 0 0	0 0 0	

(ضميمه الف)

نام رخصتي	عهده شخص رخصتي	مشاهره رخصتي	دفعه قواعد جسكي روسي رخصت عطا هوئي يا نوعيت رخصت	مدت رخصت	تعداد وضع تنخواه	نام عوضي (اگر كوئي هو)	تعداد مشاهره عوضي	زر خالص جو ماه مذكور كي تنخواه كے بل سے ضبط كيا جاے	كيفيت
ا ب	هيڈ اسسٹنٹ	۶۰۰ روپيه	دفعه ۲ و دفعه ۲۰ قاعده ۱	۹ مهينے من ابتداء يكم جنوري لغايت ۳۰ ستمبر سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع	۶۰۰ روپيه	ه و	۶۰۰ روپيه	*	
ج د	اسسٹنٹ پنجم	۲۰۰ روپيه	دفعه ۱۶ و دفعه ۲۰ قاعده ۵	۱۵ يوم من ابتداء يكم لغايت ۱۵ مارچ سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع	*	كوئي نهين	*	*	
ز ح	اكيسواں اسسٹنٹ	۱۵۰ روپيه	دفعه ۱۲ اور دفعه ۲۰ قاعده ۲	۵ مهينے من ابتداء يكم جنوري لغايت ۳۱ مئي سنه ۱۸۵۹ ع	۷۵ روپيه	ل م	۷۵ روپيه	*	

APPENDIX B.

The Certificate from an Official Surgeon to an applicant for sick leave shall be given in the following Form :—

I., A. B., Surgeon at (or of)   do hereby certify that E. F., (here enter designation of office) is in a bad state of health ; and I solemnly and sincerely declare that, according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and that the circumstances of his case are such as to render leave of absence for the period of   absolutely necessary or (highly desirable.)

The *following Form shall* be *observed by* the Superintending Surgeon and the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department, in countersigning the Certificate :—

I do hereby certify that, according to the best of my professional judgment, after careful consideration of his case, I believe the state of health of E. F. to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of   absolutely necessary (or highly desirable) for his recovery.

No. 2427.

Notification.—The following revised Rules for the grant of Pensions and Superannuation Allowances to certain classes of Uncovenanted Servants are published by order of His Honor the President in Council for general information and guidance :—

PENSION RULES for Uncovenanted Servants other than Educational Officers, Law Officers, and Native Judges, receiving more than Rupees 10 *a month, and belonging to classes eligible to Pension under the Orders of Government.*

GENERAL RULES FOR APPLICANTS FOR PENSION.

Applications for pension must be submitted in a letter to Government by the Head of the Office or Department in which the applicant may be employed, who shall certify that the character,

ضميمه (ب)

رخصت بيماري كے سائل كو سرجن سركاري قطعه سارٹيفكٹ بموجب نمونه ذيل كے ديگا *

مين مسمى ا ب سرجن مقام ——— كا از روے قطعه هذا تصديق كرتا هوں كه مسمى ه و (يهاں عهده كا نام داخل كرنا چاهيئے) تندرست نهين هي اور مين سنجيدگي سے اور بصدق يهه بيان كرتا هوں كه تا بمقدور ميري فهم وتميز كے اُسكي صحت كے واسطے تبديل هوا نهايت ضرور هي اور بنظر اُسكي حالت كے نهايت ضروري (يا نهايت مناسب) هي كه اُسكو رخصت تا مدت ——— دي جاے *

صاحب سوپرنٹنڈنٹ سرجن او ر صيغه ڈاكٹري كے صاحب پرنسپل انسپكٹر جنرل كو سارٹيفكٹ پر اپنے تصديق بموجب نمونه مندرجه ذيل كے كرني چاهيئے *

مين از روے تحرير هذا تصديق كرتا هوں كه جس قدر مين از روے علم اپنے پيشه كے تميز كرسكتا هوں بعد غور كامل حال مرض كے مجهكو باور هي كه مسمى ه و كي بيماري كا حال ايسا هي كه بنظر اُسكے رخصت مدت ———كي اُسكے حصول صحت كے واسطے نهايت لا بدي (يا نهايت مناسب) هي *

نمبر ۲۴۲۷

اشتهار — قواعد مصححه مندرجه ذيل بابت عطاے پينشن اور مواجب پيرانه سالي بعض اقسام ملازمان غير متعهد كے بحكم جناب پريزيڈنٹ بهادر اجلاس كونسل عوام كي اطلاع اور هدايت كے ليئے مشتهر كيئے جاتے هين *

قواعد پينشن اُن ملازمان غير متعهد كي بابت جو عهده داران سررشته تعليم اور شرع اور شاستر اور هندوستاني حاكمان عدالت كے ۱۰ روپيه سے زياده مشاهره پاتے هين اور اُن اقسام ملازمان سركاري سے هين جنكو بموجب احكام گورنمنٹ استحقاق پينشن هي

قواعد عام درخواست پينشن كے

درخواست پينشن كي چاهيئے كه بذريعه چٹهي موسومه گورنمنٹ كے حاكم سررشته يا صيغه كي طرف سے جس مين كه سائل ملازم هو پيش كي جاے اور

conduct, and past service of the applicant are such as to entitle him to the favorable consideration of Government.

2. Every application shall be accompanied by a Register prepared according to Form A., in the Appendix. In cases of other than a Good Service Pension every application shall be accompanied by a Medical Certificate, stating the applicant's incapacity for further service, with the cause thereof, and that it has not been induced by irregular or intemperate habits.

3. Applicants for a Superannuation Allowance must be examined by the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department, if serving at the Presidency, or by a Military Invaliding Committee, if serving elsewhere within a moderate distance of a Station at which a Military Invaliding Committee is periodically assembled. It is optional, however, with the Local Government to accept the Certificate of a single Medical Officer, or to convene a Special Invaliding Committee at a convenient Civil Station, if the applicant be serving at an inconvenient distance from a Station where a Military Invaliding Committee can be assembled.

4. Good service and Superannuation Allowances on retirement, sanctioned under these Rules by the Local Government will be reported to the Government of India in Quarterly Returns in the Form given in Appendix B.

ALLOWANCES ON RETIREMENT.

5. On production by an applicant of such Medical Certificates as shall satisfy the Government, under which he may be serving, of his incapacity to serve longer in India, he will be allowed—

I. Under fifteen years' service, a gratuity not exceeding twelve months' salary.

II. After fifteen years' service one-third of his average salary, (and of his personal allowance, if any,) during the previous five years, provided that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding the sum of Rs. 3,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary, nor of Rs. 2,000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum.

III. After twenty-five years' service, one-half of his average salary (and of his personal allowance, if any,) during the previous five years, provided, however, that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary, nor exceeding Rs. 4,000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum.

حاکم موصوف یهه تصدیق کرے که وضع اور طریقه اور ملازمت سابقه سائل کي ایسي هي که اُسپر سرکارسے نظرعنایت کي مبذول کي جاے *

۲ هر درخواست کے ساتهه ایک رجسٹر جو بموجب نمونه (الف) منسلکه کے مرتب هو بهیجا جاے اور بجز صورت پنشن خدمت پسندیده کے هر درخواست کے ساتهه ڈاکٹري سارٹیفکٹ اِس مضمون کا که سائل لائق خدمت سرکار کے نهیں رها هي باندراج وجهه اور اِس امرکے که یهه حال اُسکا بباعث عادات ناهمواري اور بے اعتدالي کے نهیں هواهي گذرناچاهیئے *

۳ مواجب پیرانه سالي کے سائل کا معائنه درصورتیکه وه بمقام پریزیڈنسي ملازم هوصیغه ڈاکٹري کے صاحب پرنسپل انسپکٹر جنرل کو اوردرصورتیکه سائل کسي اور ایسي جگه ملازم هو که جس مقام پر فوج کي کمیٹي انولیدان اوقات معین پر اجلاس کیا کرتي هي وهاں سے فاصله بعید نه رکهتي هو تو کمیٹي مذکورکو کرنا هوگا مگر لوکل گورنمنٹ کو یهه اختیار هي که اگر سائل اُس مقام سے جهاں فوج کي کمیٹي انولیدان جمع هو سکتي هي مسافت بعید پر مامور هو تو کسي ایک ڈاکٹرکے سارٹیفکٹ کو منظور کرلے یا کسي مقام سررشته سول میں کمیٹي خاص معائن شخص ناقابل کارکے انعقاد کا حکم دے *

۴ بروقت خانه نشیني کے جو مواجب که لوکل گورنمنٹ ازروے قواعد هذا بابت حسن خدمت اور پیرانه سالي کے منظور کرے اُسکي کیفیت نقشه سه ماهي میں بموجب نمونه ضمیمه (ب) کے گورنمنٹ هند کو بهیجي جاے *

مواجب خانه نشیني

۵ جس وقت که سائل ایسا ڈاکٹري سارٹیفکٹ جو اُس گورنمنٹ کے حسب اطمینان هو جسکے علاقه میں وه نوکر هي هندوستان میں نوکري کرنے کي ناقابلیت کي بابت پیش کرے تو اُسکو مواجب حسب ذیل ملینگے *

اول پندره برس سے کم عرصه کي ملازمت کے لیئے زر انعامي جو باره مهینے کے مشاهره سے زیاده نهو *

دوم بعد ملازمت پندره برس کے ایک ثلث اُسکے مشاهره کا [اور اُسکي تنخوه ذاتي کا اگر کچهه پاتا هو] بحساب اوسط پانچ برس گذشته کے مگر واضح هو که کسي حال میں پنشن ۳۰۰۰ روپیه سالانه سے زیاده ندي جائیگي گو مشاهره اُسکا کسي قدر هو اور اگر مشاهره ۱۲۰۰۰ روپیه سالانه سے زیاده نهوتو ۲۰۰۰ روپیه سالانه سے زیاده نهوگي *

سوم بعد ملازمت پچیس برس کے نصف مشاهره بحساب اوسط اُس مشاهره کے جو پانچ برس پیشتر پاتا رها هو (اور اگر کچهه مشاهره ذاتي بهي پاتا هو تو وه بهي شمار میں آئیگا) مگر واضح هو که کسي حال میں پنشن ۵۰۰۰ روپیه سالانه سے زیاده نملیگي گو تعداد مشاهره کي کسي قدر هو اور اگر مشاهره ۱۲۰۰۰ روپیه سالانه سے زیاده نهو تو ۴۰۰۰ روپیه سالانه سے زیاده ندي جائیگي *

6. After thirty years' service or upwards a pension may be granted, without production of Medical Certificate, of the same amount and subject to the same limitation as that sanctioned for twenty five years' service on Medical Certificate. This pension, as the reward of faithful, efficient discharge of duty for thirty years, is termed a Good Service Pension.

7. Pensions of the full amount authorized in paragraphs 5 and 6 are to be granted only as the reward of approved service. In any case in which an Uncovenanted Servant, without having incurrred the penalty of removal from Government employ, shall, nevertheless, in the opinion of the Government under which he has been serving, not be entitled to the full amount of pension, the Local Government will make such a reduction in the amount of pension as it shall consider just.

8. The foregoing rates of pension and gratuity are applicable also, without the production of a Medical Certificate of unfitness for service, to Officers discharged on reduction of Establishment.

SERVICE TOWARDS PENSION.

9. Dismissal for misconduct entails forfeiture of the benefit of past service.

10. Service as a substitute does not count towards pension.

11. Periods of service before the age of 22, or of absence on other than privilege leave and preparatory leave, shall not count towards pension.

12. The whole of the service, in virtue of which pension is claimed, must have been passed in an eligible grade and on a permanent Establishment; but claims barred by this Rule will be specially considered if the promotion from an ineligible grade was bestowed as a reward for meritorious service or for good conduct.

13. The period of service must be continuous, but in case of the abolition of the office held by an Officer, and his being subsequently employed by Government, his first period of service is to be taken into account.

GRATUITIES.

14. When an Officer is discharged with a gratuity under these Rules on reduction of Establishment, the gratuity will not be given to him in one sum, but in monthly instalments of a month's pay until the full amount is exhausted. Should he be re-employed before or after the period for which gratuity is allowed, he will have the option of refunding the gratuity and recovering his former service, or of forfeiting that service by retaining the gratuity. In the latter case any balance of gratuity remaining undrawn at the date of his re-employment may be paid to him.

۶ تیس برس اور اُس سے زیادہ کی ملازمت کے بعد پینشن بلا حصول ڈاکٹری سارٹیفکٹ کے اُسی تعداد سے اور بپابندی اُسی قید کے جو پچیس برس کی ملازمت اور ڈاکٹری سارٹیفکٹ حاصل کرنے کی صورت میں مقرر کی گئی ہی ملیگی اور یہہ پینشن کہ دیانت و کارگذاری کے ساتھہ ادائے تیس سال کا اِنعام ہی بنام پینشن حسن خدمت موسوم ہی *

۷ پوری تعداد کی پینشن جو حسب دفعہ ۵ و ۶ کے دی جائیگی وہ صرف بطور اِنعام خدمت پسندیدہ کے ہی اگر کسی صورت میں ملازم غیر متعہد یا آنکہ مورد سزائے معزولی کا عہدہ سرکاری سے نہ ہوا ہو رائے میں اُس گورنمنٹ کے جسکے تحت وہ ملازم رہا ہو مستحق پانے پوری پینشن کا نہ تصور کیا جائے تو لوکل گورنمنٹ کو اختیار ہی کہ جس قدر قرین انصاف سمجھے اُسکی پینشن کی تعداد میں کمی کرے *

۸ شرح پینشن اور زرِ اِنعامی مرقومہ بالا بلاضرورت پیش کرنے سارٹیفکٹ ڈاکٹری بابت ناقابلیت خدمت کے اُن عہدہ داروں سے بھی متعلق ہی جو سررشتہ کے برخاست ہونے کے سبب معزول ہوں *

ملازمت اِستحقاق پینشن

۹ بعلت بداعمالی کے موقوف ہونا خدمت گذشتہ کے اِستفادہ کو زائل کرتا ہی *

۱۰ ملازمت عوضی کی پینشن کے حساب میں محسوب نہ ہوگی *

۱۱ بائیس برس کی عمر سے پہلے کی مدت الخدمت یا بجز رخصت رعایتی اور رخصت طیاری کے اور طرح کی غیرحاضری بھی پینشن کی مدت میں محسوب نہ ہوگی *

۱۲ تمام مدت ملازمت جسکے سبب سے اِستحقاق پینشن حاصل ہو چاہیئے کہ کسی درجہ اِستحقاقی اور سررشتہ مستقل پر گذری ہو لیکن جن اِستحقاقوں کا یہہ قاعدہ مانع ہو اُنکی نسبت ایسے حال میں جب کہ ترقی کسی درجہ غیر اِستحقاقی سے بطور اِنعام خدمت پسندیدہ یا حسن رویہ کے حاصل کی گئی ہو لحاظ خاص کیا جائیگا *

۱۳ مدت ملازمت علی الاتصال ہونی چاہیئے لیکن در صورت برخاست ہونے عہدہ کسی عہدہ دار کے اور بعد اُسکے مقرر ہونے کے کسی عہدہ سرکاری پر اُسکی پہلی مدت خدمت شمار میں آئیگی *

زرِ اِنعامی

۱۴ جب کوئی عہدہ دار بموجب قواعد ہذا سررشتہ کے تخفیف میں آنے کے سبب سے زرِ اِنعامی پاکر معزول کیا جائے تو زرمذکور اُسکو یکمشت دیا نہ جائیگا بلکہ بطور تنخواہ ماہواری ہر مہینے ملیگا تا وقتیکہ وہ کل زر ادا نہ ہو جائے اگر قبل یا بعد اُس مدت کے جس میں زرِ اِنعامی ملتا ہو وہ شخص از سر نو مقرر کیا جائے تو اُسکو اختیار ہی کہ زرِ اِنعامی کو واپس کرکے اپنی مدت خدمت سابقہ کو بحال رکھے یا زرِ اِنعامی لیکر اُس مدت کو زائل کرے در صورت آخر الذکر جو بقیہ زرِ اِنعامی کا بر وقت اُسکے تقرر ثانی کے ملنے سے باقی رہا ہوگا وہ اُسکو ادا کردیا جائیگا *

15. Payment of pension will commence from the date on which the applicant ceases to be borne on the Establishment, or from that of his application, whichever may be the later date.

16. No pension shall be payable in arrear, for a period exceeding six months, without the express sanction of the Government obtained through the Civil Pay-Master,—unless the cause of the suspension of payment shall have been the neglect, order, or act of some Public Officer and beyond the control of the Pensioner, when the Civil Pay-Master, on a reference being made to him, shall exercise his discretion in passing arrears for payment, or submit a representation of the case for the information and orders of Government, as he shall consider proper.

18. An Officer shall, on retirement, have the option of drawing his pension either in India or from the Home Treasury. After exercising his option on retirement, he may, at a subsequent period, change the place of payment from England to India, or *vice versâ*. This change can, however, be allowed but once. The payments in England will be made at the rate of exchange which is annually fixed in communication with the Lords of the Treasury for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers.

۱۵ پینشن کا ادا ہونا اُس تاریخ سے جب کہ سائل کا نام ملازمان سررشتہ کي فہرست سے نکال دیا جاے یا اُسکي درخواست کي تاریخ سے یعني جو تاریخ کہ اِن دونوں میں سے پچھلي ہو اُسي سے شروع ہوگا *

۱۶ جو پینشن کہ چھہ مہینے سے زیادہ مدت تک ادا ہونے سے باقي رہ گئي ہو بغیر منظوري صریح گورنمنٹ کے جو معرفت سول پیماسٹر کے حاصل کي جاے نہ ملسکیگي اِلا اُس حال میں کہ سبب نہ ملنے کا کسي عہدہ دار سرکاري کي غفلت یا حکم یا فعل ہوا ہو اور پینشن دار کو اُس میں کچھہ چارہ نہو ایسي صورت میں جب سول پیماسٹر کو تحریر کي جاے تو پینشن باقي ماندہ کا ادا کرنا حسب تجویز اپني منظور کرے یا اگر مناسب جانے تو حال مقدمہ کا واسطے اِطلاع اور صدور حکم کے گورنمنٹ کو لکھے *

۱۸ ہر عہدہ دار کو بروقت خانہ نشیني اختیار ہي کہ اپني پینشن ہندوستان میں یا خزانہ ولایت اِنگلشیہ سے لے بروقت خانہ نشیني کے اِس اختیار کے عمل میں لانے کے بعد اُسکو اختیار ہي کہ کسي وقت پینشن کے لینے کي جگہہ اِنگلستان سے ہندوستان میں یا ہندوستان سے اِنگلستان میں بدل دے لیکن یہہ تبدیل صرف ایک دفعہ جائز ہوگي اور اِنگلستان میں اداے پینشن اُس شرح بٹہ کے ساتھہ عمل میں آئیگا جو سالانہ ازروے مکاتبت امیران مفوض باختیار اُمور خزانہ منتظمان معاملات خزانہ اِنگلستان اور ہندوستان کے مقرر کي گئي ہي *

Appendix A.

REGISTER of an Application for a Superannuation Pension from the Establishment of

preferred under the Rules passed by Government, under date

Name of the person by whom the pension is applied for, with the name of his Father.	Number on the Establishment.	Identification of the Applicant's person.	Size.		Age of Applicant at the time of application.			Religion, caste or tribe.	Where residing.			Present employment.	Total period of Service.		Applicant's service continuous or not.	How long unemployed, and under what circumstances.	Date of application to Government.	Average salary or authorized official allowances per mensem, for the five years preceding the date of application.		Salary or authorized official allowances per mensem at the time of application.		Abstract of the grounds of application.	Remarks by the Head of Office.	Proposed amount of pension per mensem.		Treasury at which the party, if pensioned, wishes to draw his pension.	Orders of Government.
			Feet.	Inches.	Years.	Months.	Days.		Province.	Pergunnah.	Village.		Years.	Months.				Rupees.	Annas.	Rupees.	Annas.			Rupees.	Annas.		
		Indelible marks and other signs or natural defects.																									

N. B.—Should the Head of the Office be unable, from his personal or official knowledge, to supply the whole of the specific information which the Register should contain, he shall call upon the individual concerned to furnish a written Statement (to be verified by his oath or solemn declaration if required) on the points on which information may be defective.

In filling up the Register the Head of the Department will state, after inspecting the Establishment Roll, whether the service of the Applicant has been continuous, and if not, for how long he was unemployed, and under what circumstances.

ضمیمہ (الف)

رجسٹر درخواست بابت پنشن پروانہ سالي دفتر ——— جو بموجب قواعد مجاریہ گورنمنٹ بنارنج ——— گذراني گئي

نام شخص جسکے لیئے پینشن کي درخواست کي گئي معہ ولدیت		
نمبر مندرجہ فہرست سررشتہ		
حلیہ سائل		علامات غیرمتغیر یا دوسرے طور کے نشان یا پیدایشي عیوب جسماني
قد	فٹ	
	انچ	
عمر سائل بوقت درخواست	سال	
	مہینہ	
	دن	
مذہب وقوم		
سکونت	ضلع	
	پرگنہ	
	موضع	
عہدہ حال		
کل مدت ملازمت	سال	
	مہینہ	
آیادرخواست کنندہ کي ملازمت علي الاتصال ہي یا نہیں		
کس مدت تک بیکار رہا اور کس سبب سے		
گورنمنٹ کو درخواست کرنے کي تاریخ		
تعداد اوسط بحساب مشاہرہ یامواجب جائز ماہواري کے جو تاریخ درخواست سے پہلے تین برس میں ملتے رہے ہوں	روپیہ	
	آنہ	
تنخواہ یامواجب جائز ماہواري بر وقت درخواست	روپیہ	
	آنہ	
خلاصہ وجوہ درخواست		
کیفیت حاکم دفتر		
تعداد ماہوار پینشن مجوزہ	روپیہ	
	آنہ	
خزانہ جہاں سے درصورت منظوري پینشن لینا چاہتا ہي		
حکم گورنمنٹ		

تنبیہ — اگر حاکم دفتر اپنے علم یا کاغذات دفتر سے کل حال تفصیلي جو مندرج رجسٹر ہونا چاہیئے نہ لکھ سکے تو اسے چاہیئے کہ درخواست کنندہ کو ایک بیان تحریري (جسکي صداقت بحلف یا باقرار صالح اگر ضرور ہوگي جاے) ان مراتب کي بابت جو تحریر نہ دریافت ہوئے ہوں داخل کرنے کا حکم دے رجسٹر کي خانہ پوري کرنے میں حاکم دفتر کو بعد ملاحظہ کرنے فہرست عملہ کے یہ لکھنا چاہیئے کہ آیا ملازمت درخواست کنندہ علي الاتصال ہي یا نہیں اور کس مدت تک وہ بیکار رہا اور کس وجہہ سے *

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT of Pensions sanctioned by the Government of in the Department, during the Quarter of

Number.	Name of Recipient.	Designation and place of employment.	Character.	Period counted as Service.			Average monthly salary during the last five years of service.	Amount of monthly pension granted.	Date from which the pension is to take effect.	Remarks or Explanations.
				Years.	Months.	Days.				
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		

تتمہ (ب)

نقشہ پینشن ہاے منظور شدہ گورنمنٹ ـــــ صیغہ ـــــ سہ ماہی ـــــ میں

نمبر	نام پانیندہ	عہدہ اور مقام تقرر	چال چلن	مدت ملازمت جو محسوب ہوئی ہو			اوسط تنخواہ ماہواری در اثناء ملازمت پنج سال گذشتہ کے	تعداد ماہواری منظور شدہ کی	تاریخ جس سے پینشن محسوب ہو	کیفیات یا تشریحات
				سال	مہینہ	دن				
							روپیہ آنہ پائی	روپیہ آنہ پائی		

No. 2,428.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, under date the 8th June 1863.

Read letter No. 111 of 6th August 1862, to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State regarding the limitation to 500*l*. per annum of the maximum pension to Uncovenanted Officers.

Read reply thereto in paragraphs 19 to 24 of the Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 205, dated 8th December 1862.

ORDERED, that the foregoing correspondence be published for general information :—

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

—

No. 111 OF 1862.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR C. WOOD, BART., M. P.

Secretary of State for India.

Fort William, the 6th August 1862.

SIR,—The Rules of the 4th January 1831, regarding the grant of pensions to Uncovenanted Servants, restrict the amount of pension to half salary for those who have served for thirty years or more (except as regards Law Officers and Native Judges, in whose case twenty-two years' service is sufficient), and to one-third for those who have served for a shorter period not less than twenty years (fifteen years being substituted for twenty in the case of Law Officers and Native Judges).

2. Referring, however, to the extension of the service and the alteration in the prospects of its members since the Rules were passed, the late Court of Directors decided in their Despatch No 21, dated the 28th February 1855, that 500*l*. per annum should be the maximum pension to be granted to Uncovenanted Officers "hereafter appointed to the Service." Accordingly as respects all Uncovenanted Officers who entered the Service prior to that date, the rules of 4th January 1831 continued to be applied, and with reference to the continually increasing number of highly-paid appointments which are now thrown open to Uncovenanted Servants, the Government of Bombay, antcipating that the State will become saddled with large pensions payable on their retirement from the Service, have addressed us proposing that before any Uncovenanted Servant who shall have entered the service before the 19th May* 1855, is promoted to an appointment the salary of which is Rupees 10,000 per annum and upwards, he shall be called upon to renounce formally any claim to pension beyond the sum of 500*l*. per annum."

* The date of the orders of the Government of India, notifying the decision of the Court of Directors in their Despatch No. 21 of 1855.

نمبر ۲۴۲۸

انتخاب عمل تحریری گورنمنٹ ہند صیغہ خزانہ مورخہ ۸ جون سنہ ۱۸۶۳ ع

چٹھی نمبر ۱۱۱ مورخہ ۶ اگست سنہ ۱۸۶۲ ع بنام رائیٹ آنریبل سیکرٹری اعظم مقیم لندن نسبت حد ۵۰۰ پونڈ پینشن انتہائی عہدہ داران غیر متعہد کے پرھی گئی *

جواب چٹھی مذکور کا مندرجہ دفعات ۱۹ لغایت ۲۴ مراسلہ سیکرٹری اعظم ہند مقیم لندن نمبر ۲۰۵ مورخہ ۸ دسمبر سنہ ۱۸۶۲ ع پڑھا گیا *

حکم ہوا کہ تحریر بالا عوام کی اطلاع کے لیئے مشتہر کی جاے *

صیغہ خزانہ

—

نمبر ۱۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۶۲ ع

بنام رائیٹ آنریبل سر چارلس وڈ بیرونٹ ایم پی سیکرٹری اعظم ہند مقیم لندن مقام فورٹ ولیم ۶ اگست سنہ ۱۸۶۲ ع *

از روے قواعد ۴ جنوری سنہ ۱۸۳۱ ع در باب عطاے پینشن ملازمان غیر متعہد کے یہہ حکم ہی کہ جن اشخاص کی ملازمت تیس سال یا زیادہ کی ہو (بجز عہدہ داران شرع و شاستر اور ہندوستانی حاکمان عدالت کے جنکے واسطے بائیس سال کی ملازمت کافی ہی) اُنکو صرف نصف تنخواہ ملا کرے اور جنکی ملازمت کم مدت کی ہو یعنی بیس برس سے کمتر نہ ہو [کہ اِس صورت میں واسطے عہدہ داران شرع و شاستر اور ہندوستانی حاکمان عدالت کے بجاے بیس برس کے پندرہ برس مقرر ہیں] اُنکو ایک ثلث دیا جاے *

۲ مگر بلحاظ توسیع اِس قسم ملازمان اور نیز بنظر تبدیل اُنکی اُمیدوں کے جو اُن قواعد کے صادر ہونے کے وقت سے ہوئی ہی صاحبان کورٹ آف ڈائرکٹرس سابق نے اپنے مراسلہ نمبری ۲۱ مورخہ ۲۸ فبروری سنہ ۱۸۵۵ ع میں یہہ تجویز کی تھی کہ ۵۰۰ پونڈ سالانہ حد غایت اُس پینشن کی ہو جو عہدہ داران غیر متعہد کو جنکا تقرر بعد ازیں ہو ملنی چاہیئے بنابر آں نسبت جمیع عہدہ داران غیر متعہد کے جو قبل تاریخ مذکور مقرر کیئے گئے تھے قواعد ۴ جنوری سنہ ۱۸۳۱ ع کے متعلق رہے اور اِس لحاظ سے کہ عہدہ ہاے مشاہرہ کلاں بکثرت ملازمان غیر متعہد کے واسطے مقرر ہوتے جاتے ہیں گورنمنٹ بمبئی نے اِس خیال سے کہ سرکار پر بار اُن پینشنوں کا جو ملازمت سرکاری سے کنارہ کشی کرنے پر واجب الادا ہونگی بہت ہو جائیگا ہمکو یہہ تجویز لکھی ہی کہ جو ملازم غیر متعہد کہ ۱۹ مئی سنہ ۱۸۵۵ ع سے پہلے نوکر رہا ہو وہ قبل ازآنکہ اُسکے ترقی ایسے عہدہ پر کی جاے جسکی تنخواہ ۱۰۰۰۰ روپیہ سالانہ او راُس سے زیادہ ہو چاہیئے کہ حسب ضابطہ ۵۰۰ پونڈ سالانہ سے زیادہ پینشن کے پانے کے اِستحقاق سے دست بردار ہو *

یعنی تاریخ حکم گورنمنٹ ہند کی مشعر اشتہار تجویز صاحبان کورٹ آف ڈائرکٹرز مندرجہ مراسلہ نمبر ۲۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۵ ع

3. The restriction proposed by the Bombay Government is in itself quite reasonable, and the only doubt we find regarding it is whether it is the proper way of attaining the object in view.

4. The Uncovenanted Service, it seems to us, cannot claim to have any rights under the Rules of 1831 beyond what may be considered to arise out of the general pledge which those Rules may be taken to give, that a member of that service when rendered incapable of further duty shall not be discharged without *some* pensionary support. As regards the *amount* of pension to be given, the Rules merely fix a limit which is not to be exceeded; and although it has, with rare exceptions, been the practice to allow the highest pension of which the Rules allow, this practice cannot be admitted to confer on the Uncovenanted Service any right to claim that maximum in all cases without any regard whatever to the original design and scope of the Rules.

5. The Rules of 1831 were obviously not framed with a view to the duties and emoluments of the high offices which are now bestowed on the Uncovenanted Service.

6. Apart from any question of construction of the Rules as they stand, we see no ground for holding that the Government in passing the Rules of 1831 pledged the State to allow pensions on the scale, and according to the conditions therein prescribed, to all Uncovenanted Servants who were at that time in the Public Service, or who might enter the Service while the Rules yet remained in force.

7. It appears to us that it was always open to the Government to modify these Rules whenever it might in good faith consider that the public interests called for their modification; and when it appeared that the circumstances of the Uncovenanted Service were becoming rapidly changed, and that the Rules which were framed chiefly in reference to Natives of India, among whom at that time it is probable that no salary higher than 500 or 600 Rupees a month would have been found, were claimed as applicable to a class of appointments for which they never were meant to provide, we consider that the Government would have been perfectly justified in framing new Rules, and making them applicable to all classes of appointments which were plainly not included within the original intention of the Rules of 1831. This would have been a direct, and in our judgment a very legitimate way of attaining the object which it is now proposed to attain by the somewhat doubtful proceeding of refusing promotion to a deserving Officer, unless he will consent to abandon that to which it is assumed he has a right under the existing Rules.

۳ تجويز گورنمنٹ بنبئي كي براے خود بہت معقول هي اور اُسكي نسبت همكو صرف يهي شك هي كه مطلب مذكور كے حاصل كرنے كا يهه طريق مناسب هي يانہيں *

۴ همكو معلوم هوتا هي كه ملازمان غير متعهد كو بموجب قواعد سنه ۱۸۳۱ ع كے دعوي كسي استحقاق كا زيادہ اُس سے نہيں پهونچ سكتا هي جو قواعد مذكور كے منشا كے بموجب بالعموم اُنكو بخشا گيا هي يعني يهه كه اُن ملازموں سے جب كوئي ناقابل خدمت هو جاے تو بدون پانے كسي قدر معاش پينشن كے موقوف نه كيا جاے نسبت تعداد پينشن كے از روے قواعد مذكور صرف ايك حد مقرر كي گئي هي جس سے زيادہ پينشن ندي جائيگي اور اگرچه بجز صورت هاے شاذ كے ضابطه يهه رها هي كه وہ حد غايت پينشن كي جو از روے قواعد مذكور مقرر هي دي جاے ليكن اِس ضابطه سے ملازمان غير متعهد كو كسي طرح كا حق واسطے اِس دعوي كے نهيں پهنچتا هي كه بلا لحاظ اصل مراد و مطالب قواعد مذكور كے هميشه وهي حد غايت كي پينشن ملا كرے *

۵ ظاهر هي كه قواعد سنه ۱۸۳۱ ع كے بنظر اُن خدمات اور مشاهرون عهدہ هاے كلان كے جو اب ملازمان غير متعهد كو ديئے جاتے هيں نهيں ترتيب ديئے گئے تهے *

۶ قطع نظر كسي بحث معني قواعد مذكور كے جيسے كه وہ بالفعل هيں همارے نزديك كوئي وجهه واسطے تجويز كرنے اِس امر كے نهين هي كه گورنمنٹ نے بصدور قواعد سنه ۱۸۳۱ ع كے سركار پر تعهد اِس امر كا ليا كه اُسي شرح پر اور بموجب اُنهيں شرايط كے جو اُسميں مندرج هيں اُن تمام ملازمان غير متعهد كو پينشن دي جاے جو اُس وقت ملازم سركار تهے يا در اثناے جاري رهنے اُن قواعد كے داخل ملازمت هوں *

۷ همكو معلوم هوتا هي كه يهه امر هميشه با ختيار گورنمنٹ رها هي كه جب از راہ راست معاملگي بنظر اغراض سركاري اُن قواعد كي اصلاح مناسب جانے تو اُن ميں ترميم كرے اور جس حال ميں يهه ظاهر هي كه حالات ملازمان غير متعهد كے بسرعت بدلتے جاتے هيں اور نسبت اُن قواعد كے جو پيشتر بلحاظ متوطنان هند ترتيب ديئے گئے تهے كه اُنهيں سے اُس وقت غالب يهه تها كه كسي شخص كي تنخواہ ۵۰۰ روپيه يا ۶۰۰ روپيه ماهوار سے زيادہ پڑتي نه جائيگي يهه دعوي كياگيا هي كه وہ اُس قسم كے عهدوں سے بهي متعلق هيں جنكے واسطے اُنكا صادر كيا جانا درحقيقت منظور نه تها لهذ هماري دانست ميں گورنمنٹ كو بوجهه احسن جائز هي كه نئے قوعد ترتيب دے اور اُنكو اُن تمام اقسام عهدوں سے متعلق كرے جو صريح داخل اصل منشاے قواعد سنه ۱۸۳۱ ع كے نه تهے يهه طريق حصول اُس مطلب كا راست اور هماري دانست ميں نهايت جائز هي جسكے حاصل كرنے كے ليئے يهه طريق مشتبه تجويز كيا گيا هي كه عهدہ دار مستحق اگر اُس امر كي ترك كرنے پر راضي نه هو جسكي نسبت فرض كياگيا هي كه بموجب قواعد موجودہ اُسكو استحقاق حاصل هي تو اُسكي ترقي نه كي جاے *

8. We incline to think, notwithstanding the difficulty which is undoubtedly caused by the Proceedings of 1855, referred to in the second paragraph of this letter, that even now it will be better that the Government should assert its right to alter the Rules of 1831, as regards all appointments clearly not embraced by the original intention of those Rules, and to declare such alteration applicable to all Uncovenanted Servants whether they entered the public Service before 1855 or since.

9. But if this be done it may be right, perhaps, having regard to the expectations which must naturally have been created by the order of 1855, to allow the full advantages of the Rules of 1831 with respect to all appointments *made up to the present time* and held by Officers who entered the Public Service before 1855. Thus, such an Officer already holding an appointment of Rupees 1,500 a month will on superannuation after twenty-two or thirty years' service, according to the class of appointment, be able to claim a pension up to 900*l*. a year; but he will not, if hereafter promoted to high emoluments, be able to claim a still larger pension calculated on those higher emoluments.

10. The distinction which will thus be made between persons (all having entered the Police Service before 1855) who have already obtained promotion to high and lucrative employment, and those who are yet looking for such promotion, may possibly appear unreasonable and invidious, but it will not really affect the latter class more injuriously than will the proposal submitted by the Government of Bombay, and it is a course which, on the whole, seems to us less open to objection than the Bombay plan.

11. We request the favor of an early decision upon this reference.

We have, &c.,
ELGIN & KINCARDINE.
R. NAPIER.
H. B. HARINGTON,
W. GREY.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 6*th August* 1862.

Extract (Paragraphs 19 *to* 24*) from a Financial Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, No.* 205 *of* 1862, *dated the* 8*th December.*

PARA. 19.—I have also had under consideration your Financial Letter, dated the 9th August 1862, No. 111, in which you refer to a proposition made by the Government of Bombay in reference to the restriction on the maximum amount of pension prescribed in the Financial Despatch of the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated the 28th February 1855, No. 21.

۸ باوجود اُس دشواری کے جو بیشک ازروے عمل تحریری سنہ ۱۸۵۵ ع محولہ دفعہ ۲ چٹھی ہذا کے پیدا ہوئی ہمارے خیال میں یہہ آتا ہی کہ اب بھی گورنمنٹ کے واسطے یہہ بہتر ہی کہ قواعد سنہ ۱۸۳۱ ع کی تبدیل کے واسطے اپنے حق کو نسبت اُن تمام عہدوں کے جو صریح داخل اصل مراد قواعد مذکور کے نہ تھے قائم کرے اور یہہ قرار دے کہ یہہ تبدیل تمام ملازمان غیرمتعہد سے جو متعلق کی جاے خواہ وہ سنہ ۱۸۵۵ ع سے پہلے کے ہوں یا اُسکے بعد ملازم ہوئے ہوں *

۹ لیکن اگر یہہ عمل میں آئے تو بلحاظ اُن اُمیدون کے جو خاصة ازروے حکم سنہ ۱۸۵۵ ع پیدا ہوتی ہیں شاید یہہ امر واجب ہی کہ نسبت اُن تمام تقررات عہدہ کے جو زمانہ حال تک کیئے گئے ہوں اور اُنپر سنہ ۱۸۵۵ ع سے پہلے کے ملازم ما مور ہوں اِستفادہ کلی قواعد سنہ ۱۸۳۱ ع کا جائز رکھا جاے کہ اِس نہج سے وہ عہدہ دار جو بالفعل ۱۵۰۰ روپیہ مشاہرہ کے عہدہ پر مقرر ہی بعد بائیس یا تیس برس کی خدمت کے بلحاظ قسم عہدہ ۹۰۰ پونڈ سالانہ کی پینشن کا دعوی دار ہو سکتا ہی لیکن اگر بعد ازیں زیادہ تنخواہ کے عہدہ پر ترقی پائے تو اُس زیادہ تنخواہ کے حساب سے زیادہ پینشن کا دعوی نہیں کر سکیگا *

۱۰ جو فرق کہ اِس نہج پر درمیان اُن اشخاص کے جنکی ترقی قبل ازیں عہدہ ہاے کلان اور تنخواہ کثیر پر ہو چکی ہی اور جو ہنوز ایسی ترقی کے اُمیدوار ہیں (درحالیکہ یہہ سب ملازمت سرکار میں قبل سنہ ۱۸۵۵ ع داخل ہوے ہوں) کیا جائیگا وہ اگرچہ بیوجہہ اور نا مناسب معلوم ہو لیکن واقع میں قسم ملازمان آخرالذکر کی نسبت تجویز پیش کردہ گورنمنٹ بمبئی سے زیادہ مضر نہ ہوگا اور یہہ طریق ہمارے نزدیک بالعموم بہ نسبت تجویز گورنمنٹ بمبئی کے کم مورد اعتراض ہو سکتا ہی *

۱۱ اِلتماس ہی کہ اِس باب میں تجویز کرکے ہمکو جلد لکھا جاے *

ایلجن اور کنکارڈین
آر نیپیر
ایچ بی ہیرنگٹن
ڈبلیو گرے

فورٹ ولیم
۶ اگست سنہ ۱۸۶۲ ع

اِنتخاب (دفعہ ۱۹ لغایت ۲۴) مراسلہ صیغہ خزانہ جناب سیکرٹری اعظم ہند مقیم لندن کا بنام جناب نواب گورنر جنرل بہادر ہند اِجلاس کونسل نمبر ۲۰۵ سنہ ۱۸۶۲ ع مورخہ ۸ دسمبر

دفعہ ۱۹ ہمنے آپ کی چٹھی صیغہ خزانہ مورخہ ۹ اگست سنہ ۱۸۶۲ ع نمبری ۱۱۱ پر بھی ملاحظہ کیا اُس میں آپ نے حوالہ تجویز گورنمنٹ بمبئی کا نسبت تعداد غایت پینشن مقررہ مراسلہ صیغہ خزانہ صاحبان کورٹ آف ڈائرکٹرس موسومہ گورنمنٹ ہند مورخہ ۲۸ فبروری سنہ ۱۸۵۵ ع نمبری ۲۱ کا لکھا ہی *

20. That Despatch fixed the sum of 500*l.* as the maximum pension to be granted to "Uncovenanted Servants hereafter appointed to the Service." The Government of Bombay consider that it would be expedient to require any Uncovenanted Servant, who entered the service before the date of the orders of your Government on the Despatch of the Court of Directors, and who shall hereafter be promoted to an appointment, the salary of which is Rs. 10,000 per annum and upwards, to renounce formally any claim to pension beyond the sum of 500*l.* per annum.

21. In reference to that opinion of the Government of Bombay, you observe that the Uncovenanted Service "cannot claim to have any rights "under the Rules of 1831, beyond what may be "considered to arise out of the general pledge "which those Rules may be taken to give, that "a member of that service, when rendered in"capable of further duty, shall not be discharged "without some pensionary support. As regards "the amount of pension to be given the Rules "merely fix a limit which is not to be exceeded, "and although it has, with rare exceptions, been "the practice to allow the highest pension, of "which the Rules allow, this practice cannot be "admitted to confer on the Uncovenanted Service "any right to claim that maximum in all cases "without any regard whatever to the original "design and scope of the Rules."

22. You nevertheless consider that, with reference to the Order of 1855, it may be right "to "allow the full advantages of the Rules of 1831, "*with respect to all appointments made up to the* "present time and held by Officers who entered "the Public Service before 1855. Thus, such "an Officer already holding an appointment of "Rs. 1,500 a month will, on superannuation after "twenty two or thirty years' service, according "to the class of appointment, be able to claim a "pension up to 900*l.* a year, but he will not, if "hereafter promoted to higher emoluments, be "able to claim a still larger pension calculated "on those higher emoluments."

23. I must observe that under the existing Pension Rules, an Uncovenanted Servant is not entitled to claim a pension of the full amount which is only authorized as the reward of approved service, and when the Rules were framed it could not have been contemplated that a larger pension than 500*l.* per annum could ever be granted.

24. Under any circumstances therefore, the full pension should only be awarded in cases of extraordinary merit.

دفعہ ٢٠ از روے اُس مراسلہ کے تعداد ٥٠٠ پونڈ تعداد غایت اُس پینشن کي مقرر کي گئي تھي جو دیے ملازمان غیر متعہد کو ملني چاھیئے جنکا تقرر من بعد ھوا گورنمنٹ بنبئي کي دانست میں یہہ قرین مصلحت ھي کہ جو ملازمان غیر متعہد قبل تاریخ حکم گورنمنٹ کے جسکا صدور بسبب مراسلہ صاحبان کورٹ آف ڈائرکٹرس کے ھوا تھا مقرر ھوئے ھون اور بعد ازیں ١٠٠٠٠ روپیہ سالانہ اور اُس سے زیادہ کي تنخواہ کے عہدہ پر ترقي یاب ھوں وہ حسب ضابطہ ٥٠٠ پونڈ سالانہ سے زیادہ پینشن کے دعوي سے دست بردار ھوا کریں *

٢١ بلحاظ اِس تحریر گورنمنٹ بنبئي کے آپ نے یہہ لکھا ھي کہ ملازمان غیر متعہد کو بموجب قواعد سنہ ١٨٣١ ع کے دعوي کسی اِستحقاق کا زیادہ اُس سے نہیں پہنچ سکتا ھی جو قواعد مذکور کے منشاء کے بموجب بالعموم اُنکو بخشا گیا ھي یعني یہہ کہ اُن ملازموں سے جب کوئي ناقابل خدمت ھو جاے تو بدون مقرر ھونے کسي قدر معاش پینشن کے موقوف نکیا جاے نسبت تعداد پینشن کے از روے قواعد مذکور صرف ایک حد مقرر کي گئي ھي جس سے زیادہ پینشن نہ دي جائیگي اور اگرچہ بجز صورت ھاے شاذ کے ضابطہ یہہ رھا ھي کہ وہ حد غایت پینشن کي جو از روے قوعد مذکور مقرر ھي دي جاے لیکن اِس ضابطہ سے ملازمان غیر متعہد کو کسي طرح کا حق واسطے اس دعوي کے نہیں پہنچتا ھي کہ بلا لحاظ اصل مراد و مطلب قواعد مذکور کے ھمیشہ وھي حد غایت کی پینشن ملا کرے •

دفعہ ٢٢ باوجود اِسکے آپ یہہ تصور کرتے ھیں بلحاظ حکم سنہ ١٨٥٥ ع کے یہہ امر واجب ھي کہ نسبت اُن تمام تقررات عہدہ کے جو زمانہ حال تک کیئے گئے ھون اور اُنپر سنہ ١٨٥٥ ع سے پہلے کے ملازم مامور ھوں اِستفادہ کلي قواعد سنہ ١٨٣١ ع کا جائز رکھا جاے تو اِس نہج سے وہ عہدہ دار جو بالفعل ١٥٠٠ روپیہ ماھوار کے عہدہ پر مقرر ھي بعد بائیس یا تیس برس کي خدمت کے بلحاظ قسم عہدہ ٩٠٠ پونڈ سالانہ کي پینشن کا دعوي دار ھوسکتا ھي لیکن اگر بعد ازیں زیادہ تنخواہ کے عہدہ پر ترقي پائے تو اُس زیادہ تنخواہ کے حساب سے زیادہ پینشن کا دعوي نہیں کرسکیگا •

دفعہ ٢٣ واضح ھو کہ بموجب قواعد پینشن مروجہ حال کے کوئي ملازم غیر متعہد مستحق دعوي پینشن تعداد کامل کا نہیں ھي کیونکہ وہ صرف بطور اِنعام خدمت پسندیدہ کے جائز رکھي گئي ھي اور بروقت ترتیب قواعد مذکور کے یہہ منشاء نہ ھوا ھوگا کہ ٥٠٠ پونڈ سالانہ سے زیادہ کي پینشن کسي حال میں بھي دي جاے *

دفعہ ٢٤ لہذا ھر حال میں تعداد کامل کي پینشن صرف اُنہیں صورتوں میں دیني چاھیئے جب کہ اِستحقاق حد معمول سے زیادہ پایا جاے •

T. C. McCarthy,—Lahore Chronicle Press.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 15TH JULY 1863.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

COMPARATIVE RETURNS OF TRAFFIC.

	Week ending 5th April 1863. *Miles open 32.*			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open none.*		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	4,891	4	6			
Goods and Minerals, ...	108	10	...			
Total, ...	5,071	14	6			
Total Traffic from 1st January 1863 to above date, ...				36,874	6	7
Ditto,* 10th April corresponding last year, ...				Nil.	...	...

	Week ending 12th April 1863. *Miles open 32.*			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open 32.*		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	5,892	4	...			
Goods and Minerals, ...	54	8	3			
Total, ...	5,946	12	3			
Total Traffic from 1st January 1863 to above date, ...				42,821	2	10
Ditto, 10th April corresponding last year, ...				2,770	13	...

* Date of line between Lahore and Umritsur being opened for Public Traffic.

COMPARATIVE RETURNS OF TRAFFIC—*(Continued)*.

	Week ending 19th April 1863. *Miles open* 32.			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open* 32.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	4,047	...	3	7,201	2	6
Goods and Minerals, ...	33	3	3	...	...	...
Total, ...	4,080	3	6	7,201	...	...
Total Traffic from 1st January 1863 to above date, ...				46,901	6	4
Ditto, 10th April 1862 to corresponding last year, ...				7,201	2	6

	Week ending 26th April 1863. *Miles open* 32.			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open* 32.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	2,579	11	...	2,434	9	6
Goods and Minerals, ...	25	13	4	...	...	...
Total, ...	2,605	8	4	2,434	9	6
Total Traffic from 1st January 1863 to above date, ...				49,506	14	8
Ditto, 10th April 1862 to corresponding last year, ...				9,635	12	...

	Week ending 3rd May 1863. *Miles open* 32.			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open* 32.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	2,490	15	...	2,201	7	6
Goods and Minerals, ...	63	6	9	...	...	...
Total, ...	2,554	5	9	2,201	7	6
Total Traffic from 1st January 1863 to above date, ...				52,061	4	5
Ditto, 10th April 1862 to corresponding last year, ...				11,837	3	6

COMPARATIVE RETURNS OF TRAFFIC—*(Continued)*.

	Week ending 10th May 1863.* *Miles open 43½.*			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open 32.*		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	2,603	7	...	1,991	...	3
Goods and Minerals, ...	203	5	3	...	...	...
Total, ...	2,806	12	3	1,991	...	...
Total Traffic from 1st January 1863 to above date, ...				54,868	...	8
Ditto, 10th April 1862 to corresponding last year, ...				13,828	3	9

	Week ending 17th May 1863. *Miles open 43½.*			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open 32.*		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	3,596	13	...	1,791	10	...
Goods and Minerals, ...	435	10	3	...	...	...
Total, ...	4,032	7	3	1,791	10	...
Total from 1st January 1863 to above date, ...				58,900	7	11
Ditto 10th April 1862 to corresponding last year, ...				15,619	13	9

	Week ending 24th May 1863. *Miles open 43½.*			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open 32.*		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	2,539	...	6	3,034	1	...
Goods and Minerals.	332	15	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	2,871	15	6	3,034	1	...
Total Traffic from 1st January 1863 to above date, ...				61,772	7	5
Ditto, 10th April 1862 to corresponding last year, ...				18,653	14	9

* Date of branch being opened between Mooltan and Sher Shah Ghat on river Chenab, 5th May 1863—11½ miles.

COMPARATIVE RETURNS OF TRAFFIC—*Concluded.*

	Week ending 31st May 1863. *Miles open* 43½.			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open* 32.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	2,476	7	6	2,353	13	...
Goods and Minerals, ...	187	1	6	...	...	...
Total, ...	2,663	9	...	2,353	13	...
Total Traffic from 1st January 1863 to above date, ...				64,436	...	5
Ditto, 10th April 1862 to corresponding last year, ...				21,007	11	9

	Week ending 7th June 1863. *Miles open* 43½.			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open* 32.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	2,922	3	6	1,767	11	...
Goods and Minerals, ...	713	4	6	...	...	...
Total, ...	3,635	8	...	1,767	11	...
Total Traffic from 1st January 1863 to above date, ...				68,071	8	5
Ditto, 10th April 1862 to corresponding last year, ...				22,775	6	9

	Week ending 14th June. *Miles open* 43½.			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open* 32.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	2,657	14	...	1,944	12	6
Goods and Minerals, ...	653	2	3	...	...	...
Total, ...	3,311	...	3	1,944	12	6
Total Traffic from 1st January 1863 to above date, ...				71,382	8	8
Ditto, 10th April 1862 to corresponding last year, ...				24,720	3	3

Agent's Office, *Lahore, 2nd July* 1863.

Geo. Sim, *Captain, Consulting Engineer to Govt. Punjab.*

R. W. Stevens, *Agent.*

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 15TH JULY 1863.

LOCUSTS.

From the Financial Commissioner Punjab, to the Secretary to Government Punjab, No. 403 *of* 1863, *dated Lahore, the* 25*th June*, 1863.

REVENUE.
(Paper on the organization and habits of Locusts.)

I have the honor to submit, in original, a docket No. 497, dated 17th current, from the Commissioner of Rawulpindee division, with a most interesting and instructive paper on the organization and habits of the Locust, by Dr. J. W. Johnston, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Goojrat, which, although it contains a good deal that is too technical to be thoroughly understood by non-professional persons, or those who have not studied such subjects, is nevertheless exceedingly practical in its character and aims.

2. Our experience in the Punjab throughout has indicated the early spring chiefly as their period for breeding. It was, I think, in April, that announcements began to be made of the young insects having appeared, and in the latter part of May, they began to take wing. Vast quantities of those produced in the plains of the Punjab have been destroyed—both while in the egg, and subsequent to their assuming the insect form; in addition to large masses of the matured insects which were destroyed during the winter. But, nevertheless, it is certain that in sandy wastes, and ranges of hills, and to a much greater extent in countries beyond our border, vast quantities have been hatched and come to maturity.

3. Where these have alighted for any length of time considerable numbers even of these young winged broods have been destroyed, especially in Gujerat, and more recently in Dera Gazi Khan and Bunnoo. But large swarms are still making their appearance in all quarters, from Murree and Hazara in the north, to Hissar and Rohtuck in the south, and from the Sulimâni range on the west, to the Himalayas on the east. It appears from the newspapers, that they have passed over districts of the N. W. Provinces, and are spreading onwards to the southward; and should they reach, at the present season, the plains of Berar and Guzerat, it may be feared that they will commit terrible havoc on the springing cotton crop, a description of crop which is shewn to be not exempt from their ravages, as it has already been to some extent destroyed in this province by the young insect, I believe, both before and after taking wing.

4. It seems to me, therefore, most desirable that Dr. Johnston's paper should be published at the present time. It will afford many valuable hints, in regard to the most effectual methods of destroying them, for the benefit of all classes who can be made acquainted with those portions of its contents, while it will doubtless serve also to stimulate observers every

where, to collect additional facts wherewith to supplement those which Dr. Johnston and others have already supplied.

5. The impression is at present very general, that those which first appeared in the Punjab, visiting the lower Derajat and portions of the Mooltan division in October, had been hatched in the deserts of Rajputâna, Bhawulpûr and Sindh. This idea appears to militate against the statement of Dr. Johnston, that great heats destroy them ; but close observations, more especially in regard to the time and place of laying their eggs, if eggs be laid at all between June and September, appear most desirable ; and it would, I think, be well if native chiefs, as well as our own officers, were urged to use the utmost vigilance and energy in this matter.

REMARKS ON LOCUSTS,

BY

DOCTOR J. WILSON JOHNSTON, CIVIL ASSISTANT SURGEON GOOJRAT.

" I think you will join with me in the wish that travellers who have a taste for Natural History, and some knowledge of insects, would devote a share of attention to the proceedings of these celebrated animals (locusts), so that we might have facts instead of fables."

Kirby and Spence's Entomology, p. 300.

" Time obliterates the fictions of opinion, and confirms the decisions of Nature."

Rambler, V. 106.

The genesis of insects is tersely recorded in Creation's history ; they are at once the most numerous and diverse section of entities, and nature has lavished her prodigality in adorning them with sportive tint and variegated hue, " giving to airy nothingness a local habitation and a name."

The *Orthoptera* is a recognised order, and the *Locustina* a tribe of that order.

For ages locusts have been a matter of history, and have even served the purpose of Divine judgment, under the jewish dispensation, although it is questionable if they were of the same tribe as those of our day. " Before them there were no such locusts as they, neither after them shall be such." *Exo. X.* 14 ; possibly giving some foundation for Pliny's description, which were three feet in length, and with such herculean legs that they were generally used for saws.

Great confusion has resulted from writers adopting different nomenclature. In the Fibricean classification, the *Locustæ* do not include the locusts. Geoffry nominates them *Acrydii*, and again they are styled *Grilli*. Insect races are named from character, as *Locusta Migratoria* ; or country, as *Locusta Italica*. We therefore designate the Indian Locust, *Locusta Indica*.

During our recent visitation two kinds have been described, the red and yellow. They are, however, mere varieties, the yellow merging into red as it becomes aged, after death, or on being par-boiled : the female is at once distinguished from the male by her long abdomen, and the khakee color of abdominal rings, which assume a blue tint when aged.

The locust armies appeared in the Punjab towards the latter end of January. Mr. McLeod, the Financial Commissioner, has compiled and carefully noted the date, direction, and extent of their flights, from which it appears they came from any of the four quarters. Hasselquist asserts they only migrate from south to north. Jackson observed them in Morocco, flying southward; and Major Moor, 13 years ago, in Poonah, flying eastward. According to the Desert Arabs, and Hottentots, they always come from the north; and in Joel II. 20, we read—" I will remove far off from you the northern army." Taking enormous tracts of country, however, the locusts come from the south, and their natural instinct is to fly north. This may be the reason why the direction of the wind is specially recorded in the history of the Egyptian plague—" An east wind was brought upon the land all that day, and a mighty strong west wind cast them into the red sea." (*Ex. X.* 10, 13, 19).

The *Locusta Indica* is a yellow, red, or khakee, blue, bi-sexual, saltatorial, orthopterous insect, averaging 2½ inches in length and 4½ in expanse of wing, and is social in every stage of existence. On wing the males always precede and succeed the females, forming an advanced and rear guard. This is accounted for by the fact that there is an excess of males in any given flight, a certain proportion only being mated. So soon as the females discover a fit nidus for depositing eggs, they alight, and their rear mates perch beside them. They are certainly disciplined, for when a flight is suddenly turned or attacked temporized aides-de-camp communicate with the rear. The question naturally arises, is every flight headed by a leader? According to Arabian scribes they have a King. " The locusts have no King yet go they forth all of them by bands."—*Proverbs XXX* 2. Again, in *Revelations IX*, 11: " They have a King over them." I am convinced they possess a sovereign in the larva, as well as in their complete stage of existence. In the former, because, while carrying some hundreds of them through their metamorphoses, one female was much more powerfully developed than the others; she overruled all; was the first complete imago; and, waiting until her entire host had shed their cases, like an amazon led them forth in happy freedom, to feel " their wings and wander in the luxury of light." In the latter, because a locust army passed over Goojrat in May headed by a large female. With difficulty she was caught, when suddenly the flight settled, falling like flaked snow upon the capturer, and fanned their wings in a most irate and distressing manner. She measured 4 inches in length and 7½ in expanse of wing, and resembled the *Locusta Migratoria* of Southern Europe. The idea of a Sovereign Locust Queen has its counterpart in the Queen Bee.

I searched vainly in the hope of discovering a regal egg, such as exists in the colonies of more perfect insects. Perhaps the Queen is developed from the bi-neuclear egg.

Trace a colony roused from apathy by the morning sun, (" When it was morning the locusts came,"—*Ex. X.* 13) " When the sun ariseth they flee away"—*Nahum III.* 17. They flit about gleaning their daily food from the verdure around, until mid-day, the females, with ripened ovaries, accompanied by their mates, now seek a sandy soil; on alighting pairing takes place, and continues for 3 or 4 hours; the male then perches on his mate's head, the female expands her wings horizontally, fixes her head and thorax, lengthens her pendant abdomen, opens her quadrate extremity, which assumes the form of a working gouge, and proceeds to bore an egg receptacle, rotating and fanning her wings throughout the process coaptation of the four caudate teeth enabling her, while working, to carry the sand to one

side. The depth of the completed bore is about 4 inches, but she only ceases to work when her wings come in contact with the soil, and the abdomen can be prolonged no further. The negative action of the male is curious. The female possesses no ovipositor, and with difficulty penetrates the soil, and since the weight of her own body cannot accomplish it, the male instinctively perches on his mate's head, to give purchase to and accelerate the work. So soon as the female's wings graze the soil he dismounts, and eggs are deposited in a very few minutes. The entire egg mass resembles an ear of wheat, is 1½ Inches long, coniform, tapering to the deep extremity, and is imbedded in a shining, friable, gelatinous substance, sealed at the soil surface. The ear is composed of egg lobes glued together, in sixes and eights, which are extruded from the cloaca in these masses. While searching their egg ear receptacles, I found many entirely filled with this gelatinous matter. Microscopic examination determined it to be salivary secretion and food deposited for the larva. The females boré in a regular series of lines, and the males assist in closing the egg receptacle as well as in depositing pap for the larva. In one square inch there is an average of 3 ears of eggs, and 3 avoid masses of pap ; each ear contains 75 eggs, so that in one square inch we have the nidus of at least 225 locusts, with temporary supply of food in situ. The fresh egg is yellowish, the size of a small carraway seed, and consists of a cell wall, fatty globules, black pigmentary matter, and a defined terminal neucleus with central neucleolus. Occasionally it was bi-neucleur, and structural formation proceeded from this point. The cell wall is composed of two membranes; the internal is the analogue of the chorion and amnios in quadrumina, and consists of triangulated cells with central polyangular neuclei ; the external is a perfect minature of the microscopic canilicular arrangement in the long bones of the human skeleton. I procured 12 pregnant females : each contained an average of 61 eggs, with ovules in every stage of development ; the egg mass occupies the greater portion of the body passing up on either side as far as the upper edge of the prothorax and terminates opposite the external attachment of the anterior extremities under the dorsal artery and above the intestines, massing opposite the second abdominal ring and gradually tapering to the cloaca.

The development from the egg is speedy, but the larva does not increase while the shell is unbroken. On the 21st day the larva was developed, and on the morning of the 22nd, it ate its way through, passing out head foremost and extricating its anterior extremities one by one.

Metamorphoses is incomplete (Hemi-ametabolous) the larva resembling the complete insect, except in the non-development of wings and stemmata. On the 16th day of existence the anterior wing lobes developed, on the 20th the posterior were defined, and on the 45th both were completed ; the imago or perfect locust is therefore reared from the egg in 67 days. Wearied by the effort of casting their dermal case they rest a while, then wing their flight away. From their genises they are active pedate saltatorial insects, forming an imperfect society, although associating in all stages of development.

While larva they march 16 fathoms a day. A river bank sustaining vegetation and attracting more to its shores is their favourite resort. They cannot however live in water, and the story of their joining feelers and saltatorial legs, and thus forming a locust rope across the Indus is but a native myth.

Metamorphoses accomplished, a new motor power is developed, the insect becomes ariel. The complete locust has two anterior and two posterior wings, which when at rest lie vertically,

when active are extended horizontally ; the anteri
meeting at an angle like the roof of a chupper to th
and wide, and the pigment of a dark hue. They protect
fold fan-like under them. The texture of the latter is fine, pign
The saltatorial legs are highly developed, the coxa and femoxa be
to sustain increased muscular attachment and yield greater saltatorial

Their muscular development and philosophy of motion is interestin
passes from the vertex, being slightly attached to the entire thorax, and divid
the posterior edge of the metathorax ; here it dips laterally, sheathing the extrem
mass ; it now embraces the bowels, gives points of attachment to the candate musc
turns upwards over the longitudinal trunk mass, and terminates on the opposite aspect o
head, in its course forming the dorsal artery or insect heart. F.

Their trunk muscular system consists of two bilateral set running in the axis of the body and binding the inner surface of metathorox to abdomen, their primary action is to support the trunk during flight, as well as to assist in progression, the fixed point being the metathorax. In the female they perform an important function by steadying the metathorox during the process of boring the soil, thus enabling the abdomen to be extended and the egg nest easily worked.

The crossed caudate boring muscular system, powerfully developed in the female, resembles in disposition the round ligament of the human knee joint, and consists of two set running from right to left, and left to right, each working a pair of piercers, which by simultaneous rotary action approximate the bi-bifid tail and form the hollow living gouge for *scooping out the soil.*

The muscular system of the extremities and wings exhibit a wonderful economy of development ; it consists of 4 set of muscles running outwards from thoracic centre ; the anterior set are attached to the forelegs and upper wings, the second give attachment to both wings and centre legs, the third and fourth are attached to under wing and saltatorial legs, the fixed point, either flying, leaping or running, being the thorax. These muscles are strengthened by grasping spinal projections of dermal skeleton, and are so disposed that horizontal extension of the wings cause the extremities to be vertically placed, and *vice versa.*

The third set of muscles possess the power of rotating the posterior wings.

The destructive habits of locusts are proverbial. Just as there is a typical dentate development in quadrumina, so have we it in the insecta; the locust is armed with strong jaws set with herbaceous teeth, capable of both lacerating and grinding food. They present an irregular line, and under a low microscopic power bear a ludicrous resemblance to the Iron Duke's head swathed in a pugree. As larva or complete insect the locust army ravage all ; creepers hidden amid crumbling stones, and dragging luxuriance from decay, escape not ; the land is as the " Garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness." *Joel II.* 3. So great is their destructive power that the modern Arabs aver the nervures of their wings arrange themselves into the Arabic word " Avenger of God," and cause it to say to Mahomed—" We are " the army of the Great God, we produce 99 eggs, had we 100 we should consume the earth " and all that is in it."

The Desert Arabs, whose hands are 'against every man's, and the Hottentots, are the only nations who rejoice at their appearance ;—the former, because it opens a wider field for loot, the latter because they believe their northern master conjuror has hurled a ponderous stone from the mouth of a deep pit and let them loose for food, coinciding strangely with the apocalyptical description "to him was given the key of the bottomless pit, the sun and the air were darkened, and there came out of the smoke locusts on the earth." *Reve.* X. 1. 3.

During the advance of the larva scarce a sound is heard, inasmuch as nature has clothed their tarsi with soft velvety cushions, which muffles their steps and suckers, through whose agency they are able to run up a straight wall. The complete locust in alighting causes a very little noise, but during flight and progression produces a crackling sound by rubbing the elytra against the thorax ; they emit no strain evincing fear, joy or sorrow, but on being captured secrete a liquid chlorophyll, which in the middle ages was valued as an eye salve.

The most remarkable records of locust devastation are—

1. The Egyptian plague, when "they did eat every herb of the land." *Exo.* X. 15.

2. Saint Augustine records in the year 3,800 of the World, Africa was so severely visited that a malarious plague ensued which destroyed 8,00,000 souls.

3. In 1678 A. D., 30,000 Italians perished from famine, every green herb was devoured

4. In 1778, they appeared in Morocco ; the bitter pomgranate even was eaten up, and thousands perished, or were sold into slavery to procure food.

5. In 1841, Spain and South Europe suffered severely ; the olives were entirely destroyed.

6. In 1850, they damaged Indian crops to an immense extent.

It is noteworthy that ever since the complete locust army appeared flies have entirely vanished, the locust preying on them. This affords an explanation of the slight damage sustained by the crops ; but should the ancient idea of locusts remaining in a given locality for three successive years, prove to be correct, the scarcity of the common house fly may yet be the negative cause of a famine.

Locusts, as a food, yield an indirect benefit to man, and (*Lev.* XI. 22) are included among the clean meats. The Parthians and Ethiopians prized them ; some of their tribes were even called Acridophagi ; the Arabs preserve them by salting, smoking or sun drying, and stew or mix them with flour to make locust chuppattees.

The Hottentots make a brown soup from the eggs. Curried or stewed they are delicious, and have a delicate shrimpy flavor.

The complete locust at once pairs, and there is reason to believe the females are capable of laying every month.

The great aim of all research should be discover the best method of destroying them. I purpose considering this in the three natural conditions of eggs, larva and complete locusts.

I embedded, taking my type from the locust nest, a quantity of eggs :—

A.—In Horse ordure.

B.—In Cow ordure.

C.—In Buffaloe ordure.

D.—In Clay.

E.—In Sand.

F.—Exposed.

G.—Removed *en masse* untouched. From A. to F. inclusive perished tion, the latter developed.

An ordinary freexing mixture destroyed, and a steady heat of 85 F. dried up and dev talized them in 5 hours.

They are therefore much more delicate than the bulk of insect eggs, and removal from or exposure in the original locust nest destroys them, so that by ploughing, granting even that the egg mass is not crushed, mere exposure will effectually check development.

The larva were only numbed by the freezing mixture, but perished on exposure to 105 F. for the space of an hour. During their metamorphoses they fed freely on mulberry leaves, ate sugar and sweets greedily, and devoured flies, paper, and calico, but would not partake of the cereals. On depriving them of food for 48 hours, a number perished, and the survivors fed on the dead bodies of their comrades, leaving the head and extremities.

There are several available methods of destruction.

A. They drown in water, but readily leap into it, drive them into the nearest river or tank.

B. Chase them into a barren sandy desert, where heat is absorbed at a maximum, and reflected at a minimum. In India sufficient heat exists for their destruction.

C. Dig trenches in advance at least 6 feet deep and 4 feet broad (for when scared they are wonderful hoppers) and bury them.

D. Scatter stubble in their path, which attracts them, and fire it. They fall an easy prey to the kite, cleft tail and pariah, because their stemmata or organs of upward vision are not developed, and they only see straight forward.

The complete locust perished in an ordinary freezing mixture and sank after two hours exposure to 105 F : they survived three days without food or light, and four days without food, pairing frequently took place, the survivors cannibalized on their dead, leaving the wings extremities and head to the ants, who were fighting for the prey. On the 2nd day of confinement green food mixed with wheat starch was found in their stomach. On the 3rd, starch wheat and chlorophyll only, the vegetable fibre having been absorbed ; and on the 4th day they were unable to fly, hopped with difficulty, and the ants already preying on their weakened framework reduced them to the necessity of cannibalizing or dying of inanition.

At certain periods they may easily be destroyed.

A. On attaining the complete or imago stage they are exhausted for a time, and rest waiting for new strength.

B. At night and morning they are numbed until waked by the sun into busy being.

C. The females after depositing eggs are prostrated, many even dying in situ, their mates lingering beside them.

D. Possibly the capture of the Queen of a flight would lead to an easy slaughter.

It is however only during their stage of hybernation, in the cold weather, that they can effectually be uprooted. Some writers deny or overlook this, but the laws regulating metamorphoses and hybernation are in the inverse ratio of each other, i. e. insects which exist more than one year in the larva stage die off and never hybernate in the perfect state, while those that exist a short time as larvæ hybernate during the winter in a perfect state.

To the latter class the locust belongs, so that Morier's idea of the locust laying in August and hatching in spring runs dead against fact. On the approach of the cold weather, careful observations should be made in every zillah, for when the temperature sinks to 48F, they will fall an easy prey; we may expect large armies to seek the milder region of the plains when snow flakes the Cashmere Himalayas, as there a religious feeling negatives their destruction and pampers them like minion deities.

The ancients legislated regarding their destruction. Pliny informs us that in Cyrenaica each adult was compelled to bring in a certain quantity of eggs, larva, and complete locusts 3 times a year. At Lemnos a similar law existed, where they were weighed in the presence of the Magistrate, a system which has been in a measure adopted by the Punjab Government, and has resulted in the decimation of entire armies of embryoid, larvoid and perfect locusts.

Storms are Nature's method of destruction; the heavy rain drenches and exposes the egg, and drowns the larva, while the whirlwind and dust storm sweep the complete locust like a thing of evil before them. On several occasions, I have witnessed this phenomenon—most markedly so on the 23rd of May. Toward eventide murky clouds belted the sun, the pellant thunder rumbled in the distance, and from the background a storm approached, cut and belted with flaked electric fire. In the van, dense dark masses appeared, draping the already gloomed sky, and soon dismayed army of locusts "warping on the eastern wind," swept over head; the storm raged fierce and strong, blinding their stemmata, dashing them earthward and dealing destruction on every hand, while it carried thousands far away to certain doom.

That they have a positive purpose to serve in the cosmical archetype we cannot doubt. Are they a scourge to lead men to self analysis, as they did the ancient world, who developed their idea of metempsychosis from the phases of insect metamorphoses?

What other end they serve beside lies locked in the secrets of that Infinite "who gave the tincture to the insect's wing, and wheels His Throne on rocking worlds."

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 22ND JULY 1863.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

COMPARATIVE RETURNS OF TRAFFIC.

	Week ending 21st June 1863. Miles open 43½.			Corresponding week of 1862. Miles open 32.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	2,752	2	...	2,010	12	...
Goods and Minerals, ...	816	3	6			
Total, ...	3,568	5	6	2,010	12	...
Total Traffic from 1st January 1863 to above date, ...				74,950	14	2
Ditto, 10th April 1862 to corresponding last year, ...				26,730	15	3

	Week ending 28th June 1863. Miles open 41½.			Corresponding week of 1862. Miles open 32.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	2,869	8	...	2,165	6	6
Goods and Minerals, ...	145	5	3			
Total, ...	3,014	13	3	2,165	6	6
Total Traffic from 1st January 1863 to above date, ...				77,965	11	5
Ditto, 10th April 1862 to corresponding last year, ...				28,896	5	9

AGENT'S OFFICE, *Lahore, 9th July* 1863.

G. SIM, *Captain*,
Consulting Engineer to Govt. Punjab.

R. W. STEVENS,
Agent.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS,—LAHORE.

SUPPLEMEN[T]

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 25TH JULY 1863.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

COMPARATIVE RETURNS OF TRAFFIC.

	½ Week ending 30th June 1863. *Miles open* 43½.			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open* 32.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	971	1	...	387	3	6
Goods and Minerals, ...	219	4	6			
Total, ...	1,190	5	6	387	3	6
Total Traffic from 1st January 1863 to above date, ...				79,156	0	11
Ditto, 10th April 1862 to corresponding last year, ...				29,283	9	3

	½ Week ending 5th July 1863. *Miles open* 43½.			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open* 32.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	1,870	4	6	1,383		
Goods and Minerals, ...	208	3	9			
Total, ...	2,078	8	3	1,383		
Total Traffic from 1st January 1863 to above date, ...				81,234	9	2
Ditto, 10th April 1862 to corresponding last year, ...				30,666	9	3

G. Sim, *Captain*,
Consulting Engineer to Govt. Punjab.

R. W. Stevens,
Agent.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS,—LAHORE.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Punjab Government Gazette.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAHORE, SATURDAY, 25TH JULY 1863.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The 2nd February 1855.

The following Act passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Most Noble the Governor General of India on the 2nd February 1855, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II. OF 1855.

An Act for the further improvement of the Law of Evidence.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to improve the Law of Evidence, it is enacted as follows :—

Act repealed.

I.—Act No. X. of 1835 is hereby repealed.

Judicial notice to be taken of all Acts and Regulations.

II.—Within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company, all Courts of Justice, and all persons having by Law or consent of parties authority to take evidence, shall

لیجس لیٹف کونسل

۲ فبروری سنہ ۱۸۵۵ ع

ایکٹ جوذیل میں چھپا ھي لیجس لیٹف کونسل کی تجویز سے صادر ھوا اور دوسری فبروری سنہ ۱۸۵۵ ع کو آسکي نسبت امیر کبیر جناب نواب گورنر جنرل بہادر ھند کي منظوري حاصل ھوئي اور اب خاص عام کی اطلاع کے لیئے مشتہر کیا جاتا ھي *

ایکٹ نمبر ۲ سنہ ۱۸۵۵ ع

ایکٹ جس سے یہہ مقصود ھي کہ شہادت کے قاعدوں میں زیادہ اصلاح ھووے

واضح ھو کہ شہادت کے قاعدوں مین زیادہ اصلاح دینی قرین مصلحت ھي پس حسب ذیل حکم ھوتا ھي *

دفعہ ۱ اس تحریر کے روسے ایکٹ نمبر ۱۰ سنہ ۱۸۳۵ ع منسوخ ھوا *

دفعہ ۲ جملہ محکمہ جات عدالت اور جملہ اشخاص جوازروے قانون یابتراضي طرفین شہادت لینے کے مجازھیں اُس قلمرومیں جسپر سرکار ایسٹ انڈیا کمپني کا گورنمنٹ قابض ھي جملہ قوانین اور احکام جوقبل یاعیں ۲۲ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۳۴ ع کو پریزیڈنسي فورٹ ولیم بنگالہ کے جناب نواب گورنر جنرل اجلاس کونسل یا

take Judicial notice of all Regulations and Ordinances made before, or on the 22nd day of April 1834, by the Governor General in Council of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, by the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George, or by the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay, and having the force of Law in any part of the said territories, and of all Laws and Regulations heretofore made by the Governor General of India in Council, and of this Act, and of all Acts and Regulations heretofore made, or heretofore to be made by the Governor General of India in Council, constituted for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, whether the same be of a public or of private nature.

پریزیڈنسی فورٹ سینٹ جارج کے جناب نواب گورنر اجلاس کونسل یا پریزیڈنسی بنبئی کے جناب نواب گورنر اجلاس کونسل کے تجویز سے صادر ہوئے اور قلمرو مذکور کے کسی مقام میں حکم قانون کا رکھتے ہوں اور بھی جملہ قوانین اور آئین جو آج تک جناب نواب گورنر جنرل ہند اجلاس کونسل کی تجویز سے صدور پائے اور بھی اُس ایکٹ اور جملہ ایکٹ اور قوانین کی جنکو بطور عام یا خاص جناب نواب گورنر جنرل ہند اجلاس کونسل نے بحیثیت صانع قوانین و آئین پیشتر صادر کیا ہو خواہ جناب ممدوح کی تجویز سے آیندہ کو صدور پاویں عدالت کے مقدموں میں رعایت کیا کریں ٭

Judicial notice to be taken of public Acts of Parliament.

III.—All Courts and persons aforesaid shall take Judicial notice of all public Acts of Parliament, and of all local and personal Acts declared by Parliament to be public, and to be judicially noticed, and shall admit as *prima facie* evidence of any private Act of Parliament, any copy thereof, purporting to be printed by the King's Printer.

What shall be prima facie proof of a private Act.

دفعہ ۳ جملہ محکمہ جات اور اشخاص مذکورین کو یہہ بات لازم ہے کہ جو ایکٹ پارلیمنٹ بطور عام نافذ کیا جاوے اُسکی اور بھی جملہ ایکٹ جو خاص مقامات اور خاص اشخاص کے واسطے صادر ہوئے ہوں اور اُنکے اجراے عام اور رعایت کے واسطے صاحبان پارلیمنٹ کا حکم نافذ ہوا ہو اُن سب کی رعایت کیا کریں اور اگر پارلیمنٹ کے کسی ایکٹ خاص کی ایک نقل پیش کی جاوے اور یہہ معلوم ہووے کہ بادشاہ کے چھاپہ خانہ کے مہتمم نے اُسکو چھاپا تو جملہ محکمہ جات کے حکام اور بھی اشخاص مذکورین پر یہہ بات لازم ہے کہ اُس نقل کو بادی النظر میں بطور وجہہ ثبوت ایکٹ مذکور کے تسلیم کریں ٭

Judicial notice to be taken by Court of its own Officers, &c.

IV.—Every Court shall take Judicial notice of its own Members and Officers respectively, and of their deputies and subordinate Officers or Assistants, and also of all Officers acting in execution of its process, and of all Advocates, Attornies, Proctors, Vakeels, Pleaders, and other persons authorized by Law to act before it.

دفعہ ۴ ہر محکمہ عدالت کے حاکم کو یہہ بات لازم ہے کہ اپنے محکمہ کے دوسرے حکام اور اہلکار اور ڈپٹی اور اہلکاران تابع یا اسسٹنٹ کو تسلیم کرے اور جس کسی اہلکار کی معرفت کوئی حکم جاری ہووے اُسکو اور بھی جملہ صاحبان ایڈوکیٹ اور صاحبان اٹرنی اور وکلاء وغیرہ اشخاص کو جو قانوناً اُس محکمہ میں کسی عمل کے مجاز ہیں اُن سب کو تسلیم کریں ٭

Judicial notice to be taken of the names, titles, &c., of certain persons.

V.—All Courts and persons aforesaid shall take Judicial notice of the names, titles, and authorities of the persons filling for the time being, any one of the following offices in any part of the said territories:—Governor General, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Deputy Governor, Secretary

دفعہ ۵ جملہ حکام محکمہ جات اور اشخاص مذکورین پر یہہ بات لازم ہے کہ جن عہدوں کا ذکر ذیل میں مندرج ہے اور وہ قلمرو مذکور کے کسی مقام میں اُسوقت مقرر ہوں اُنکے عہدہ داراں کے نام اور لقب اور اقتدار مقدمہ عدالت میں تسلیم کریں — تفصیل عہدہ — جناب نواب گورنر جنرل بہادر جناب نواب گورنر بہادر جناب نواب لفٹنٹ گورنر بہادر جناب نواب ڈپٹی گورنر بہادر گورنمنٹ کا صاحب سیکرٹری گورنمنٹ کا صاحب

or Under Secretary to Government, Commander-in-Chief, Bishop, Member of Council, Legislative Councillor, Judge of any of her Majesty's Courts, or of any Sudder Court, or of any Court of Judicature heretofore to be constituted in the said territories, to or in which the powers of any of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts may be transferred or vested.

VI.—All such Courts and persons aforesaid shall take Judicial notice of all divisions of time, of the geographical divisions of the world, of the territories under the dominion of the British Crown, of the commencement, continuation, and termination of hostilities between the British Crown and any other States, and also of the existence, title, and national flag of every Sovereign or State recognized by the British Crown. In all the above cases, such Court or person may resort for its aid to appropriate books, or documents of reference.

Judicial notice to be taken of divisions of time, place, &c.

VII.—Any *Government Gazette* of any Country, Colony, or dependency under the dominion of the British Crown, may be proved by the bare production thereof, before any of the Courts or persons aforesaid.

Proof of *Government Gazette*.

VIII.—All Proclamations, Acts of State, whether Legislative or Executive, nominations, appointments, and other official communications of the Government appearing in any such *Gazette*, may be proved by the production of such *Gazette*, and shall be *prima facie* proof of any fact of a public nature, which they were intended to notify.

Proof of Proclamations, Acts of State, &c.

Proclamations, &c. when to be *prima facie* proof of fact.

IX.—Any recital contained in any Act of the Governor General of India in Council, constituted for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations hereafter to be passed, of any fact of a public nature, shall be deemed, before all such Courts and persons, to be *prima facie* evidence of the truth of the fact recited.

Recital in Act of a fact of a public nature to be *prima facie* proof.

X.—The *Gazette* or Newspaper containing

انڈرسیکرٹری جناب نواب سپہ سالار بہادر لارڈبشپ صاحب شریک کونسل لیجس لیٹف کونسل کا شریک ملکہ عالیہ کے محکمہ کا صاحب جج صدر عدالت کا حاکم حاکم کسی عدالت کا جو آیندہ کو قلمرو مذکور میں مقرر کیا جاوے اورجسکو اختیارات کسی محکمہ سوپریم کورٹ ملکہ عالیہ کے انتقال یاتفویض کئے جاویں ٭

دفعہ ۶ قسم مذکورہ کی ہرعدالت اور شخص جنکا ذکر اوپرھوچکا زمان کي تقسیم اور دنیا کی تقسیم جو ازروے علم جغرافیہ ھوا کري اور قلمرو جوبادشاہ انگلستان کي حکومت میں ھواور شروع اور قیام اور خاتمہ جنگ و جدل کو جوبادشاہ انگلستان اور کسي دوسري ملک کے درمیان ھوا کرے اور جس والي یاملک کوبادشاہ انگلستان تسلیم فرماویں اُسکی وجود اور لقب اور ملک کےنشان کو مقدمہ عدالت میں تسلیم کری اور ہر محکمہ یاشخص مذکورۃالصدر کواسبات کا اختیار ھي کہ ایسے معاملات میں اپنی اعانت کے لیئے کتب اور اور دستاویزات مناسب کو ملاحظہ کیاکریں ٭

دفعہ ۷ ہرملک یاآبادي یازمین جوتحت حکومت بادشاہ انگلستان کے ھو اُسکاگورنمنٹ گزٹ اس طرح پر ثبوت کے لائق ھوگا کہ وہ صرف کسی محکمہ یاشخص مذکور کي سامھنے درپیش کیا جاوے ٭

دفعہ ۸ جملۂ اشتہارات اور ملک کے معاملات عام اس سے کہ صانع قوانین نے یا منتظم ملک نے اُنکو تجویز کیاھو اور نامزدگی عہدہ‌دار اور سرکار کاکوئی ارشاد منصبي گزٹ مذکور میں چھاپاجاوے اسطور پرثبوت کے لائق ھوگا کہ گزٹ مذکور پیش کیا جاوے اور اگر کسي واقع متعلقۂ خلق اللہ کا بیان کزٹ میں طبع ھووی توگزٹ کے درپیش ھونے پر بادی النظر میں یہہ بات تسلیم کي جائیگي کہ واقعہ جسکا بیان کرنا مقصودتھا حقیقت میں واقع ھوا ٭

دفعہ ۹ اگر کسي ایکٹ میں جسکو جناب نواب گورنرجنرل ہندبہادر اجلاس کونسل بحیثیت صانع ایکٹ اور قوانین آیندہ کو صادر کري کسي واقعہ کا بیان جو خلق اللہ سے متعلق ھو مندرج کیا جاوے تو محکمہ جات اور اشخاص مذکورین کو اسبات کاتسلیم کرنالازم ہے کہ واقع جسکا بیان ھوا بادی النظر میں فی الحقیقت وقوع مین آیا ٭

دفعہ ۱۰ اگر کسي گزٹ یااخبار میں کوئي اشتہار چھاپا جاوے اور یہہ بات متصور ھو کہ اشتہار مذکور

Gazette &c., containing advertisement purporting to be published by authority, to be *prima facie* evidence of such authority.

any advertisement purporting to be published by virtue of any public Statute, Act, Regulation or Ordinance, or of any Rule or Order of a Court of Justice, or of any Board, or Officer of Revenue, may be received by any such Courts or persons as aforesaid, as *prima facie* evidence that such advertisement was published duly under the authority from which it purports to proceed.

XI.—All Courts and persons aforesaid may, on matters of public History, Literature, Science, or Art, refer for the purposes of evidence, to such published Books, Maps, or Charts as such Courts or persons shall consider to be of authority on the subjects to which they relate.

Books, Maps, &c., to be evidence in matters of public history, &c.

XII.—Books printed or published under the authority of the Government of a Foreign Country, and purporting to contain the Statutes, Code, or other written Law of such Country, and also printed and published Books of reports of decisions of the Courts of such Country, and Books proved to be commonly admitted in such Courts as evidence of the Law of such Country, shall be admissible before any such Courts or persons as aforesaid, as evidence of the Law of such Foreign Country.

What Books, &c., shall be evidence of Foreign Law.

XIII.—All Maps made under the authority of Government, or of any public municipal body, and not made for the purpose of any litigated question, shall *prima facie* be deemed to be correct, and shall be admitted in evidence without further proof.

Government, or public Maps when to be *prima facie* proof.

Persons incompetent to testify.

XIV.—The following persons only shall be incompetent to testify:—

1.—Children under seven years of age, who appear incapable of receiving just impressions of the facts, respecting which they are examined, or of relating them truly.

Children.

2.—Persons of unsound mind, who, at the time of their examination, appear incapable

Insane persons.

کسی ایکت یاقانون یا حکم کي مطابق چهاپا گیا خواه کسي قاعده یاحکم کے کسي محکمه عدالت خواه کسی بورڈ خواه اهلکار کے ارشاد کے مطابق اشتهار مذکوره کا چهاپا جانا تصور کیا جاوي تو اشتهار مذکور کی عبارت سے محکمه جات اور اشخاص مذکورة الصدر کے حضور بادي النظر میں یهه بات تسلیم کیجائیگي که اشتهار مذکور اُسی ارشاد کے مطابق حسب ضابطه چهاپا گیا جسکی روسے چهاپي جانے کا بیان اشتهار میں هووے ٭

دفعه ۱۱ اگر کوئي امر تواریخ عام یا علم یا هنر سے متعلق هووي تو اُسکي ثبوت کے حاصل کرنے کے لیئے محکمه جات مذکوره کے حکام اور اشخاص مذکورین اسبات کے مجاز هیں که جن کتب یا نقشجات بحري یا بهری مشتهره کو امر متعلق بهه کي نسبت سند سمجهیں اُنکو ملاحظه کریں ٭

دفعه ۱۲ جملة کتب قوانین خواه مجموعه قوانین خواه قانون تحریري کی کتابیں جو ملک غیر کي سرکاري حکم سے چهاپي اور مشتهر کیجاویں اور بهي ملک مذکور عدالت جمله فیصلجات نظائر اور وه کتابیں جو اُس ملک کے محکمه جات میں اُسی ملک کے قانون کي نسبت اکثر شاهد سمجهي جاتی هیں محکمه جات مذکورة الصدر میں اور اشخاص مذکورین کے نزدیک اُس ملک غیر کے قانون کے شاهد حال سمجهي جائینگي ٭

دفعه ۱۳ جمله نقشجات جو سرکار یا کسي شهر یا قصبه کے لوگون کی تجویز سے طیار کیئے جاویں اور کسے نزاع کے لیئے مرتب نهوں بادی النظر میں صحیح سمجهے جائینگے اور بلا مزید وجهه ثبوت بطور وجه ثبوت تسلیم کیئے جاوینگے ٭

دفعه ۱۴ جن شخصوں کے نام ذیل میں مندرج هیں صرف اُنکي شهادت جائز نهیں هی ٭

اول لڑکے جنکي عمر سات برس سے کم هو اور یهه بات دریافت هووے که جن امورکي بابت اُسکي شهادت لیجاتی هی اُن امور کو بصحت سمجهه یا درست بیان نهیں کرسکتے هیں

دوم جو شخص مسلوب الحواس هوں اور اظهار لکهنے وقت جن امورکي بابت اُسکی شهادت لیجاتي هی یهه بات معلوم هووي که اُنکو بصحت سمجهه یا بیان

of receiving just impressions of the facts respecting which they are examined, or of relating them truly; and no person who is known to be of unsound mind, shall be liable to be summoned as a witness, without the consent previously obtained, of the Court or person before whom his attendance is required.

Not to be summoned without leave of Court.

Children and persons of defective religious belief to testify on simple affirmation.

XV.—Any person who by reason of immature age, or want of religious belief, or who by reason of defect of religious belief, ought not in the opinion of such Court or person, to be admitted to give evidence on oath or solemn affirmation, shall be admitted to give evidence on a simple affirmation, declaring that he will speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Provisions as to witnesses, to apply to affidavits, &c.

XVI.—The provisions in the last preceding Section as to witnesses, shall apply to testimony given by affidavit or otherwise in writing, as well as to testimony orally delivered.

Punishment for giving false evidence.

XVII.—Any such witness wilfully giving false evidence, shall be subject to be proceeded against in like manner, and to suffer if convicted, the same punishment as if he had been sworn, and had committed wilful and corrupt perjury. The indictment or charge shall be varied so as to meet the case.

No incompetency from interest in suit.

XVIII.—No person shall, by reason of any interest in the result of any suit, or of any interest connected therewith, or by reason of relationship to any of the parties thereto, be incompetent to give evidence in such suit.

Party to suit may be examined as a witness.

XIX.—Any party to a civil suit or other proceeding of a civil nature, shall be competent and may be compelled to give evidence as a witness therein, either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other party to the suit or proceeding, and also to produce any document in his possession or power, in the same manner as if he were not a party to the suit, or proceeding.

Proviso.

Provided that no Court or person as aforesaid

نہیں کرسکتے ہیں اور اگر کسي شخص کا مسلوب الحواس ہونا معلوم هووي توبلااجازت سابقہ حاکم عدالت یااُس شخص کے جسکے روبرو اُسکی حاضري مطلوب هي طلب هونے کے لائق نہیں هی *

دفعہ ۱۵ اگر کوئی شخص بہت هی کم سن یا دهریہ هووے یا حاکم عدالت یاشخص مذکوربہ سبب کم سن یا دهریہ هونے کسي شخص کے یا اس سبب سے کہ وہ مذهب کے عقیدہ کے سمجهنے میں عقل سلیم نہیں رکہتا هی بحلف یا اقرار اُسکی شہادت لینی مناسب نہ سمجہے تو محکمہ کے حاکم یا شخص مذکور کو یہہ بات لازم هی کہ اُس شخص سے یہہ بات کہلاوي کہ میں سچ اورکل سچی باتوں کو ظاهر کرونگا اور سوائے سچ کے کوئی بات نہ بیان کرونگا بعد اُسکي اُسکی شہادت لیجا سکتی هي *

دفعہ ۱۶ دفعہ ماسبق کے احکام جوگواهوں سے متعلق هیں اُس شخص سے بهي مثل اظہار زباني متعلق هونگے جوتحریر کے روسے یا حلف یا اور کسي طرح شہادت دیوے *

دفعہ ۱۷ اگر گواہ مذکور دیدہو دانستہ جهوٹهی شہادت دیوے تو اُس سے اُسي طرحکا مواخذہ اور وقت ثبوت جرم اوسپر اُسي طرح کی سزا هوني جائز هي کہ گویا اُسنے حلف کرکے عمداً بنیت فاسد دروغ حلفي کي اورجو علت یاںالش مجرم پر هواکري وہ مقدمہ کے حال پر لحاظ هوکر هوا کریگی *

دفعہ ۱۸ کسي شخص کي شہادت کسی مقدمہ میں اس وجہہ سے نا جائز نہو گی کہ اُسکو مقدمہ کے مال سے غرض یا مقدمہ سے اُسکا کوئي فائدہ یا علاقہ متصور هی اور نہ اس وجہ سے کہ وہ کسي شخص سے جو مقدمہ کے طرفین سے هو قرابت رکهتا هي *

دفعہ ۱۹ مقدمہ یا معاملہ دیواني کے فریقین سے هر شخص اسبات کا مجاز هي کہ وہ شہادت دیوے اور شخص مذکور سے جبراً اپنے واسطے یا کسي دوسري شخص کے لیئے جو مقدمہ کے فریقین سے هو بطور گواہ شہادت دلانی رواهی اور اگر شخص مذکور کے قبضہ اختیار میں کوئی دستاویز هووے تو مقدمہ یامعاملہ دیوانی میں اُسي طور سے دستاویز مذکور پیش کرائي جائیگي کہ گویا گواہ مذکور فریقین میں سے نہیں هی پر شرط یہہ ہے کہ جز محکمہ عالیعہ کے سوپریم کورٹ کے عدالت مذکور یاشخص مذکوراسبات کامختار

other than Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature, shall compel the attendance of any party to such suit or proceeding, for the purpose of giving evidence therein, except under and subject to the rules prescribed in that behalf in Act XIX of 1853.

Husband or wife giving evidence.

Proviso.

XX.—A husband or wife shall in every civil proceeding be competent to give evidence for or against each other. Provided that any communication made by husband or wife to the other during their marriage, shall be deemed a privileged communication, and shall not be disclosed without the consent of the person making the same, unless such communication shall relate to a matter in dispute in a suit pending between such husband and wife.

Witness, &c., not bound to produce document, relating to State affairs.

XXI.—A witness, whether a party or not, shall not be bound to produce any document relating to affairs of State, the production of which would be contrary to good policy, nor any document held by him for any other person who would not be bound to produce it, if in his own possession.

Party to suit not bound to produce certain documents.

Unless he offers himself as a witness.

XXII.—A witness being a party to the suit, shall not be bound to produce any document in his possession, or power, which is not relevant or material to the case of the party requiring its production, nor any confidential writing or correspondence which may have passed between him and any legal professional adviser. If any party however, offer himself as a witness, he shall be bound to produce any such writing or correspondence in his custody, possession, or power, if relevant or material to the case of the party requiring its production.

Witness summoned to produce a document must bring it into Court.

Mode of determining objection to production.

XXIII.—Every witness summoned to produce a document shall, if the same be in his custody, possession, or power, be bound to bring it, or

نهوگا که شهادت کے لیئے کسي شخص کو جو مقدمه یا معامله میں احد الفریقین هو جبراً حاضر کراوے الابرعایت اُن قاعدوں کے جو ایکٹ نمبر ۱۹ سنه ۱۸۵۳ ع میں درباب حاضري کے مقرر هیں *

دفعه ۲۰ شوهر اسبات کا مجاز هي که اپني زوجه کي طرف سے خواه اُسکی مقابله مقدمه دیواني میں شهادت دیوے اور زوجه اسبات کي مجاز هی که اپنے شوهر کي طرف سے یا شوهر کے مقابله ادای شهادت کرے بر شرط یهه هی که اگر شوهر نے اپنے زوجه سے یا زوجه نے اپنے شوهر سے وقت قیام عقد نکاح کوئي بات کهی هو تو وه کلام فاش کرنے سے محفوظ سمجها جائیگا اور بلا اجازت متکلم کلام مذکور ظاهر نکیا جائیگا الا اُس صورت میں که شوهر اور زوجه کے درمیان نالش دائر هووے اور کلام مذکور اُس نالش کے کسي امر سے متعلق هووے *

دفعه ۲۱ گواه کو عام اِس سے که وه فریقین سے هو یا نهیں یهه بات لازم نهیں هے که کسي دستاویز متعلقه معاملات سرکاري کو که اُسکی پیش هونے سے تدبیر احسن کے خلاف عمل میں آویگا پیش کرے اور اگر گواه کے پاس دوسرے شخص کی کوئي دستاویز موجود رهے اور خود مالک دستاویز پر دستاویز کا پیش کرنا لازم نهو تو گواه مذکور پر بهي دستاویز مزبوره کا پیش کرنا لازم نهین هے *

دفعه ۲۲ اگر گواه مقدمه کے فریقین میں سے هو اور اُسکي پاس یا اُسکي اختیار میں کوئي دستاویز رهے اور کوئي شخص دستاویز مذکور پیش کرنا چاهے لیکن درخواست کرنے والی کے معامله سے غیر متعلق یا اُسکی تجویز میں موثر نهووے تو گواه پر دستاویز کا پیش کرنا لازم نهوگا اور اگر گواه اور کسي صلاح کار عدالت یعني وکیل کے درمیان کسی طرح کی تحریر یا مراسلت کسي راز کي بابت واقع هووے تو اُسکو بهي پیش کرنا نهیں لازم هے لیکن اگر ایسا کوئي شخص بطور گواه از خود پیش اوے اور اُسکے قبض و دخل اور اختیار میں قسم مذکور کي کوئي تحریر یا مراسلت موجود رهے اور تحریر یا مراسلت اُس شخص کے معامله سے متعلق اور موثر هووے جو تحریر و مراسلت کو پیش کرنا چاهتا هي تو گواه مذکور پر یهه بات لازم هی که تحریر یا مراسلت مذکور کو پیش کرے *

دفعه ۲۳ اگر گواه کے نام اس حکم سے که وه کسي دستاویز کو پیش کرے سمن جاری هوے اور وه دستاویز گواه کے پاس یا اُسکے اختیار میں هو تو اُسکو یهه بات لازم هے که دستاویز کو عدالت میں پیش کرے یا کراوے

cause it to be brought into Court, although there be a valid objection to the right of the party calling for it to compel its production, or to the reading or putting it in as evidence, or to the disclosure of the contents thereof, the validity of any such objection made by the person producing the document, shall be determined by the Court; and for the better determination thereof, it shall be lawful for the Court to receive any admissible evidence, which the person producing the document may give respecting it, and it shall also be lawful for the Court, except in the case of any document relating to affairs of State, to inspect the document, and, if necessary, to call to its assistance any person whom it may appoint to interpret the same. Such person, however, shall be previously sworn truly to interpret the same to the Court alone, and not to disclose the contents thereof, except to the Court, unless the Court shall order the document to be given in evidence.

Document relating to affairs of State.

XXIV.—A Barrister, Attorney, or Vakeel shall not, without the consent of his client, disclose any communication made by the client to him in the course of his professional employment, nor any advice given by him professionally to his client, nor the contents of any document of his client, the knowledge of which he shall have acquired in the course of his professional employment. The privilege, however is that of the client, and if any party to a suit shall give evidence therein, at his own instance, he shall be deemed thereby to have waived his privilege, and to have consented to the disclosure by such Barrister, Attorney, or Vakeel, of any matter as aforesaid, which may be relevant, and which the Barrister, Attorney, or Vakeel, would have been bound to disclose, but for the privilege of his client, and the Barrister, Attorney, or Vakeel shall be bound upon examination to disclose any such matter.

Professional communications.

XXV. Any persons present in Court, whether a party or not, may be called upon and compelled by the Court to

Persons present in Court to give evidence, &c. though not summoned.

گو اسبات کا غذر معقول موجود هووے که جو شخص دستاویز کو پیش کرایاچاهتا ہے اُسکو اسبات کا منصب نہیں ہے که بطور وجه ثبوت دستاویز کو جبراً پیس کراوے یاآسکو پڑھاوے یاداخل مثل یااُسکی مضمون کو فاش کراوے کیونکه جوشخص دستاویز کوحاضرلایا اُسکے عذر کے جواز کے نسبت حاکم عدالت تجویزکریگا اور بغرض اسیاتکي که بوجه احسن تجویز هوکرے حاکم عدالت اسبات کا مجازهي که جو کچهه وجه ثبوت دستاویز مذکور کي بابت دستاویز کا پیس کرنے والا دیا چاہے اور وہ لینے کے لائق هو اُسکو لیوے اور باستثناء دستاویز متعلق معاملات سرکاري حاکم عدالت اسباتکا مجازهي که دستاویز مذکور کو دیکھے اور عندالحاجت کسي شخص کو حسب تجویز اپنے دستاویز کے معنی سمجھانے کے لیئے مقرر کرے لیکن ضرور ہے که قبل اسکے که شخص مذکور دستاویز کو ملاحظه کرنے پاوے اُس سے اسباتکا حلف لیا جاوے که وہ صرف عدالت کے حاکم کودستاویز کے معني راست اور درست سمجھاویگا اور سواے حاکم عدالت کے دستاویز کے مضمون کو اور کسی شخص پر فاش نکریگا الا اُس صورت میں که بحکم حاکم عدالت دستاویز مذکور وجهه ثبوت کے طور پر داخل کیجاوے *

دفعه ۲۴ اگر کسي بارسٹر یا ایٹرنی یا وکیل کو اپنے موکل سے اثناء کارپردازي بصیغه بارسٹری یاایٹرنی گری یاوکالت کے کوئي خبر یاعلم حاصل هووي توبلا رضامندی موکل اُسکو فاش نکریگا اور جوصلاح بذریعه عہدہ کے موکل کو بارسٹر یا ایٹرنی یاوکیل دیوي اُسکو بھي فاش نکرنا چاهیئے اور نه موکل کي کسي دستاویز کے مضمون کو جس سے بارسٹر یاایٹرنی یاوکیل کو باعتبار اُسکي کام کے واقفیت حاصل هوئی هو ظاهرکریگا لیکن یهه استحقاق صرف موکل کے لیئے مقرر هی پر اگر کوئی شخص فریقین میں سے ازخود گواهی دیوے تواُسکي نسبت یهه بات سمجھی جائیگي که اُسنے اپنے استحقاق سے در گذر کرکے اسباتکی اجازت دي هی که اُسکا بارسٹر یا ایٹرنی یاوکیل قسم مذکور کے امر کو جومقدمه سے تعلق رکھے اور جسکا فاش کرنا بارسٹر یاایٹرنی یاوکیل پرلازم تها لیکن به سبب استحقاق موکل اُسکا فاش هونا ممنوع هي فاش کرے اور اظہار کے وقت بارسٹر یاایٹرنی یاوکیل کولازم هي که امر مذکور کو فاش کرے *

دفعه ۲۵ هرشخص کو جو عدالت کی کچهری میں حاضرهووے عام اس سے که وہ فریقین میں سے هو یا نهیں جائزهی که حاکم عدالت اُسکو بلاکے اُس سے جبرا اوسی طور پر گواهي دلاوے یا بشرط هونے دستاویز

give evidence, and produce any document then and there in his actual possession, or in his power, in the same manner and subject to the same rules, as if he had been summoned to attend and give evidence, or to produce such document, and may be punished in like manner for any refusal to obey the order of the Court.

کے اُسوقت اُسکے پاس یا اُسکے اختیار میں اُسکي طرف سے دستاویز پیش کراوے کہ گویا بغرض اداے شہادت یا در پیشي دستاویز کے اُسکے نام اسکي حاضري کے لیئے سمن جاري ہوا اور اگر وہ کسي طرح انکار کرے تو اُسپر اُسي طرح کي سزا ہوگي کہ گویا اُسنے عدالت کي عدول حکمي کی *

Persons summoned to produce a document, not bound to attend personally.

XXVI.—Any person, whether a party to the suit or not, may be summoned to produce a document without being summoned to give evidence, and any person summoned merely to produce a document, shall be deemed to have complied with the summons, if he cause such document to be produced, instead of attending personally to produce the same.

دفعہ ۲۶ ہر شخص کے نام عام اس سے کہ وہ مقدمہ کے فریقین میں سے ہو یا نہیں سمن واسطے در پیشي دستاویز کے بدون ذکر ادا شہادت جاري ہوسکتا ہے اور اگر کسی شخص کے نام صرف دستاویز کي در پیشي کے لیئے سمن جاری ہووے اور وہ دستاویزکو پیش کراوے اور اُسکي پیش کرنے کے لیئے خود اصالتاً حاضر نہووے تو اُسکی نسبت یہہ بات سمجھي جائیگی کہ وہ سمن کا حکم بجا لایا *

Rules of Evidence in Supreme Courts on Ecclesiastical and Admiralty sides.

XXVII.—The Rules of Evidence in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts as to matters of Ecclesiastical or Admiralty Civil Jurisdiction, shall be the same as they are on the Plea side of the said Courts.

دفعہ ۲۷ ملکہ عالیہ کے سوپریم کورٹ کے صیغہ ایکلیزی آسٹیکل خواہ اڈمرلٹي کے دیواني مقدموں کے لیئے جو قاعدے مرعي ہیں وہ قاعدے اُسي عدالت کے صیغہ پلي کے مطابق ہوا کرینگے *

Evidence of one witness sufficient proof.

XXVIII.—Except in cases of treason, the direct evidence of one witness, who is entitled to full credit, shall be sufficient for proof of any fact in any such Court, or before any such person.

Proviso.

But this provision shall not affect any rule or practice of any Court, that requires corroborative evidence, in support of the testimony of an accomplice or of a single witness in the case of perjury.

دفعہ ۲۸ باستثناء مقدمات ٹریزن یعني بغاوت کے ہر مقدمہ میں اگر ایک ہي گواہ جو اعتماد کامل کے لائق ہوسکی امرکی شہادت دیوے تو اُمر مذکور کے ثبوت کے لیئے قسم مذکور کے محکمہ یا شخص کے رو برو اُس ایک شخص کي گواہی ثبوت کافي سمجھي جائیگی لیکن اگر کسی عدالت میں اسبات کا ضابطہ ہي کہ شریک معاملہ خواہ گواہ واحد کي گواہي بمقدمہ دروغ حلفی اور وجہ ثبوت سے تائید پاوے تو اس قاعدہ سے یہہ بات سمجھي نجاوے کہ اُن قاعدوں میں کسي طرح کي تبدیلی ہوئي ہي *

Dying declarations when admissible.

XXIX.—Where dying declarations are evidence, they shall be received, if it be proved that the deceased was at the time of making the declaration, and then thought himself to be in danger of approaching death, though he entertained, at the time of making it, hope of recovery.

دفعہ ۲۹ جس معاملہ میں شخص قریب المرگ کا بیان وجہہ ثبوت متصور ہي بشرط اسکے کہ جسوقت اُسنے بیان کیا تھا اُسوقت متوفی قریب المرگ تھا اور یہہ بات سمجھتا تھا کہ اگرچہ میں قریب المرگ ہوں لیکن مجھے آرام ہوجاویگا اُسکے بیان کو بطور وجہہ ثبوت لینا چاہیئے *

Party allowed to cross-examine, and discredit his own witness.

XXX.—The party at whose instance a witness is examined may, with the permission of such Court or person, cross-examine such witness to test his veracity, in the same manner as if he had not been called at his instance, and may be allowed to show that

دفعہ ۳۰ اگر فریقین میں سے کسي شخص کی درخواست کے مطابق کسي شخص کي گواہي لیجاوے تو گواہي کي صداقت کی تحقیقات کے لیئے باجازت عدالت یا شخص مذکور کے گواہ کے طالب کنندہ کو اسبات کا اختیار ہوگا کہ گواہ سے اُسي طور سوالات تردید کرے کہ گویا شخص مذکور سائل کي درخواست کے

the witness has varied from a previous statement made by him.

Former statement admissible to corroborate a witness.

XXXI.—In order to corroborate the testimony of a witness, any former statement made by such witness, relating to the same fact, at or about the time when the fact took place, or before any authority legally competent to investigate the fact, shall be admissible, and for that purpose a copy of any deposition or statement taken before any Court, Judge, Justice of the Peace, Magistrate, or person lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate, or before a Commissioner or Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee or Dacoity in the discharge of his duty, shall, if certified by such Court, Judge or other Officer above-mentioned, under his hand or the Official Seal of the Court, or under the hand or Official Seal of such Judge, to be a true copy of such deposition or statement, without further proof, be received as *prima facie* evidence that such deposition or statement was made, and that it was made, at the time and place, and under the circumstances, if any, which shall be stated in the certificate, or on the face of the deposition or statement.

Witness bound to answer criminating questions.

XXXII.—A witness shall not be excused from answering any question relevant to the matter in issue, in any suit or in any Civil or Criminal proceeding, upon the ground that the answer to such question will criminate, or may tend, directly or indirectly, to criminate such witness, or that it will expose, or tend directly or indirectly, to expose such witness to a penalty or forfeiture of any kind. Provided that no such answer, which a witness shall be compelled to give, shall except for the purpose of punishing such person for wilfully giving false evidence upon such examination, subject him to any arrest or prosecution, or be used as evidence against such witness in any criminal proceeding.

Proviso.

Witness may be examined as to conviction for felony.

XXXIII.—A witness in any cause may be questioned as to whether he has been convicted of any felony, or misdemea-

موافق طلب نہوا تہا اور وہ اسبات کے نشان دینے کا مجاز هی کہ اپنے بیان سابق کے خلاف گواہ مذکور نے اب بیان کیا هي ٭

دفعہ ۳۱ گواہ کي گوهی کي تصدیق کے لیئے گواہ کا کوئي بیان سابق جو متعلق اُسي امر واحد کے هو اور بوقت وقوع یا قریب وقوع اُس امر کي یا کسي حاکم کے سامهنے جو امر مذکور کي تحقیقات کا مجاز تہا لکہایا گیا لینے کے لائق هوگا اور جو کچهہ بیان کسی حاکم یا صاحب جج یا صاحب جسٹس آف دي پیس یا صاحب مجسٹریٹ یا کسي ایسے شخص کے جسکو صاحب مجسٹریٹ کا اختیار حاصل هي خواہ صاحب کمشنر یا سوپرنٹنڈنٹ انسداد ٹهگی یا ڈکیتي بحیثیت عہدہ کے روبرو بیان هوا هو اور نقل پر محکمہ کے حاکم خواہ صاحب جج اور اهلکار قسم مذکور اپنے دستخط یا عدالت کي مهر منصبي یا صاحب جج اپنے دستخط یا عدالت کی مهر منصبي کي روسے اظہار یا بیان کو مطابق اصل کے صحیح تصدیق کرے تو اُس نقل کو بلا دوسری وجهہ ثبوت بادی النظر میں اسبات کا ثبوت تصور کرنا چاهیئے کہ اظہار یا بیان هوا تہا اور بہی یہہ کہ اظہار اور بیان اُسي زمان اور مکان اور اُنہیں حالتوں میں بشرطیکہ کوئي حالت خاص معاملہ میں هووے چنانچہ ایسي صورت میں حالت خاص کا بیان فرد سارٹیفیکٹ میں یا اظہار یا بیان کي روبرو ثبت هونی چاهیئے وقوع میں آیا ٭

دفعہ ۳۲ اگر کوئي سوال متعلق امر متنازعہ کسی مقدمہ یا معاملہ دیوانی یا فوجداري کے گواہ سے پوچها جاوے تو گواہ جواب دینے سے اس وجهہ سے معذور نرکہا جاویگا کہ اُس سوال کے جواب دینے سے گواہ مجرم قرار پاویگا یا صراحتاً یا ضمناً اس جواب سے مجرم هونے کے قابل هوگا یا اُسپر کسي طرح کي سزا یا جرمانہ هو جاویگا یا اُس جواب سے صراحتاً یا ضمناً کسي طرح کي سزا یا جرمانہ کے قابل هو جاویگا پر شرط یہہ هي کہ اگر ایسا جواب گواہ سے جبراً لیا جاوے تو باستثنا ے اس حالت کے کہ گواہ پر بعلت حلف دروغی کے اظہار حال میں سزا هووے اُس جواب کے باعث سے گواہ مذکور گرفتار یا ماخوذ نہیں هوسکتا اور وہ جواب بمقابلہ گواہ مذکور کے کسي مقدمہ فوجداري میں بطور وجهہ ثبوت کے نہ لیا جاویگا ٭

دفعہ ۳۳ اگر کسي مقدمہ میں گواہ سے یہہ سوال کیا جاوے کہ مقدمہ فیلنی یعنی جرم کبیرہ یا مسڈیمینر یعنی جرم صغیرہ میں تمہر سز کا حکم صادر هوا هي یا نہیں تو یہہ سوال جائز ہے اور اگر گواہ یا

nor, and upon being so questioned, if he either denies the fact, or refuses to answer, it shall be lawful for the opposite party to prove such conviction.

Cross-examination as to previous written statements.

XXXIV.—A witness may be cross-examined as to previous statement made by him in writing, or reduced into writing, relative to the subject-matter of the cause, without such writing being shown to him; but if it is intended to contradict such witness by the writing, his attention must before such contradictory proof can be given, be called to those parts of the writing, which are to be used for the of purpose of so contradicting him. Provided always, that it shall be competent for the Judge, at any time during the trial, to require the production of the writing for his inspection, and he may thereupon make such use of it, for the purposes of the trial as he shall think fit.

Proviso.

Copy of a document made by a copying machine, to be deemed correct.

XXXV.—An impression of a document made by a copying machine, shall be taken without further proof to be a correct copy.

Admission of secondary evidence, where original document is out of the reach of process.

XXXVI.—When an original document is out of the reach of the process of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court on application to it in any Civil suit or proceeding, and on notice to the opposite party at a reasonable time before the hearing, to make an order for the reception of secondary evidence of its execution and contents.

When attested document may be proved as if unattested.

XXXVII.—An attested document may be proved as if unattested, unless it be a document to the validity of which attestation is requisite.

Amission *prima facie* proof of an attested document.

XXXVIII.—The admission of a party to an attested instrument of its execution by himself, shall be as against him sufficient *prima facie* proof of such execution of it, though it be an instrument which is required by law to be attested.

عندالسوال واقع کے خلاف بیان کرے یا جواب دینے سے انکار کرے توطرفثانی اسبات کامجاز هوگا کہ سزا کے حکم کو ثابت کرے *

دفعہ ۳۴ گواہ سےنسبت بیان سابق جو اسکی طرف سے مقدمہ کے کسی امر کی بابت از روی تحریر گذرا یا بعد بیان لکہا گیا هووے سوال کیا جاوے اور اسکو دستاویز تحریری دکہائی نہ جاوے تو جائز ہے لیکن اگر یہہ مراد هوکہ گواہ کی بیان کی تردید تحریر کے روسے هووے تو ایسی حالت میں قبل ادخال تردید گواہ کواسبات سے مطلع کرناچاهیئے تحریر کی فلان عبارت کے روسے تمہارے اظہارکو رد کرنا مقصود ہے پر همیشہ یہہ شرط رہے کہ محکمہ کا صاحب جج اسبات کامجاز ہے کہ اثناء تجویز مقدمہ میں کسی وقت دستاویز کو معائنہ کےلیئے طلب فرماوے اورجیسا حاکم موصوف چاہے اسي طرح دستاویز مذکور کی نسبت تجویز عمل میں لاوے *

دفعہ ۳۵ اگرکسي دستاویزکي نقل ازروے کلوں کے هواکرے توبدون دیگر ثبوت کے نقل مطابق اصل کے تسلیم کیجائیگی *

۳۶ جب کوئي اصل دستاویز بذریعہ اجراء حکم عدالت دستیاب نہوسکے اور کسي دیواني مقدمہ یا معاملہ میں سوال گذرے اور طرفثانی کو اسي میعاد میں جومعقول هووے قبل تجویز اطلاع دیجاوے تو حاکم عدالت کو اسبات کا اختیار هی کہ واسطے لیئے جانے وجہہ ثبوت درجہ ثاني کے بثبوت تحریر اور مضمون دستاویز کے حکم صادر کرے *

دفعہ ۳۷ دستاویز مصدقہ کو دستاویز غیر مصدق سمجہہ کر اوسکو ثابت کرنا جائزهے الاآس صورتمیں کہ دستاویز آس قسم سے هووے کہ اوسکے جوازکے لیئے تصدیق ضرور ہے *

دفعہ ۳۸ اگر کوئي متقاعددستاویز مصدقہ کا اسبات کااعتراف کرے کہ میں نے اس دستاویز کو لکہدیاتوبدہ بادي النظر بمقابلہ شخص معترف یہہ بات ثابت سمجہی جائیگي کہ آسی نےلکہا گو دستاویز آس قسم سے هووے جسپر تصدیق ثبت هرنا جواز کی شرط رہے *

Entry made against interest, or in course of business when admissible in life-time of person making it.

XXXIX.—Any entry or statement, which would be admissible in evidence after the death of the person who made it, on the ground of its having been made against the interest of the person making it, or on the ground of its having been made in the ordinary course of business, shall be admissible, though the person who made it be not dead, if he is incapable of giving evidence by reason of his subsequent loss of understanding, or is at the time of the trial or hearing *bona fide* and permanently beyond the reach of the process of the Court, or cannot after diligent search be found.

دفعہ ۳۹ اگر کوئی عبارت یا کیفیت لکہی جاوے اور بعد وفات لکہنے والے کے اُسکو بطور وجہہ ثبوت اس دلیل سے لینا جائز ہو کہ جس شخص نے عبارت یا کیفیت کو لکہا عبارت یا کیفیت مذکور اُسکی مضر ہی یا اس دلیل سے کہ عبارت یا کیفیت باجراے کار وبار بطور معمول لکہی گئی تو اُسکو لینا جائز ہی گو لکہنے والا زندہ ہو لیکن بسبب مسلوب الحواسی جو بعد تحریر وقوع میں ائی گواہی دینے کے لیئے حاضر نہیں ہوسکتا یا یہہ کہ عند التجویز یا سماعت مقدمہ لکہنے والا بہ نیک نیتی اور بالاستقلال ایسے مقام میں ہووے کہ اُسکے پاس عدالت کا حکم نہیں پہنچ سکتا خواہ بعد تلاش کامل دستیاب نہیں ہوسکتا *

Entry in course of business when admissible for purpose of identification.

XL.—Any entry in any books proved to have been regularly kept in the course of business, or in any public office, so far as such entry merely refers to and tends to identify by name, description, number, or other wise, any Bank Notes or other Securities for the payment of money, or other property, and the payer-in or receiver of them, shall, in any case where such identification is necessary to be proved, be admissible in evidence for that limited purpose, if it shall appear to have been made at or about the time of the transaction to which it relates, though the person who made it, or he on whose information it was made, is alive and capable of being produced as a witness.

دفعہ ۴۰ اگر یہہ بات ثابت ہووے کہ بہیاں اثناء کار و بار یا کسی دفتر سرکاری میں بطور معمول لکہی گئیں اور اُسمیں کوئی عبارت مندرج ہووے اور وہ عبارت تسمیہ یا کیفیت یا نمبر یا غیرہا کسی بنک نوٹ وغیرہ وثائق بابت ادای زر یا دیگر قسم جائداد اور اُسکے لینے والے یا دینے والے سے متعلق ہووے یا نشاندہی اُسکی کرے تو عبارت مذکورہ اُسی امر خاص کے لیئے جسکا ذکر اُپر ہوا ہی بطور وجہ ثبوت لیجاسکتی ہی بشرط یہہ ہی کہ لکہا جانا تحریر کا اُنہیں ایام میں یا اُنکے قریب جبکہ معاملہ جس سے تحریر متعلق ہے واقع ہوا معلوم ہووے گو لکہنے والا یا وہ شخص جسکے اعتبار سے تحریر لکہی گئی زندہ یا اُسکو بطور گواہ حاضر کرنا ممکن ہی *

Receipt when evidence against person, other than the giver.

XLI.—Any receipt in writing, acknowledging the receipt of any money, valuable securities, or goods, shall on proof of the execution thereof, be admissible in evidence before such Court or person aforesaid, not only against the party giving it, but also against any person in whose favor such receipt would operate as a discharge, or to whom it would render the person giving it liable for the money, security, or goods acknowledged to have been received.

دفعہ ۴۱ کوئی رسید تحریری یا قرار وصول زر یا جائداد ضمانت قیمتی یا اسباب بہ شرط اسکے کہ رسید کا لکہنا اور دیا جانا ثابت ہو قسم مذکور کے محکمہ اور شخص کے روبرو فریقین میں سے نہ صرف اُسی شخص کے مقابلہ جسنے داخل کیا وجہہ ثبوت سمجہا جاویگا بلکہ بمقابلہ اُس شخص کی بہی جسکو رسید مذکور بطور فارغخطی مفید ہووے یا جسکو رسید کے لکہنے والے پر زر یا وثیقہ ضمانت یا مال مندرجہ رسید کا دعوی ہوتا

Receipt of agent.

XLII.—Whenever a receipt would be admissible under the preceding Section, if given by a principal, a receipt given by an agent or servant of such principal shall in like manner be evidence, upon proof of the authority to give such receipt.

دفعہ ۴۲ جسطرح کوئی رسید داخل کردہ اصل مالک باعتبار دفعہ ماسبق لینے کے لایق ہووے پس اُسیطرح اگر کوئی مختار یا نوکر ایسے اصل مالک کا رسید لکہدیوے اور رسید کے لکہدینے کے واسطے اُسکا اختیار بہی ثابت ہووے تو وہ بطور وجہہ ثبوت لیجائیگی *

XLIII.—Books proved to have been regularly kept in the course of business, or in any public office, shall be admissible as corroborative, but not as independent proof of the facts stated therein.

Books kept in course of business or in a public office, admissible as corroborative evidence.

دفعہ ۴۳ اگر یہہ بات ثابت ہووے کہ بہي جات اثناء کاروبار میں یاکسي سرکاری دفتر میں حسب ضابطہ مرتب ہوئی ہوں تو بغرض تائید شہادت بہي جات مذکور بطور وجہہ ثبوت لیجاویگي نہ یہہ کہ خود بہي جات سے کوئي امر جو بہی جات میں مندرج ہو ثابت ہووے

XLIV.—The following documents may be admitted as corroborative evidence:—Certificates of shares, and of registration thereof, bills of lading, invoices, account sales, receipts usually given on the payment, deposit or delivery of money, goods, securities, or other things, provided they be proved to have been given in the ordinary course of business.

Documents admissible as corroborative evidence.

دفعہ ۴۴ جن دستاویزونکا ذکر ذیل میں مندرج ہے بغرض تائید شہادت اُنکو لینا جایز ہے—حصص اور اُنکي رجسٹري کي سارٹیفکٹ بیجلک جہازي مال کا بیجلک فروخت کا حساب رسیدات جو اکثر بروقت اداے یا بروقت ڈپازٹ یا حوالہ ہونے روپیہ یا وثایق یا جائداد کے دي جاتي ہیں بشرط اسکے کہ کاروبار کے اثناء میں بطور معمول رسیدات مذکور کا دیاجانا ثابت ہو

XLV.—A witness shall be allowed before any such Court or person aforesaid, to refresh his memory by any writing made by himself, or by any other person at the time when the fact occurred, or immediately afterwards, or at any other time when the fact was fresh in his memory, and he knew that the same was correctly stated in the writing, in such case the writing shall be produced and may be seen by the adverse party, who may, if he choose, cross-examine the witness upon it.

Refreshing memory of witness.

دفعہ ۴۵ قسم مذکور کی عدالت یا شخص مذکور کے روبرو گواہ کو اسباتکي اجازت دیني ہوگي کہ وہ کسي تحریرکو جو خود اُسنے یا کسی دوسرے شخص نے بوقت وقوع معاملہ یا بعد وقوع معاملہ فوراً یا کسي وقت جبکہ معاملہ کا ہونا اُسکو یاد تہا لکہے اور گواہ یہہ بات جانے کہ جو کچہہ لکہا ہے سو راست اور درست ہے تو اُسکو دیکہکر معاملہ کو یاد کرے اور ایسي صورت میں تحریر کا پیش ہونا چاہیئے اور طرف ثاني کو اس بات کي اجازت ہوگي کہ وہ تحریر کو معائنہ کرے اور اگر وہ چاہے تو گواہ سے سوال تردید کرے

XLVI.—Whenever a witness may refresh his memory by reference to any documet, he may, with the permission of the Court, refer to a copy of such document, provided the Court or person, under the circumstances, be satisfied that there is sufficient reason for the non-production of the original.

Court may permit a copy of document to be used to refresh memory.

دفعہ ۴۶ جب کوئي گواہ کسي دستاویز کو دیکہکر معاملہ کو یاد کرسکتا ہے تو باجازت عدالت اُسکو اسباتکا اختیار ہے کہ بشرط اسکے کہ عدالت یا شخص مذکور کي راے میں بنظر حالات وجوہ کافي واسطے نہ پیش کیئے جانے اصل تحریر کے پائي جاویں تو اُسکي نقل کو دیکہے

XLVII.—In cases of pedigree, the declarations of illegitimate members of the family, and also of persons who, though not related by blood or marriage to the family, were intimately acquainted with its members and state, shall be admissible in evidence after the death of the declarant, in the same manner and to the same extent, as those of deceased members of the family.

Declarations of illegitimate persons, &c., admissible in questions of pedigree.

دفعہ ۴۷ جب شجرہ نسب کا معاملہ ہووے اُسوقت خاندان کے شخصوں کا بیان جو بطن غیر منکوحہ سے ہوں اور بہي اُن شخصونکا بیان جوازروے نسل یا نکاح کے خاندانسے تعلق نرکہتے ہوں لیکن خاندانکے شخصوں اور حالتونسے خوب واقف ہوں بعد وفات مظہر بطور وجہہ ثبوت اُسیطرح اور اُسیقدر تلک لیا جائیگا کہ گویا بیان خاندانکے شخص متوفي کا ہے

XLVIII.—On an inquiry whether a signature, writing or seal is genuine, any undisputed

Comparison of hand-writing, &c.

دفعہ ۴۸ اگر اسباتکي تحقیقات ہووے کہ دستخط یا تحریر یا مُہر اصلي ہے یا نہیں اور کوئي دستخط یا تحریر یا مُہر اُس شخص کي جسکے دستخط

signature, writing or seal of the party, whose signature, writing, or seal is under dispute, may be compared with the disputed one, though such signature, writing, or seal be on an instrument which is not evidence in the cause.

تحریر یا مُہر متنازعہ فیہ هي بلا نزاع پائي جاوے تو وہ دستخط یا تحریر یا مُہر متنازعہ فیہ سے مقابلہ کي جائیگی گو دستخط یا تحریر یا مُہر اُس قسم کی دستاویز پر ثبت هووے جو مقدمہ میں بطور وجہہ ثبوت داخل نہیں هوئی

XLIX.—Any Power of Attorney, which has been executed at a place distant more than 100 miles from the place wherein the action, suit, or proceeding is depending, may be proved by the production of it, without further proof, where it purports on the face of it to have been executed before, and authenticated by a Notary Public, or any Court, Judge, Consul or Magistrate.

Proof of Power of Attorney.

دفعہ ۴۹ اگر کوئی مختارنامہ اُس مقام سے جہاں نالش یا دعوي یا مقدمہ دایر رہے سو میل کے فاصلہ سے زیادہ پر لکھدیاجاوے تو اگر مختارنامہ پیش هووے تو اُسکي دریپشي سے بلا دوسری وجہہ ثبوت کے ثابت متصور هوگا بشرطیکہ وکالتنامہ کے اوپر یہہ بات لکہی رهے کہ وہ کسی نوٹیٹري پبلک یاعدالت کے حاکم یا صاحب جج یا سفیر یاصاحب مجسٹریٹ کے روبرو لکہي گئي اور تصدیق هوئي *

L.—Whenever it is proved that a letter Book is kept, and that according to the usual course of business, letters are copied into such book and dispatched, and the Letter Book is produced, and it is proved that the letter was dispatched according to the usual practice, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the witness, having reasonable ground for forming that belief, the Court may presume the dispatch of that letter according to the usual course of business.

Proof of dispatch of letter by Letter Book.

دفعہ ۵۰ اگر یہہ بات ثابت هو کہ چٹہي کی نقل بہي مرتب هواکرتي هے اور حسب ضابطہ کاروبار کي چٹہیات اُسي بہي میں نقل هوکر بہیجے جاتي هیں اور چٹہي کي نقل بہی پیش کیجاوے اور گواہ کے بیان سے بوجہہ معقول ثابت هووے کہ چٹہی حسب ضابطہ مرسل هوئي تہی تو حاکم عدالت اسبات کے تسلیم کرنے کا مجاز هے کہ چٹہی حسب ضابطہ مرسل هوئي

LI.—Any book proved to have been kept for marking the dispatch and receipt of letters containing an entry of the dispatch of a letter, and an acknowledgment of the receipt of such letter, shall, on proof that such entry was made in the usual course of business, be *prima facie* evidence of the receipt of such letter.

What to be prima facie proof of receipt of letter.

دفعہ ۵۱ اگر یہہ بات ثابت هووے کہ کوئي بہی اسلیئے موضوع هے کہ اُسمیں اسباتکي یادداشت مندرج هو کہ چٹہیاں بہیجي گئیں اور یہہ کہ چٹہیاں پہنچیں اور اُس بہی میں اسباتکی یادداشت پائی جاوے کہ کوئی چٹہي بہیجی گئی اور اُسکے پہنچنے کی رسید مندرج هووے اور یہہ بات ثابت هووے کہ اثناء کاروبار میں یادداشت مذکور بطور معمول لکہی گئی تو وہ یادداشت ببادي النظر اسباتکي وجہہ ثبوت هوگی کہ چٹہي پہنچي

LII.—So much of Section VI of Act XV. of 1852, as provides that every such application as therein mentioned, shall be made before issue joined in any such action, or twenty-one days before the trial or hearing of any other legal proceeding as therein mentioned, is hereby repealed.

Repeal of part of Section VI, of Act XV of 1852.

دفعہ ۵۲ دفعہ ۶ ایکٹ نمبر ۱۵ سنہ ۱۸۵۲ ع کي اُسقدر عبارت جسمیں اسبات کا حکم هے کہ قبل مقرر هونے امر تصفیہ طلب کسي مقدمہ خواہ اکیس دن قبل تجویز وسماعت کسی اور معاملہ کے جسکا ذکر اُسی دفعہ میں مذکور هے درخواست متذکرہ دفعہ مذکور گذرني چاهیئی اس تحریر کي رو سے منسوخ هوئي

LIII.—The provision contained in the 16th Section of Act VI. of 1854, that affidavits of particular witnesses or

Extension of Section XV. of Act VI. of 1854.

دفعہ ۵۳ دفعہ ۱۶ ایکٹ ۶ سنہ ۱۸۵۴ ع میں جو اسبات کا حکم هی کہ گواهان خاص کی تحریر حلفي یا تحریر حلفی نسبت بہ امور یا حالات خاص بتراضي طرفین خواہ بروقت اطلاع باجازت حاکم

affidavits as to particular facts or circumstances, may, by consent of the parties, or by leave of the Court obtained upon notice, be used in the hearing of any cause on the Equity side of the Supreme Courts, shall extend to all civil actions, suits and proceeding on all sides of the Courts.

عدالت اُس مقدمه میں جو محکمه سوپریم کورٹ کے صیغه ایکوئي میں دائر هو سکي جائیگي سو وه حکم هر طرح کے استغاثه یا نالش یا مقدمه دیوانی میں عدالت موصوفه کے هر صیغه میں مرعي هوگا *

LIV.—So much of the 17th Section of the same Act as provides that, upon the hearing of any motion, petition or other proceeding in any of the said Supreme Courts, the court may, upon the application of any of the parties thereto, or of its own accord require and enforce the attendance and oral examination before itself of any witness, or of any party to the suit, and may also require and enforce the production of any document, or documents, and may direct the costs of the attendance and examination of such witness, or party to be paid by such of the parties to the suit, or in such manner as it may think fit, shall extend to all civil actions, suits, and proceedings on all sides of the said Court.

Extension of section XVII. of Act VI. of 1854.

دفعه ۵۴ اُسی ایکٹ کی دفعة ۱۷ کی اُسقدر عبارت جسمیں اسباتکا حکم ہے که اگر وقت پڑھے جانے سوال یا درخواست یا اور مقدمه کے عدالت سوپریم کورٹ میں احدالفریقین درخواست کرے خواه خود محکمه کا حاکم به تجویز خود مناسب سمجھے تو حاکم موصوف کو اسباتکا اختیار هوگا که اپنے روبرو کسی گواه یا مقدمه کے کسي فریق کو حاضر کراکے اُسکا اظهار لیوے اور حاکم موصوف کو اسباتکابھی اختیار ہے که کسي دستاویز یا دستاویزات کو جبراً پیش کراوے اور وه اسباتکا بھي مجاز ہے که جو کچھه خرچه گواه یا فریق کي حاضري یا اظهار نویسي کي بابت هوا هو کسی فریق مُعامله پر حسب تجویز اپني خواه جس طور پر وه مناسب سمجھي عائد کرے عدالت موصوفه کے هر استغاثه اور نالش اور مقدمه سے هر صیغه مین نافذ هوگي

LV.—The 33rd Section of Act No. VI. of 1854, which applies only to proof of accounts on the Equity side of the said Supreme Courts, shall extend to, and embrace all accounts directed to be taken on any side of the said Courts.

Section XXXIII of Act VI. of 1854 extended.

دفعه ۵۵ دفعه ۳۳ ایکٹ نمبر ۶ سنه ۱۸۵۴ ع صرف اُن حسابوں سے متعلق هی جوعدالت سوپریم کورٹ کے صیغه ایکوئي میں پیش هوں چناچه حکم مذکور هرحساب سے جسکے لیئے عدالت موصوفه کے کسي صیغه میں پیش هونے کا حکم هووے متعلق هوگا *

LVI.—Whenever, by any Statute or Act, Regulation or Ordinance now in force, or any Statute or Act to be hereafter in force, any Certificate, certified copy, or other document, shall be receivable in evidence of any particular in any Court of Justice, the same, if it is substantiallyin the form and purports to be executed in the manner directed by the Statute, Act, Regulation, or Ordinance, which makes it evidence, shall be *prima face* evidence, where it is rendered admissible, without proof of any seal, stamp, signature, character or authority, which it is directed to have, or from which it is directed to proceed.

Proof of official documents.

دفعه ۵۶ اگر کسي ایکٹ یا قانون یا حکم کے اعتبار سے جواب نافذ هی یاآینده کو نافذ کیا جاوے فرد سارٹیفیکٹ خواه نقل مصدقه خواه اور دستاویز کسی امرکے ثبوت کے لیئے کسي عدالت میں بطور وجهه ثبوت گذرے اور اُس فرد سارٹیفیکٹ وغیره کا لکھا جانا فی الاصل اُسی شکل اور اُسي طرح پر معلوم هووے جب کسی ایکٹ یا قانون یا حکم میں جسمیں سارٹیفیکٹ وغیره وجهه ثبوت قرار دیگئی مقرر رهی تو وه سارٹیفیکٹ یا نقل یا اور دستاویز بشرط اسکي که اُسکا لیا جانا جائز هووے بلاثبوت مهر یا اسٹامپ یا دستخط یا حیثیت یااقتدار اُس شخص کے جوایسی تحریرکا مجاز قرار دیا گیابهادی الظروجهه ثبوت سمجھي جائیگي *

LVII.—The improper admission or rejection of evidence shall not be ground of itself for a new trial, or reversal of any decision in any case, if it shall appear to the Court

No new trial for rejection, or improper reception of evidence.

دفعه ۵۷ اگرکوئی وجه ثبوت بطور بیجا لیاجاوے یا نامنظور هووے اور حاکم عدالت جسکے روبروعذر هووے یهه بات سمجھي که اگر اُس گواهي سے جسکی نسبت عذرهوا یا جونامنظور کیا گیا قطع نظر کیجاوے تا هم فیصله اُس گواهی سے تبدیل هونے کے لائق نهیں ہے

before which such objection is raised, that, independently of the evidence objected to and admitted, there was sufficent evidence to justify the decision, or that, if the rejected evidence had been received, it ought not to have varied the decision.

Act not to render inadmissible, evidence now admitted in the Company's Court.

LVIII.—Nothing in this Act contained shall be so construed as to render inadmissable in any Court, any evidence which, but for the passing of this Act, would have been admissible in such Conrt.

Signed, W. MORGAN,

Clerk of the Council.

توصرف منظوری یانامنظوری کي دلیل سے کسي مقدمہ کے فیصلہ کي تجویز ثانی یاآسکي تنسیخ جائز نہ ہوگی *

دفعہ ۵۸ اس ایکٹ کي کسي عبارت سے یہہ بات سمجھی نہ جاوے کہ جو وجہہ ثبوت کسي محکمہ میں قبل صدور اس ایکٹ کے لینے کے لائق تھي اب اُس محکمہ میں لینے کے لائق نہین ھي *

ولیم مارگن

کلارک لیجس لیٹف کونسل

Signed, J. P. Ledlie, *Govt. Translator.*

LAHORE—PUNJABEE PRESS; W. KENNEDY.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Punjab Government Gazette.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAHORE, WEDNESDAY, 29TH JULY 1863.

The 25th September 1858.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 14th September 1858 (communicated to the Legislative Council on the 20th idem), and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XXXVI OF 1858.

An Act relating to Lunatic Asylums.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the reception and detention of Lunatics in Asylum established for that purpose; it is enacted as follows :—

Lunatic Asylums may be established by Government, or may be licensed.

I. The executive Government of any Presidency or place, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, may establish Asylums for the reception and detention of Lunatics at such places, within the

۲۵ ستمبر سنہ ۱۸۵۸ ع

ایکٹ مندرجہ ذیل لیجس لیٹف کونسل ہند کے مشورہ سے صادر اور اسکی نسبت امیر کبیر جناب نواب گورنر جنرل بہادر کی منظوری ۱۴ ستمبر سنہ ۱۸۵۸ع تجویز ہوکے ماہ مذکور کی ۲۰ تاریخ لیجس لیٹف کونسل میں پہنچی اور اب خاص و عام کی اطلاع کے لیئے ایکٹ مذکور مشتہر کیا جاتا ہے •

ایکٹ نمبر ۳۶ سنہ ۱۸۵۸ع .

ایکٹ درباب پاگلخانہ

واضح ہو کہ مجنون کا پاگلخانہ مقررہ میں داخل اور اسمیں رہنا قرین مصلحت ہے پس حسب ذیل حکم ہوتا ہے •

دفعہ ۱ کسی پریزیڈنسی یا مقام سے سرکار ایکزکیوٹف یعنی سرکار کارکن کو اختیار ہوگا کہ جناب نواب گورنر جنرل بہادر اجلاس کونسل کی منظوری حاصل کر کے اپنے سرکار کے حدود کے اندر پاگلخانہ مجنون کے داخل ہونے اور اسمیں رکھے جانے کے لیئے ایسے مقام میں

limits of the said Government, as may be deemed proper. Any such Executive Government may also, if it think fit, grant licenses to any private persons for the establishment of such Asylums within the said limits, and may withdraw such licenses.

مقرر کرے جومناسب معلوم هو اور سرکار ایکزکیوٹف یعني کارکن کو اسبات کا اختیار هوگاکه اگرمناسب جانے کسی شخص غیرسرکاري کو حدودمذکور کے اندر مجنون کے رکھنے کے لیئے پاگلخانه نصب کرکے اجازت دیوے اور اجازت مذکور منسوخ کرنے کا اختیار سرکار کو حاصل هوگا *

Rules for the management of Asylums to be sanctioned by Government.

II. The management of every Lunatic Asylum, and the care and custody of its inmates, shall be regulated according to such rules, as shall from time to time be sanctioned by the Executive Government. The Executive Government shall appoint for every Asylum not less than three visitors, one of whom at least shall be a Medical Officer. The Inspector of Jails (where such Office exists) shall be a visitor ex-officio of all the Asylums within the circle of his inspection.

Appointment of visitors.

دفعه ۲ پاگلخانه کا انتظام اور مجنون کی کیفیت اور حراست ایسے ضابطه سے هوا کرے گي جو بتجویز سرکار ایکزکیوٹف یعني کارکن وقتاً فوقتاً مقرر کیئے جاویں اور پاگلخانه کے لیئے سرکار ایکزکیوٹف یعنی کارکن اس تعداد سے دکھوئے مقرر کریگا جو تین نفر سے کم نهوں اور آنمیں ایك شخص ڈاکٹر شامل هونا ضرور هے اور اگر صاحب انسپکٹر یعني میر مهتمم جیلخانه موجود هو توصاحب موصوف بهي اپنے عهده کے اعتبار سے تمام اپنے دور کے پاگلخانوں کو دیکھا کریگا *

Monthly inspection by visitors.

III. Two or more of the visitors, one of whom shall be a Medical Officer, shall, once at the least in every month together inspect every part of the Asylum, or Asylums of which they are visitors, and see and examine, as far as circumstances will permit, every Lunatic therein, and the order and certificate for the admission of every Lunatic admitted since the last visitation of the visitors; and shall enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, any remarks which they may deem proper in regard to the management and condition of the Asylum and the Lunatics therein.

دفعه ۳ دکھوئیے میں سے دو یا اس سے زیاده دکھوئیے جنمیں ایك نفر ڈاکٹر شامل هونا چاهیئے کم سے کم ایك مرتبه في مهینے شامل هو کے هر پاگلخانه کو جنکا دیکھنا انسے متعلق کیا گیا هو معائنه کرینگے اور اسکی جزئیات پر اور جهاں تك ممکن هو هر مجنون کے حال پر لحاظ کرکے حکم اور سارٹیفیکٹ ادخال کو جنکے اعتبار سے انکے دوره ماسبق کے بعد مجنون پاگلخانه میں داخل هوا مطالعه کرینگے اور جوکچهه راے نسبت به انتظام اور حال پاگلخانه اور مجنون موجوده لکهنا ضرور سمجهیں قطعه بهی میں جواسي مطلب سے رکهی رهیگي مندرج کریں *

Wandering and dangerous Lunatics to be sent to the Magistrate.

IV. It shall be the duty of every Darogah, or District Police Officer to apprehend and send to the Magistrate, all persons found wandering at large within his District, who are deemed to be Lunatics, and all persons believed to be dangerous by reason of Lunacy. Whenever any such person as aforesaid is brought before a Magistrate, the Magistrate with the assistance of a Medical Officer, shall examine such person, and if the Medical Officer shall sign a certificate in the Form A in the Schedule to this Act, and the Magistrate shall be satisfied on personal

Certificate and order for reception in Asylum.

دفعه ۴ ضلع کے هر داروغه یا اهلکار پولیس پر لازم هوگا که اگر کسي شخص کو مطلق العنان ضلع مین بهگتا پهرتا پاوے اور اسکو مجنون سمجهے اور هر شخص کو جس سے اسکي دانست میں بسبب جنون کے خطره هونے کا احتمال هووے گرفتار کرکے صاحب مجسٹریٹ کے حضور حاضر کرے اور جب شخص مذکور بحضور صاحب مجسٹریٹ حاضر کیا جاوے اسوقت صاحب مجسٹریٹ باستعانت ڈاکٹر صاحب مجاز هوگا که خود شخص مذکور سے استفسار کرے اور جب ڈاکٹر صاحب قطعه سارٹیفیکٹ پر جومسوده مندرجه ضمیمه اس ایکٹ کے مطابق لکها جاوے دستخط کرے اور صاحب مجسٹریٹ خود مدعاعلیه سے استفسار کرکے یا اور سبیل مطمئن هو که شخص مذکور فی الحقیقت مجنون هي اور

examination, or other proof that such person is a Lunatic, and a proper person to be detained under care and treatment, he shall make an order for such Lunatic to be received into the Asylum, established for the Division in which the Magistrate's jurisdiction is situate, or, if such Lunatic is not a Native of the country, and the circumstances of the case so require, into a Lunatic Asylum at the Presidency; and shall send the Lunatic in suitable custody to the Asylum mentioned in such order. Provided that, if any friend or relative of any Lunatic who is believed to be dangerous, shall undertake in writing to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, that such Lunatic shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or others, the Magistrate instead of sending him to an Asylum, may make him over to the care of such friend or relative. Provided also that, if any such friend or relative shall desire that the Lunatic may be sent to a licensed Asylum instead of the public Asylum of the Division, and shall engage in writing to the satisfaction of the Magistrate to pay the expenses which may be incurred for the lodging, maintenance, medicine, clothing, and care of the Lunatic in such Asylum, the Magistrate may send the Lunatic to the licensed Asylum mentioned in the engagement.

In certain cases, a Lunatic may be committed to the care of his friends or relative.

Or sent to a licensed Asylum.

V. If it shall appear to the Magistrate, on the report of the Police Officer, or the information of any other person, that any person within the limits of his jurisdiction deemed to be a Lunatic, is not under proper care and control, or is cruelly treated or neglected by any relative or other person having the charge of him, the Magistrate may send for the supposed Lunatic, and summon such relative or other person as has or ought to have the charge of him; and if such relative or other person be legally bound to maintain the supposed Lunatic, the Magistrate may make an order for such Lunatic being properly cared for and treated, and, if such relative or other person shall wilfully neglect to comply with the said order, may commit him to jail for a period not

In case of neglect or cruel treatment of a Lunatic, Magistrate may order relative, &c. to maintain him.

اس بات کے لائق هي که پاگلخانه مین اسکي محافظت اور معالجه هووے تواس کاحکم صادر کرے که مجنون اس قسمت کے پاگلخانه میں جس میں صاحب مجسٹریت کا علاقه واقع هووے داخل کیاجاوے یا اگر مجنون اس ملک کا باشنده نهو اور بنظر حالات معامله صاحب مجسٹریت مناسب سمجهے تو مجنون کو پریزیڈنسي کے پاگلخانه میں بهیجدیوے اور حراست مناسب اس پاگلخانه میں جسکا ذکر حکم میں مندرج هو مجنون کا مرسل هونا لازم هي پر شرط یهه هي که اگر مجنون کا جس سے خطره هونا محتمل هو کوئی دوست یاقرابت دار موجود هو اور صاحب مجسٹریت کے اطمینان مطابق اقرار نامه کی روسے مقرر هو که مجنون کي خبر گیری مناسب هواکرے گي اور خود یا دوسرے شخص پر صدمه پهنچانے نپاویگا تو صاحب مجسٹریت مجنون کو پاگلخانه میں نه بهیجیگا بلکه صاحب موصوف کواس بات کے حکم صادر کرنیکا اختیار هوگا که مجنون کے دوست یاقرابت دار کو مجنون سپرد هووے پریهه بهی شرط هي که اگر دوست یاقرابت دار چاهے که مجنون قسمت کے پاگلخانه سرکاری مین بهیجا نجاوے بلکه ایسے پاگلخانه میں مرسل هووے جس کے تقرر کا اجازت نامه عطا هواهو اور دوست یا قرابت دار اس مضمون کا اقرار نامه حسب اطمینان صاحب مجسٹریت لکهه دیوے که جو کچهه خرچ بابت بودو باش پرورش معالجه اور پوشاك مجنون یعني جقدر پاگلخانه مذکور میں صرف هووے ادا هوگا توصاحب مجسٹریت مجاز هوگا که مجنون کواس پاگلخانه میں جسکي نسبت اجازت نامه عطا هوا هے اور جس کا ذکر اقرارنامه میں مندرج کیا گیا بهیجدیوے

دفعه ٥ اگر اهلکار پولیس کي رپوٹ یا اور کسی کي خبر رسانی سے صاحب مجسٹریت کو معلوم هووے که همارے علاقه میں کوئي ایسا شخص جسکے نسبت علت جنون منسوب کي گئی موجود هي اور مجنون کی خبر گیري مناسب یا تدارك نهیں هوتا یا اسپر سختي هوتی هي یا مجنون کے قرابت دار یا جس شخص کے اهتمام میں هو مجنون کی خبر نهیں لیتا تو صاحب مجسٹریت کو اختیار هوگا که جس شخص سے علت جنون منسوب کي گئے اس کو اور قرابت دار اور شخص مهتمم کو جس کو خبر گیري لازم هی طلب کرے اور اگر قرابت دار یا شخص مذکور پرفرض هوکه قانوناً مجنون کی پرورش کرے توصاحب مجسٹریت اس مضمون کا حکم صادر کریگا که مجنون کی خبر گیري مناسب هووے اور اسکي نسبت حسن سلوك مرعی رهي اور اگر قرابت دار یا شخص

exceeding one month. If there be no person legally bound to maintain the supposed Lunatic, or if the Magistrate think fit so to do, he may proceed as prescribed in the last preceding Section, and upon being satisfied in manner aforesaid that the person deemed to be a Lunatic is a Lunatic, and a proper person to be detained under care and treatment, may make an order for his reception into such Asylum as aforesaid. It shall be the duty of every Darogah or District Police Officer, to report to the Magistrate every such case of neglect or cruel treatment as aforesaid, which may come to his knowledge.

If no person bound to maintain him, Magistrate may make on order for his reception in Asylum.

Darogah to report neglect.

VI. All acts which the Magistrate is authorized or required to do by the two last preceding Sections, may be done in the Presidency Towns and the Stations of the Straits' Settlement by the Commissioner of Police; and all duties which a Darogah or District Police Officer is authorized or required to perform, may be performed in any of the said Towns and Stations, by an officer of the Police Force not below the rank of Inspector.

Commissioner of Police, &c. to act in the Presidency Towns and Strait's Settlement.

VII. Except as otherwise herein before provided, no person shall be received into a Lunatic Asylum in any Presidency Town, or in any Station of the Straits' Settlement, without an order under the hand of some person in the Form B, in the Schedule to this Act, together with such statement of particulars as is contained in the said Form B nor unless such person has been found Lunatic by inquisition, or under an enquiry directed by an order of one of the Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter, without the medical certificate containing the particulars in Form A, in the Schedule to this Act of two persons, each of whom shall be a Physician or Surgeon, and one of whom shall be a Presidency Surgeon, or a Surgeon in the employment of the Government. When such order is presented, the visitors or manager of the Asylum, before admitting the Lunatic into the Asylum, may require the

Order and certificate in Presidency Towns and Straits' Settlement.

مہتمم مجنون حکم کی تعمیل عمدا نکرے توصاحب مجسٹریت کسي میعاد تک جو ایك مہینے سے زیادہ نہو اُسکو محبس میں مقید رکھیگا اور اگر کوئي ایسا شخص موجود نہو جسپر منسوب بہ جنون کی پرورش لازم ہو یاصاحب مجسٹریت مناسب سمجھے توصاحب موصوف کواختیار ہوگا کہ بطریقہ مذکورہ دفعۂ ماسبق عمل کرے اور اگر وہ اس بات سے مطمئن ہووے کہ شخص منسوب بہ جنون فيالحقیقت مجنون ہی اور اُسکي خبر گیری اور معالجہ مناسب نہیں ہوتا توصاحب موصوف کو اس مضمون کے حکم صادر کرنے کااختیار حاصل ہوگا کہ حسب مذکورہ بالا مجنون پاگلخانہ میں داخل ہووے اور ہردارو غہ اور ضلع کے اہلکار پولیس کولازم ہوگا کہ اگر کسي مجنون کي نسبت غفلت یاسختی بدانصت آسکے ظہور میں آوے تواُسکي رپوٹ صاحب مجسٹریت کو لکھہ بھیجے ٭

دفعہ ۶ جملۂ مراتب جنکے عمل کا اختیار دو دفعہ ماسبق کے اعتبار سے صاحب مجسٹریت کو حاصل ہے بلکہ اُسپر عمل مذکور فرض کیاگیاصاحب کمشنرپولیس کو پریزیڈنسي کے شہروں اور دریاے شور کی آبادیوں میں عمل کرنے کا اختیار ہوگا اور جو کچھہ خدمت داروغہ یا ضلع کے اہلکار پولیس کو انجام دینے کااختیار ہے بلکہ اُسکا انجام اُنکو کس پر فرض ہي سي اہلکار پولیس کو جسکا رتبہ انسپیکٹر کے رتبہ سے کم نہ ہو شہروں اور ابادیوں میں عمل کرنے کا اختیار ہوگا ٭

دفعہ ۷ اگر کسي شخص کي نسبت پاگلخانہ میں داخل ہونے کا حکم خاص مقرر ہووے توسوا اُسکے کوئي شخص پریزیڈنسي شہر یا دریائي شور کی ابادی کے پاگلخانہ میں داخل نہوگا الا اُسوقت میں کہ حکم دستخطي کسي کا بموجب مسودہ (B) مندرجہ ضمیمہ اس ایکٹ کے معہ کیفیت تفصیل مطابق مسودہ (B) مذکور پیش کیا جاوے اور نہ کوئي شخص داخل ہوگا الا اُس صورت میں کہ تحقیقات کی رو سے یامطابق اُس حکم کے جو حاکم محکمہ عدالت مقررہ محکمہ سند شاہی صادر کرے معہ ڈاکٹري سارٹیفکٹ متضمن اُن مراتب کے جو اس ایکٹ کے ضمیمہ کے مسودہ [A] میں مندرج ہي اور سارٹیفیکٹ پر دو شخص کي تصدیق ہووے چنانچہ اُن میں ایک طبیب یا جراح اور دوسرا پریزیڈنسی کا جراح یاجراح مامورہ نوکري سرکار ہووے اور جب حکم مذکور پیش ہووے اُسوقت دیکھو یامہتمم یا گلخانہ مجنون کوپاگلخانہ میں داخل کریگا اور مجنون کے اقربا سے اسبات کا اقرار لیگا کہ جملہ اخراجات جوبابت بود و باش پرورش

friends of the said Lunatic to engage to pay the expenses which may be incurred, for the lodging, maintenance, clothing, medicine, and care of the Lunatic, unless it shall appear to the said visitors that they have not sufficient means of doing so.

پوشاك ادويه اور خبر گيري مجنون كي هووے ادا هونگے الا اس صورت ميں كه دكهوبا كو معلوم هووے كه ايسا كرنيكا سامان موجود نهيں هي *

VIII. *Clause* 1.—In places other than those specified in the last preceding Section, no person shall be received into a Lunatic Asylum, except as otherwise herein before provided without an order of the Civil Court.

In places other than Presidency Towns, &c., no person to be received into Asylum, without order of Civil Court.

دفعه ۸ ضمن ۱ سواے أن مكانات كے جنكا ذكر دفعه ماسبق ميں مندرج هوا هى كوئي شخص بلا حكم حاكم عدالت ديواني سواے اُس شخص كے جسكي نسبت عبارت صدر ميں حكم خاص مقرر هوا هي كسي پاگلخانه ميں داخل نهوگا *

Clause 2.—When any person has been adjudged to be a Lunatic, and a guardian for such Lunatic has been appointed by the Court of Wards, or the Collector, or by the Civil Court, if such guardian shall desire that the Lunatic be admitted into a Lunatic Asylum, he shall make application to the Civil Court, and the Judge with the assistance of a Medical Officer shall examine such Lunatic, and if the Medical Officer shall sign a certificate in Form A, in the Schedule to this Act, and the Judge shall be satisfied that the Lunatic is a proper person to be detained under care and treatment in a Lunatic Asylum, he shall make an order for such person to be received into the Asylum, established for the Division in which his jurisdiction is situate, or, if he think fit, into any licensed Asylum mentioned in the application.

Application for order by whom to be made where Guardian has been appointed.

ضمن ۲ اگر كوئى شخص مجنون ٹهرے اور مجنون كا ولي كورٹ آف وارڈس يا صاحب كلكٹر يا حاكم عدالت ديوانى كى تجويز سے مقرر هوا هو اور وه چاهے كه مجنون پاگلخانه ميں داخل كيا جاوے تو عدالت ديواني ميں درخواست گذراننا لازم هى اور صاحب جج باستعانت صاحب ڈاكٹر مجنون سے استفسار كريگا اور اگر صاحب ڈاكٹر قطعه سارٹيفكٹ پر جو اُس ايكٹ كے مسوده [A] مندرجه ضميمه كے مطابق لكها هو دستخط كرے اور صاحب جج اس امر سے مطمئن هو كه مجنون اسبات كے لائق هے كه اُسكي خبر گيري اور معالجه پاگلخانه ميں هووے تو اُسكواس مضمون كے حكم صادر كرنيكا اختيار هوگا كه اُس قسمت كے پاگلخانه ميں جهان صاحب موصوف كا علاقه واقع هى مجنون داخل هووے يا اگر مناسب جانے توكسي پاگلخانه ميں جسكى بابت اجازت نامه عطا هوا اور جسكا ذكر سوال ميں لكها هے داخل هونے كا حكم صادر كرے *

Clause 3.—If any relative or friend of any person for whom a guardian has not been appointed by the Court of Wards, or the Collector or by the Civil Court, desires that such person may be admitted into a Lunatic Asylum, he may make application to the Civil Court, and the Judge, if he see sufficient reason for doing, shall enquire into the fact of

Application where no guardian has been appointed.

ضمن ۳ اگر كوئي قرابتدار يا دوست كسي شخص كا جسكا ولي كورٹ آف وارڈس يا صاحب كلكٹر يا حاكم عدالت ديواني كي تجويز سے مقرر هوا هو چاهے كه شخص مذكور پاگلخانه ميں داخل هووے تو عدالت ديواني ميں سوال گذرانيگا اختيار اُسكو حاصل هي اور اگر صاحب جج كو وجهه معقول معلوم هووے تو صاحب موصوف امر جنون كي نسبت اُسي طرح تحقيقات كريگا كه گويا بموجب احكام دفعه ۳ ايكٹ نمبر ۳۵ سنه ۱۸۵۸ ع موسومه ايكٹ جس سے يهه بات مقصود هي كه جو شخص مجنون اور محكمه سوپريم

Lunacy, in the same manner as if an application had been made to the Civil Court under the provisions of Section III, of Act XXXV. of 1858 entitled "An Act to make better provision for the care of the estates of Lunatics not subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature;" and if the Lunacy be established, the Judge may then proceed in the manner prescribed in the second Clause of this Section.

کورٹ کا تابع نہو اسکي جائداد کی محافظت کے لیئے پیشتر سے بہتر ضوابط مقرر هووین سوال گذرا *

Clause 4.—Whenever the Judge shall make an order* for the reception of any person into a Lunatic Asylum, he shall at the same time, make an order for the payment of the expenses to be incurred for the lodging, maintenance; clothing medicine, and care of such person, and such expenses shall be recovered by the Judge on the application of the visitors, or manager of such Asylum.

Order for payment of expenses.

Provided however that, if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Judge, that the Lunatic has not sufficient property, and that no person legally bound to maintain the said Lunatic has sufficient means for the payment of such expenses, he shall certify the same in the order for reception of the Lunatic into the Asylum, instead of making such order for the payment of expenses as aforesaid.

Proviso.

ضمن ۴ جب صاحب جج کسی شخص کي نسبت اس مضمون کا حکم صادر کرے کہ وہ پاگلخانہ میں داخل کیاجاوے اس وقت صاحب جج پر لازم هوگا کہ اس مضمون کا حکم بهي صادر کرے کہ اخراجات شخص مذکور بابت بود وباش پرورش پوشاک ادویہ اور خبر گیری اس کیلئے جائینگے اور جب دکهوئے یا مہتمم پاگلخانہ درخواست کرے تب اخراجات مذکور کا وصول کرنا صاحب جج پر لازم هوگا پر شرط یہہ بهي رہے کہ اگر صاحب جج کي اطمینان مطابق ثابت هووے کہ مجنون یا اس شخص کے پاس جسپر مجنون کي پرورش لازم هی اسقدر جائداد موجود نہیں هي کہ اخراجات مذکور کو وفا کرے تو صاحب جج حکم متضمن اداي اخراجات کے صادر نہ کریگا بلکہ اس حکمنامہ میں جسکے اعتبار سے مجنون پاگلخانہ میں داخل کیا گیا عبارت متضمن عدم استطاعت مجنون یا اسکے جسپر مجنون کی پرورش لازم هي لکهیگا

IX.—It shall be lawful for three of the visitors of any Asylum, of whom one shall be a Medical Officer, by writing under their hands, to order the discharge of any person detained in such Asylum. When such order is given, if the person is detained under the order of any public Officer, notice of the order of discharge shall be immedietely communicated to such Officer,

Order of discharge from Asylum.

دفعہ ۹ جائزهوگا کہ کسی پاگلخانہ کے ۳ دکهوئي جسمیں ایک نفر ڈاکٹر صاحب هووے بذریعہ تحریر دستخطي اپنے حکم صادر کریں کہ جو شخص پاگلخانہ میں رکہا هی اسے رهائی ملے اور جب کسی ایسے شخص کي نسبت جو بہ حکم اهلکار سرکاري پاگلخانہ میں رکہا هو حکم رهائي صادر هووے تو اهلکار مذکور کو فورا رهائی کے حکم سے مطلع کرنا چاهیئے *

*

X. When any relative or friend of a Lunatic detained in any Asylum under the provisions of Section IV, Section V, or Section VI. of this Act, is desirous that such Lunatic should be delivered over to his care and custody, he shall make application to the Magistrate or Commissioner of Police under whose order the Lunatic is detained, and the Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, if he think fit, after communication with the visitors, or with one of them being a Medical Officer, and upon the undertaking in writing of such relative or friend to the satisfaction of the said Magistrate or Commissioner, that such Lunatic shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or others, shall make an order for the discharge of such Lunatic, and such Lunatic shall thereupon be discharged.

Order of discharge on undertaking of relative for due treatment of the Lunatic.

دفعہ ۱۰ جب کوئي مجنون باعتبار شرائط دفعہ ۴ یا دفعہ ۵ یا دفعہ ۶ اس ایکٹ کے کسي پاگلخانہ میں داخل کیا جاوے اور اُسکاکوئی قرابتدار یاآشنا چاھے کہ مجنون اُسکي خبر گیري اور حراست میں سپرد هووے تو اُسکولازم هوگا کہ صاحب مجسٹریت یا اُس صاحب کمشنر پولیس سے جسکے حکم مطابق مجنون پاگلخانہ میں رکھا هي درخواست گذرادي اور جب قرابت دار یا دوست حسب اطمینان صاحب مجسٹریت یاصاحب کمشنر اسبات کا اقرار نامہ کہ مجنون مذکور کي خبر گیری مناسب هوگي اور مجنون اپني ذات یا اور اشخاص پر صدمہ پہنچانے نپاویگا لکھدیوے تب لازم هوگا صاحب مجسٹریت یا صاحب کمشنر پولیس دکھویئے سے جسمیں ایک نفر ڈاکتر صاحب هونا چاهیئے استصواب کرکے اس بات کا حکم صادرکرے کہ مجنون کی رهائی هووے اور تسپر مجنون مذکور رهائی پاویگا ٭

XI. The Inspector of Jails may direct the removal of any Lunatic from any public Asylum to any other public Asylum within the circle of his inspection, and such order shall be sufficient authority for the removal of such Lunatic, and also for his reception into the Asylum to which he is ordered to be removed.

Inspector of Jails may make order of removal from one public Asylum to another.

دفعہ ۱۱ جیلخانوں کے صاحب انسپکتر یعني میر مہتمم کو اس بات کے حکم دینے کا اختیار هوگا کہ مجنون جو کسی پاگلخانہ سرکاری میں موجودهووے اپنے حلقہ کے دوسرےپاگلخانہ سرکاري مین منتقل کیا جاوے اور حکم مذکور مجنون کے انتقال اور اُسکے اُس پاگلخانہ مین جسمیں انتقال هونے کا حکم صادرهواهے داخل هونے کے لیئے سند کافي هوگا ٭

XII. If, after the reception of any Lunatic into any Asylum, it appear that the order or the medical certificate or certificates upon which he was received is, or are defective or incorrect, the same may at any time afterwards be amended by the person or persons signing the same with the sanction of two or more of the visitors of the said Asylum, one of whom shall be a Medical Officer.

Amendment of order or certificate.

دفعہ ۱۲ جب مجنون کسی پاگلخانہ میں داخل کیا جاوے اور بعد اُسکے یہہ بات معلوم هووے کہ حکم یا سارٹیفیکت وا حدیا متعدد جنکے اعتبار سے مجنون داخل کیا گیا نا تمام یا غلط هیں توجائز هوگا کہ کسي وقت اُس شخص یااُن اشخاص کی معرفت جنکا دستخط سارٹیفیکت پرثبت هو باجازت ایک یا دو نفر پاگلخانہ مذکور کے دکھویئے کے جسمیں ایک نفر ڈاکتر صاحب هونا چاهیئے اُنکی اصلاح هووے ٭

XIII. Every person received into a Lunatic Asylum under any such order as is required by this Act, accompanied by the requisite medical certificate, may be detained therein until he be removed or discharged, as

Certificate and order to justify detention and re-capture after escape.

دفعہ ۱۳ جوکوئی شخص باعتبار اُس قسم کےحکم کے جسکو صادر کرنا بلحاظ اس ایکٹ کے لازم هي مع ڈاکٹري سارٹیفیکت معینہ پیش هووے تب مجنون کو اُن ایام تلک پاگلخانہ میں رکھنا چاهیئے جبتلک کہ وہ باعتبار اس ایکٹ کے منتقل نہ هووے یارهائي

authorized by this Act, and in case of escape may by virtue of such order, be re-taken by the manager of such Asylum, or any Officer or servant belonging thereto, or any other person authorized in that behalf by the said manager, or any Police Officer, and conveyed to and received and detained in such Asylum.

نہ پاوے اور اگر مجنون فرار هووے تو جائز هوگا کہ حکم مذکور کے اعتبار سے مہتمم پاگلخانہ یا کوئي اهلکار یا نوکر متعلقہ پاگلخانہ یا کوئي شخص جسکو مہتمم کي طرف سے اختیار دیا گیا یا کوئی اهلکار پولیس اُسکو پهر گرفتار کرکے پاگلخانہ میں لیجاوے اور پاگلخانہ میں داخل هو کر وهاں رهے *

XIV. When any Lunatic is sent to a licensed Asylum by order of a Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, under Section IV., Section V. or Section VI, of this Act, and when a Lunatic is admitted into such Asylum under under Section VII. or an order for the reception of a Lunatic is made under Section VIII. and no engagement has been taken from the friends of the Lunatic, or order made by the Judge for the payment of expenses under the said Section VII, or Section VIII. respectively, the expense of the lodging, maintenance, clothing, medicine and care of such Lunatic, shall be paid by the Government to the manager of such Asylum.

In what cases Government to pay for the maintenance of Lunatic.

دفعہ ۱۴ اگر مجنون صاحب مجسٹریٹ یا صاحب کمشنر پولیس کے حکم سے مطابق دفعہ ۴ یا دفعہ ۵ یا دفعہ ۶ اس ایکٹ کے کسي پاگلخانہ مجاز میں بهیجا جاوے اور جب مجنون مذکور پاگلخانہ مذکور میں باعتبار دفعہ ۷ یا باعتبار اور کسي حکم ادخال مجنون کے جو دفعہ ۸ کے مطابق صادر هووے داخل کیاجائے اور کوئي اقرارنامہ دربابِ ادای اخراجات بموجب دفعہ ۷ یا دفعہ ۸ صاحب جج کے حکم سے تحریر نہایا هو تو کل اخراجات بابت بود وباش پرورش پوشاک ادویہ اور خبرگیری مجنون مذکور کي سرکار کی طرف سے مہتمم پاگلخانہ کو دیئے جائیںگے *

XV. The Magistrate or Commissioner of Police by whom any Lunatic has been sent to a Lunatic Asylum, if it appear to such Magistrate or Commissioner that such Lunatic has an estate applicable to his maintenance, and more than sufficient to maintain his family, or that any person is legally bound to maintain and has the means of maintaining such Lunatic, may apply to the chief Civil Court of original jurisdiction within the local jurisdiction of which the estate of the Lunatic may be situate, or the person legally bound to maintain him may reside, and such Court shall enquire into the matter in a summary way, and on being satisfied that such Lunatic has an estate applicable to his maintenance, or that any person is legally bound to maintain, and has the means of maintaining such Lunatic, shall make an order for the recovery of the charges of lodging maintenance. clothing, medicine, and care of such Lunatic out of such estate or from such per-

Civil Court on application of Magistrate, may make order for the payment of cost of maintenance out of the Lunatic's estate.

دفعہ ۱۵ اگر صاحب مجسٹریٹ یا صاحب کمشنر پولیس کے حکم مطابق مجنون کسي پاگلخانہ میں بهیجا جاوے اور صاحب مجسٹریٹ یا صاحب کمشنر کو معلوم هووے کہ مجنون کے پاس کوئي ایسي جائداد جو اُسکي اور اُسکي خاندان کی بهی پرورش کو کفایت کرے موجود نہیں هی اور اُس شخص کے پاس جسپر مجنون کي پرورش لازم هی مجنون کی پرورش کے لیئے جائداد کافي موجود هے تو اُسکو اختیار هوگا کہ اُس عدالت دیواني اعلی درمرافعہ اول میں جسکے علاقہ میں مجنون کي جائداد واقع یا جسمیں خود سکونت پذیر هو درخواست گذرانی اور حاکم عدالت مذکور پر لازم هوگا کہ بصیغہ سرسري معاملہ کی نسبت تحقیقات کرے اور جب اس بات سے مطمئن هووے کہ مجنون کے پاس اُسکي پرورش کے لیئے علاقہ موجود هي یا کوئي شخص جسپر قانون کے روسے مجنون کی پرورش لازم هے اُسکی پرورش کرسکتا هے تو حاکم موصوف اس مضمون کا حکم صادر کریگا کہ خرچہ بود وباش پرورش پوشاک ادویہ اور خبرگیری مجنون آمدني علاقہ سے یا شخص مذکور کے ذمہ هوا کرے اور حکم مذکور کی

son. Such order shall be enforced in the same manner, and shall be of the same force and effect and subject to the same appeal as any judgment or order made by the said Court in a regular suit, in respect of the property or person therein mentioned. Any personal property which may be in the possession of a Lunatic found wandering at large, may be sold by the Magistrate and the proceeds thereof (or such part of the same as may be necessary) applied towards the payment of the charges of the lodging and maintenance of the Lunatic, and of any other expenses incurred on his behalf.

تعمیل اُسي طرح جبرا کیجائیگي اور وهي اقتدار اور نفاذ رکهیگا اور اُسکی نسبت اُسی طرح اپیل هوني جائز هوگی جیسا کسی فیصله یاحکم عدالت مذکور مقدمه نمبري میں یا جائداد یا شخص مذکور کي نسبت هوتي اور جائداد منقوله جو مجنون کے پاس موجود هو اور مجنون مطلق العنان پهرتا پا یا جاوے تو صاحب مجسٹریت کو اختیار هوگا که جائداد مذکور تونیلام کرے اور اُسکي زرثمن سے یا جسقدر کفایت کرے اُس سے اخراجات بودوباش اور پرورش مجنون اور جوکچهه خرچ، مجنون کي بابت هوا هو ادا کرے *

XVI. The liability of any relative or person to maintain any Lunatic, shall not be taken away or affected by any provision contained in this Act.

Saving of liability of relatives to maintain Lunatic.

دفعه ١٦ قرابتدار یا اُس شخص کے ذمه سے جسپر مجنون کي پرورش لازم هي اس ایکٹ کےکسی احکام کي دلیل سے ذمه داری ساقطنهوگي نه اُسمیں کسي طرح فتور آویگا *

XVII. Nothing contained in this Act shall be taken to interfere with the power of any of the Court of Judicature established by Royal Charter over any person found to be Lunatic by inquisition, or under the provisions of Act XXXIV. of 1858, entitled "An Act to ergulate proceedings in Lunacy in Her Majetsy's Courts of Judicature," or with rights of any Committee of the person or estate of such Lunatic; or to affect the provisions of Act IV. of 1849, entitled "An Act for the safe custody of Criminal Lunatics."

Saving of powers of supreme courts, &c. and of Act IV. 1849.

دفعه ١٧ اس ایکٹ کي کسي عبارت سے یهه بات سمجهی نجاے که اختیار به نسبت کسي شخص کے جو بذریعه تحقیقات یا بموجب احکام ایکٹ نمبر ٣٤ سنه ١٨٥٨ع موسومه ایکٹ متضمن تحقیقات جنون محکمه ملکه عالیه میں مجنون ٹهیرے یا اختیار صاحب کمیٹي نسبت بذات یا علاقعه مجنون یا ایکٹ نمبر ٤ سنه ١٨٤٩ ع موسومه ایکٹ واسطے حفاظت مجنونان فوجداري میں کسي طرح کا فتور آتا هے

XVIII. The word "Lunatic," as used in this Act, shall mean and include every person of unsound mind, and every person being an idiot.

Interpretation,

"Lunatic."

دفعه ١٨ لفظ مجنون جو اس ایکٹ میں مستعمل هے هر شخص پر جسکي عقل ناقص هے اور بهی هر شخص پر جو پاگل هو دلالت کریگا اور لفظ مجسٹریت میں هر شخص جسکو مجسٹریت کا اختیار حاصل هووے شامل هوگا

The word "Magistrate," shall include a person exercising the powers of a Magistrate.

"Magistrate."

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL OFFICER—(*See Sections IV. and VIII.*)

I, the undersigned, (*here enter name and official designation,*) hereby certify that I, on the day of at personally examined (*here enter name of residence and Lunatic*) and that the said——is a Lunatic (*or an idiot, or a person of unsound mind*) and a proper person to be taken charge of, and detained under care and treatment, and that I have formed this opinion on the following grounds, namely :—

1. Facts indicating insanity observed by myself, *here state the facts.*

2. Other facts (if any) indicating insanity communicated to me by others (*here state the information and from whom*)

(Signed)——————

FORM B.

ORDER FOR THE RECEPTION OF A PRIVATE PATIENT—(*See Section VII.*)

I, the undersigned, hereby request you to receive A. B., a Lunatic, [*or an idiot, or a person of unsound mind,*] as a patient into your Asylum. Subjoined is a Statement respecting the said A. B.

(Signed) Name.

Occupation (if any.)
Place of abode.

Degree of relationship (if any), or other circumstance of connexion with the patient.

Dated this day of one thousand eight hundred and

To Superintendent of the Asylum at (*describing the Asylum.*)

STATEMENT.

[IF ANY OF THE PARTICULARS IN THIS STATEMENT BE NOT KNOWN, THE FACT TO BE SO STATED.]

Name of patient, with Christian name at length.

ضميمه

مسوده A

سارٹيفکٹ صاحب ڈاکٹر [دفعه ۴ و دفعه ۸ ديکهي جائيں]

ميں جسکا دستخط ذيل ميں ثبت هے [يعني مسمى فلاں لقب فلاں] اس تحرير کي رو سے تصديق کرتاهوں کهبتاريخ فلاں ماه و سنهفلان اصالتاً [مسمي فلاں ساکن فلاں کا] امتحان ليا اور في الواقع مسمي فلاں مجنون [يا پاگل يا اُسکي عقل خبط هے] اور اُسکي خبر گيري کسي پر حواله کرنا اور اُسکي خبرگيري اور علاج کے ليئے اُسي حراست مين رکهنا ضرور اور بوجوه مندرجه ذيل هماري راے مذکوره بالا قرار پائي يعني

۱ واقعات دال پر جنوں جو ميں نے خود ديکهے [اس موقع ميں واقعات کا بيان لکهنا چاهيئے]

۲ دوسرے واقعات بشرطيکه دوسرے واقعات هوں جو جنوں پر دلالت کريں اور جنکي خبر اور شخصوں سے مجهکو پهونچي [اس مقام ميں خبر اور مخبر کا نام مذکور کرنا چاهيئے]

دستخط فلاں

مسوده B

حکم ادخال مجنوں پاگلخانه غير سرکاري ميں
[دفعه ۷ ديکهي جاوے]

ميں مسمى فلاں جسکا دستخط ذيل مين ثبت هے اس تحرير کي رو سے حکم صادر کرتاهوں که تم مسمى AB مجنون [يا پاگل شخص کو جسکی عقل خبط هے] اپنے پاگل خانه ميں بطور مريض داخل کرو اور ذيل مسمي فلاں کي کيفيت مندرج هي

[دستخط] نام
[پيشه] اگر پيشه هو
مسکن
حال قرابت داري [اگر کوئي قرابت دار هو]
اور مجنوں کی اور قرابتداري کا حال مورخه تاريخ فلاں ماه وسنه فلان

بنام مسمى فلاں مهتمم پاگلخانه موقوعه مقام فلاں [اس مقام ميں پاگلخانه کي کيفيت لکهني چاهيئے]

کيفيت

[اگر اس کيفيت کي نسبت کوئی امر معلوم نهووے تو ويساهي لکهنا چاهيئي]
نام مريض مع نام عيسائي بکلهم

Sex and age.

Married, single, or widowed,

Condition of life, and previous occupation (if any.)

The religious persuasion, as far as known.

Previous place of abode.

Whether first attack.

Age (if known) on first attack.

When and where previously under care and treatment.

Duration of existing attack.

Supposed cause.

Whether subject to Epilepsy.

Whether suicidal.

Whether dangerous to others.

Whether found Lunatic by inquisition or enquiry under order of Court, and date of Commission or order far inquisition or enquiry.

Whether any member of patient's family has been or is affected with insanity.

(Signed) Name.

Where the persen signing the statement is not the person who signs the order, the following particulars concerning the person signing the statement are to be added; namely:—

Occupation (if any.

Place of abode.

Degree of relationship (if any,) or other circumstances of connexion with the patient.

(Signed W. Morgan,
Clerk of the Council.

مذکور یا اناث اور عمر *

کدخدا یا مجرد یا جسکی زوجہ مرگئي *

رتبہ اور پیشہ سابق [اگر کوئی پیشہ ہوا ہو *]

مذہب جہاں تک مذہب معلوم ہووے *

مسکن سابق *

اس مرتبہ پہلي دفعہ جنون ہوا *

[اگر معلوم ہو] تو عمر مریض جبکہ پہلي مرتبہ جنون ہوا *

کس زمان اور مکان میں جنون ہوا اور کسی طرف سے خبر اور علاج ہوا *

حال کا صدمہ کس عرصہ تک قائم رہا *

صدمہ کا سبب قیاسي *

ذکر اسکا کہ مریض کو علت صرع ہوتي ہی یا نہیں *

ذکر اسکا کہ مریض سے اپنا قتل ملحوظ ہے یا نہیں *

ذکر اسکا کہ اور شخصوں کو صدمہ ہونے کا احتمال هي یا نہیں *

ذکر اسکا کہ مریض تحقیقات یا اس تفتیش کي روسے جو بحکم عدالت ظہور میں آوے اور تاریخ کمیشن اور حکم تفتیش یا تحقیقات *

ذکر اسکا کہ مریض کے خاندان میں سے کسي شخص کي نسبت احتمال جنون یا في الحال مجنون ہی یا نہیں *

[دستخط] نام

جو شخص کیفیت پر دستخط کرے اور حکمنامہ پر نکرے تو کیفیت مندرجہ ذیل اس شخص کی نسبت جو کیفیت پر دستخط کرے لکھنا چاہیئے یعني *

پیشہ اگر کوئی پیشہ ہو *

مسکن

درجہ قرابت داری [اگر کوئي قرابت دار ہو یا اور حالات نسبت بہ قرابت داري مجنون سے *

ڈبلیو مارگن
کلارك لیجس لیٹف کونسل

LAHORE—PUNJABEE PRESS, W. KENNEDY.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 29TH JULY 1863.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF RAIN FALL FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1863.

Division.	District.	Average Rain Fall.	Remarks.
		Inches.	
Delhi.	Delhi, ...	0·1	Direction of wind east and west. Sky cloudy and clear alternately. Crops good and secured before rain fell.
	Gûrgâon, ...	0·1	Direction of wind east and west.
	Karnâl, ...	...	Wind east and west throughout the month. Only a few drops of rain fel on the 21st, accompanied with hail. Highest range of thermometer in Sun's rays at mid-day 116°. Fevers prevalent. On the 28th a flight of Locusts was perceived at Panipât, Gharrounda and at Karnâl; they alighted nowhere, and did no damage. Direction from west to east.
Hissar.	Hissâr, ...	0·6	No remarks offered.
	Rohtak, ...	0·2	Sky cloudy from 18th to 24th. The rain has not been sufficient to admit of cotton being sown in Barani villages. Some hail fell at Gohana, slightly injuring the Tobacco crops. Cultivators engaged in ploughing their lands.
	Sirsa, ...	0·7	Direction of wind east and west alternately. Aspect of sky generally clear. Prospects of harvest good, and collected everywhere.
Amballa.	Ambâlla, ...	...	No remarks offered.
	Lûdhiâna, ...	0·9	Winds varying. Aspect of sky generally clear. Dust storms prevalent Very little rain fell in Saddar station, too small to measure. Crops have been cut and are good.
	Simla, ...	2·3	General direction of wind easterly,
	~~S[illegible] Fall~~, ...	[illegible]	not recd
Jallandhar.	Jallandhar, ...	...	No rain. Direction of wind easterly and westerly. Aspect of sky clear.
	Hoshiârpûr, ...	0·1	Direction of wind varying.
	Kangra, ...	0·3	Winds high. Sky cloudy and dusty. Some hail fell.
	Dharmsala, (Saddar Station,) ...	0·3	
Amritsar.	Amritsar, ...	0·3	Winds varying. Sand storms prevalent. Sky cloudy at times. Very little rain. None at Saddar.
	Seâlkote. ...	0·5	No remarks offered.
	Gûrdaspûr, ...	...	No remarks offered.
	Dalhousie, ...	0·4	
Lahore.	Lahore, ...	...	Direction of wind easterly and westerly. Aspect of sky clear. Prospects of harvest good.
	Ferozepûr, ...	...	Winds varying. Sky clear. Prospects of harvest good.
	Gûjranwâla, ...	0·1	Winds varying. Sky generally clear. Numerous dust storms. Between the 11th and 17th large flights of Locusts appeared near Gûjranwâla and Ram Nuggar, but they have all passed on.
Rawalpindi.	Rawulpindî ...	0·5	Direction of wind westerly throughout the month. Aspect of the sky generally clear.
	Murree Station, ...	0·7	No rain fell at the Sadder.
	Jhelam, ...	0·2	Westerly wind most prevalent, with occasional gusts from the east.
	Gûjrât, ...	0·2	Winds various. Spring harvest has been cut, most abundant all over the district.
	Shahpûr, ...	...	Winds various. Dust storms prevalent. Weather unusually cool; a little rain fell; but not enough to measure.
Multan.	Mûltân, ...	0·2	Prevailing wind westerly. Heat moderate. Prospects of harvest cheering. Extensive preparations being carried on for the autumn crops.
	Jhang, ...	0·4	Wind variable. Sky generally clear. Prospects of harvest good.
	Gûjrât, ...	0·2	Wind variable. A very severe storm on the 24th. Wind very violent, lasted 4 or 5 hours.
	Muzaffargarh ...	0·1	Wind variable.
Derajat.	Dera Ismael Khan, ...	0·1	No remarks offered.
	Dera Ghazi Khan, ...	0·7	Winds variable. Sky cloudy and clear alternately. A few dust storms with lightning and thunder.
	Bannû, ...	...	Winds variable. Sky generally clear. Dust storms frequent; a slight drizzle on the 25th. A good Rabbi harvest being reaped. District visited by Locusts twice between the 24th and 31st; slight damage done to clover fields, &c.
Peshawar.	Peshâwar, ...	0·1	Wind generally from west or north-west.
	Kohât, ...	0·2	Winds variable. Aspect of sky generally clear, with occasional showers and gusts of wind.
	Hazâra, ...	0·2	Wind variable. Sky generally clear. Weather fine. Wheat crop being reaped in Upper Hazâra. The young Locusts are swarming and doing much mischief to trees and gardens.; myriads have been destroyed, but the plague does not abate. Rain much required for Kharif sowings. The fall on the 27th was too little to do any good.
	Abbottabad, ...	0·2	

Lahore, 18*th July* 1863, | D. F. McLeod, *Finl. Commr. Punjab.*

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Punjab Government Gazette.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAHORE, SATURDAY, 8TH AUGUST 1863.

ANNO VICESIMO PRIMO & VICESIMO SECUNDO. VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. CVI.

An Act for the better Government of *India*.

[2nd *August* 1858.

16 & 17 Vict. C. 95.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Sessions holden in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Years of Her Majesty, Chapter Ninety-five, "To provide for the Government of *India*," the Territories in the Possession and under the Government of the *East India* Company were continued under such Government, in trust for Her Majesty, until Parliament should otherwise provide, subject to the Provisions of that Act and of other Acts Parliament, and the Property and Rights in the said Act re-

XIII. There shall be paid to each Member of the Council the yearly Salary of One thousand two hundred Pounds, out of the Revenues of *India*.

Salaries of Members of Council.

XIV. Any Member of the Council may by Writing under his Hand, which shall be recorded in the Minutes of the Council, resign his Office, and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to grant to any Person who, having held the Office of Member of the Council for the Period of Ten Years or upwards, shall so resign by reason of Infirmity disabling him from a due Execution of the Duties of the Office, a Retiring Pension during Life of Five hundred Pounds: Provided, that if at any Time hereafter it should appear to Parliament expedient to reduce the Number or otherwise deal with the Constitution of the said Council, no Member of Council who has not served in his Office for a Period of Ten Years, shall be entitled to claim any Compensation for the Loss of his Office, or for any Alteration in the Terms and Conditions under which the same is held.

As to retiring Pensions, &c.

XV. The Secretaries and other Officers and Servants on the Home Establishment of the said Company, and on the Establishment of the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, immediately before the Commencement of this Act, shall on such Commencement be and form the Establishment of the Secretary of State in Council; and the Secretary of State shall with all convenient Speed make such Arrangement of the said Establishments, and such Reductions therein, as may seem to him consistent with the due Conduct of the Public Business, and shall within Six Months after the Commencement of this Act submit a Scheme for the permanent Establishment to Her Majesty in Council; and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by the advice of Her Privy Council, upon consideration of such Scheme, to fix and declare what shall constitute and be the Establishment of the Secretary of State in Council, and what Salaries shall be paid to the Persons on the Establishment, and the Order of Her Majesty in Council shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within Fourteen Days after the making thereof, provided Parliament be then sitting, or otherwise within Fourteen Days after the next Meeting thereof; and after such Establishment has been formed by such Order in Council, no Addition of persons shall be made to such Establishment, nor any Addition made to the Salaries authorized by such Order, except by a similar Order in Council, to be laid in like Manner before both Houses of Parliament.

Secretaries and Officers on the Home Establishment of Company, to form the Establishment of the Secretary of State in Council.

Secretary of State to submit a Scheme for a permanent Establishment.

XVI. After the first Formation of the Establishment, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State in Council to remove any Officer, or Servant belonging thereto, and also to make all Appointments and Promotions to and in such Establishment; provided that the Order of Her Majesty in Council of the Twenty-first Day of *May*, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, or such other Regulations as may be from Time to Time established by Her Majesty for Examinations, Certificates, Probation, or other Tests of Fitness in relation to Appointments to junior Situations in the Civil Service, shall apply to such Appointments on the said Establishment.

As to Removal of Officers and Supply of Vacancies after First Formation of Establishment.

XVII. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to grant to any Secretary, Officer, or Servant on the Home Establishment of the said company, or on the Establishment of the said Commissioners, who in consequence of such Reduction as aforesaid by the Secretary of State, or under such Order in Council is not retained on the Establishment of the Secretary of State in Council, any Compensation either by way of a gross or annual Payment, as, having regard to the circumstances, may seem just.

Compensations to Officers on Home Establishment of the Company, and of Board of Control not retained on new Establishment.

XVIII. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by warrant countersigned as aforesaid, to grant to any such Secretary, Officer, or Servant as aforesaid, retained on such last mentioned Establishment, such Compensation, Superannuation, or Retiring Allowance on his ceasing to hold Office as might have been granted to him if this Act had not been passed, and the Transfer of any Person to the Service of the Secretary of State in Council shall be deemed to be a Continuance of his previous Appointment or Employment, and shall not prejudice

As to Superannuation to Officers.

any Claims which he might have had in respect of Length of Service, if his Service under the said Company or Commissioners had continued; and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Warrant countersigned as aforesaid, to grant to any Secretary, Officer, or Servant appointed on the said Establishment after the First Formation thereof, such Compensation, Superannuation, or Retiring Allowance, as under the Act of the Session holden in the Fourth and Fifth Years of King *William* the Fourth, Chapter Twenty-four, or any other Act for the Time being in force concerning Superannuations and other Allowances to Persons having held Civil Offices in the Public Service, may be granted to Persons appointed on the Establishment of One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Duties and Procedure of the Council.

Duties of the Council.

XIX. The Council shall, under the Direction of the Secretary of State, and subject to the Provisions of this Act, conduct the Business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the Government of *India*, and the Correspondence with *India*, but every Order or Communication sent to *India* shall be signed by one of the Principal Secretaries of State; and, save as expressly provided by this Act, every Order in the United Kingdom in relation to the Government of *India* under this Act shall be signed by such Secretary of State; and all Despatches from Governments and Presidencies in *India* and other Despatches from *India*, which if this Act had not been passed, should have been addressed to the Court of Directors or to their Secret Committee, shall be addressed to such Secretary of State.

Secretary of State to divide the Council into Committees, and to regulate the Transaction of Business.

XX. It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to divide the Council into Committees for the more convenient Transaction of Business, and from Time to Time to re-arrange such Committees, and to direct what Departments of the Business in relation to the Government of *India* under this Act shall be under such Committees respectively, and generally to direct the Manner in which all such Business shall be transacted.

President and Vice-President.

XXI. The Secretary of State shall be the President of the Council, with power to vote, and it shall be lawful for such Secretary of State in Council to appoint from Time to Time any Member of such Council to be Vice-President thereof, and any such Vice-President may at any time be removed by the Secretary of State.

Meetings of the Council.

XXII. All Powers by this Act required to be exercised by the Secretary of State in Council, and all Powers of the Council, shall and may be exercised at Meetings of such Council, at which not less than Five Members shall be present, and at every Meeting the Secretary of State, or in his Absence the Vice-President if present, shall preside, and in the Absence of the Secretary of State and Vice-President, one of the Members of the Council present shall be chosen by the Members present to preside at the Meeting; and such Council may act notwithstanding any Vacancy therein. Meetings of the Council shall be convened and held when and as the Secretary of State shall from Time to Time direct; provided that One such Meeting at least be held in every Week.

Procedure at Meetings.

XXIII. At any Meeting of the Council at which the Secretary of State is present, if there be a Difference of Opinion on any Question other than the Question of the Election of a Member of Council, or other than any Question with regard to which a Majority of the Votes at a Meeting is hereinafter declared to be necessary, the Determination of the Secretary of State shall be final; and in case of an Equality of Votes at any Meeting of the Council, the Secretary of State, if present, and in his Absence the Vice-President, or presiding Member, shall have a Casting Vote; and all Acts done at any Meeting of the Council in the Absence of the Secretary of State, except the Election of a Member of the Council, shall require the Sanction or Approval in Writing of the Secretary of State; and in case of Difference of Opinion on any Question decided at any Meeting, the Secretary of State may require that his Opinion, and the Reasons for the same, be entered in the

Minutes of the Proceedings, and any Member of the Council who may have been present at the Meeting may require that his Opinion, and any Reasons for the same that he may have stated at the Meeting, be entered in like Manner.

Orders, &c. to be open to the Perusal of Members of Council, who may record their Opinions.

XXIV. Every Order or Communication proposed to be sent to *India*, and every Order proposed to be made in the United Kingdom by the Secretary of State, under this Act, shall, unless the same has been submitted to a Meeting of the Council, be placed in the Council Room for the Perusal of all Members of the Council during Seven Days before the sending or making thereof, except in the Cases hereinafter provided; and it shall be lawful for any Member of the Council to record in a Minute Book to be kept for that Purpose, his Opinion with respect to each such Order or Communication, and a Copy of every Opinion so recorded shall be sent forthwith to the Secretary of State.

Secretary of State acting against Opinions of the Majority to record his Reasons.

XXV. If a Majority of the Council record as aforesaid their Opinions against any Act proposed to be done, the Secretary of State shall, if he do not defer to the Opinions of the Majority, record his Reasons for acting in opposition thereto.

Provision for Cases of Urgency.

XXVI. Provided, That where it appears to the Secretary of State that the Despatch of any Communication, or the making of any Order, not being an Order for which a Majority of the Votes at a Meeting is hereby made necessary, is urgently required, the Communication may be sent or Order given notwithstanding the same may not have been submitted to a Meeting of the Council, or deposited for Seven Days as aforesaid, the urgent Reasons for sending or making the same being recorded by the Secretary of State, and Notice thereof being given to every Member of the Council, except in the Cases hereinafter mentioned.

Orders now sent through Secret Committee may be sent by Secretary of State without Communication with the Council.

XXVII. Provided also, That any Order, not being an Order for which a Majority of Votes at a Meeting is hereby made necessary, which might, if this Act had not been passed, have been sent by the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India* through the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors to Governments or Presidencies in *India*, or to the Officers or Servants of the said Company, may, after the Commencement of this Act, be sent to such Governments or Presidencies, or to any Officer or Servant in *India*, by the Secretary of State, without having been submitted to a Meeting, or deposited for the Perusal of the Members of the Council, and without the Reasons being recorded or Notice thereof given as aforesaid.

As to Communication of Secret Despatches from India.

XXVIII. Any Despatches to *Great Britain* which might if this Act had not been passed have been addressed to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, may be marked "Secret" by the Authorities sending the same, and such Despatches shall not be communicated to the Members of the Council, unless the Secretary of State shall so think fit and direct.

Appointments and Patronage.

Appointments to be made by, or with the Approbation of Her Majesty.

XXIX. The Appointment of Governor General of *India*, Fourth Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of *India*, and Governors of Presidencies in *India*, now made by the Court of Directors with the Approbation of Her Majesty, and the Appointments of Advocate General for the several Presidencies now made with the Approbation of the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, shall be made by Her Majesty by Warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual; the Appointments of the Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General of *India*, except the Fourth Ordinary Member, and the Appointments of the Members of Council of the several Presidencies, shall be made by the Secretary of State in Council, with the Concurrence of the Majority of Members present at a Meeting; the Appointments of the Lieutenant Governors of Provinces or Territories shall be made by the Governor General of *India*, subject to the Approbation of Her Majesty; and all such Appointments shall be subject to the Qualifications now by Law affecting such Offices respectively.

XXX. All Appointments to Offices, Commands, and Employments in *India*, and all Promotions which by Law, or under any Regulations, Usage, or Custom, are now made by any Authority in *India*, shall continue to be made in *India* by the like Authority, and subject to the Qualifications, Conditions, and Restrictions now affecting such Appointments respectively; but the Secretary of State in Council, with the Concurrence of a Majority of Members present at a Meeting, shall have the like Power to make Regulations for the Division and Distribution of Patronage, and Power of Nomination among the several Authorities in *India*, and the like Power of restoring to their Stations, Offices, or Employments, Officers and Servants suspended, or removed by any Authority in *India* as might have been exercised by the said Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, if this Act had not been passed.

Appointments now made in India to continue to be made there.

XXXI. Sections Thirty-seven, Thirty-eight, Thirty-nine, Forty, Forty-one, and Forty-two of the Act of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth *Victoria*, Chapter Ninety-five, are hereby repealed, so far as the same apply to, or provide for the Admission or Appointment of Persons to the Civil Service of the *East India* Company.

Certain Sections of 16 & 17, Vict. c. 95. as to Appointment, &c. to the Civil Service, repealed.

XXXII. With all convenient Speed after the passing of this Act, Regulations shall be made by the Secretary of State in Council, with the Advice and Assistance of the Commissioners for the Time being, acting in execution of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Twenty first *May* One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, "for regulating the Admission of Persons to the Civil Service of the Crown," for admitting all Persons being natural-born Subjects of Her Majesty (and of such Age and Qualification as may be prescribed in this Behalf) who may be desirous of becoming Candidates for Appointment to the Civil Service of *India* to be examined as Candidates accordingly, and for prescribing the Branches of Knowlede in which such Candidates shall be examined, and generally for regulating and conducting such Examinations under the Superintendence of the said last mentioned Commissioners, or of the Persons for the Time being intrusted with the carrying out of such Regulations, as may be from Time to Time established by Her Majesty for Examination Certificate, or other Test of Fitness in relation to Appointments to junior Situations in the Civil Service of the Crown, and the Candidates who may be certified by the said Commissioners or other Persons as aforesaid to be entitled under such Regulations shall be recommended for Appointment according to the Order of their Proficiency, as shown by such Examinations, and such Persons only as shall have been so certified as aforesaid shall be appointed or admitted to the Civil Service of *India* by the Secretary of State in Council: Provided always, that all Regulations to be made by the said Secretary of State in Council under this Act, shall be laid before Parliament within Fourteen Days after the making thereof, if Parliament be sitting, and, if Parliament be not sitting, then within Fourteen Days after the next Meeting thereof.

Secretary of State in Council to make Regulations for the Admission of Candidates to the Civil Service of India.

Regulations made by Secretary of State to be laid before Parliament.

XXXIII. All Appointments to Cadetships, Naval and Military, and all Admissions to Service not herein otherwise expressly provided for, shall be vested in Her Majesty; and the Names of Persons to be from Time to Time recommended for such Cadetships and Service, shall be submitted to Her Majesty by the Secretary of State.

Other Appointments and Admissions to Service vested in Her Majesty.

XXXIV. With all convenient Speed after the Commencement of this Act, Regulations shall be made for admitting any Persons being natural-born Subjects of Her Majesty (and of such Age and Qualifications as may be prescribed in this Behalf) who may be desirous of becoming Candidates for Cadetships in the Engineers and in the Artillery, to be examined as Candidates accordingly, and for prescribing the Branches of Knowledge in which such Candidates shall be examined, and generally for regulating and conducting such Examinations.

Regulations to be made for admitting Persons to be examined for Cadetships in Engineer and Artillery.

XXXV. Not less than One Tenth of the whole Number of Persons to be recom-

Not less than One tenth of Persons recommended for Military Cadetships, to be selected from Sons of Persons who have served in India.

mended in any Year for Military Cadetships (other than Cadetships in the Engineers and Artillery) shall be selected according to such Regulations as the Secretary of State in Council may from Time to Time make in this Behalf, from among the Sons of Persons who have served in *India* in the Military or Civil Services of Her Majesty, or of the *East India* Company.

Nominations for Cadetships to be made by Secretary of State and Members of Council.

XXXVI. Except as aforesaid, all Persons to be recommended for Military Cadetships shall be nominated by the Secretary of State and Members of Council, so that out of Seventeen Nominations the Secretary of State shall have Two and each Member of Council shall have One; but no Person so nominated shall be recommended, unless the Nomination be approved of by the Secretary of State in Council.

Regulations as to Appointments and Admissions to Service.

XXXVII. Save as hereinbefore provided, all Powers of making Regulations in relation to Appointments and Admissions to Service and other Matters connected therewith, and of altering or revoking such Regulations, which if this Act had not been passed might have been exercised by the Court of Directors or Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, may be exercised by the Secretary of State in Council and all Regulations in force at the Time of the Commencement of this Act in relation to the Matters aforesaid shall remain in force, subject nevertheless to Alteration or Revocation by the Secretary of State in Council as aforesaid.

As to Removal of Officers by Her Majesty.

XXXVIII. Any Writing under the Royal Sign Manual, removing or dismissing any Person holding any Office, Employment, or Commission, Civil or Military in *India*, of which, if this Act had not been passed, a Copy would have been required to be transmitted or delivered within Eight Days after being signed by Her Majesty to the Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors, shall, in lieu thereof, be communicated within the Time aforesaid to the Secretary of State in Council.

Transfer of Property.

Real and Personal Property of the Company to vest in Her Majesty, for the Purposes of the Government of India.

XXXIX. All Lands and Hereditaments, Monies, Stores, Goods, Chattels, and other Real and personal Estate of the said Company, subject to the Debts and Liabilities affecting the same respectively, and the Benefit of all Contracts, Covenants, and Engagements, and all Rights to Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, and all other Emoluments which the said Company shall be seized, or possessed of, or entitled to at the Time of the Commencement of this Act, except the Capital Stock of the said Company and the Dividend thereon, shall become vested in Her Majesty, to be applied and disposed of, subject to the Provisions of this Act, for the Purposes of the Government of *India*.

Powers of Sale and Purchase, and to enter into Contracts, vested in Secretary of State in Council.

XL. The Secretary of State in Council, with the Concurrence of a Majority of Votes at a Meeting, shall have full Power to sell and dispose of all Real and Personal Estate whatsoever, for the Time being vested in Her Majesty under this Act, as may be thought fit, or to raise Money on any such Real Estate by way of Mortgage, and make the proper Assurances for that Purpose, and to purchase and acquire any Land or Hereditaments, or any Interests therein, Stores, Goods, Chattels, and other Property, and to enter into any Contracts whatsoever, as may be thought fit, for the Purpose of this Act; and all Property so acquired shall vest in Her Majesty for the Service of the Government of *India*; and any Conveyance or Assurance of, or concerning any Real Estate to be made by the Authority of the Secretary of State in Council, may be made under the Hands and Seals of Three Members of the Council.

Revenues.

Expenditure of Revenues of India subject to Control of Secretary of State in Council.

XLI. The Expenditure of the Revenues of *India*, both in *India* and elsewhere, shall be subject to the Control of the Secretary of State in Council, and no Grant or Appropriation of any part of such Revenues, or of any other Property coming into the Possession of the Secretary of State in Council by virtue of this Act, shall be made without the Concurrence of a Majority of Votes at a Meeting of the Council.

XLII. The Dividend on the Capital Stock of the said Company secured by the Act of the Third and Fourth Years of King *William* the Fourth, Chapter Eighty-five, until the Redemption thereof, and all the Bond, Debenture, and other Debt of the said Company in *Great Britain*, and all the Territorial Debt and all other Debts of the said Company, and all Sums of Money, Costs, Charges, and Expenses, which if this Act had not been passed would after the Time appointed for the Commencement thereof, have been payable by the said Company out of the Revenues of *India*, in respect or by reason of any Treaties, Covenants, Contracts, Grants, or Liabilities then existing, and all Expenses, Debts, and Liabilities which after the Commencement of this Act, shall be lawfully contracted and incurred on account of the Government of *India*, and all Payments under this Act, shall be charged and chargeable upon the Revenues of *India* alone, as the same would have been if this Act had not been passed, and such Expenses, Debts, Liabilities, and Payments as last aforesaid had been Expenses, Debts, and Liabilities lawfully contracted and incurred by the said Company, and such Revenues shall not be applied to any other Purpose whatsoever; and all other Monies vested in, or arising, or accruing from Property or Rights vested in Her Majesty under this Act, or to be received or disposed of by the Council under this Act, shall be applied in aid of such Revenues: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall lessen or prejudicially affect any Security to which the said Company, or any Proprietor or Creditor thereof, now is or may be entitled upon the Fund called "The Security Fund of the *India* Company," and mentioned in the Act of the Third and Fourth Years of His late Majesty, King *William* the Fourth, Chapter Eighty-five, Section Fourteen.

Dividend on the Stock of the Company, and existing and future Debts, Liabilities and expenses, to be charged on Revenues of India.

XLIII. Such part of the Revenues of *India* as shall be from Time to Time remitted to *Great Britain*, and all Monies of the said Company in their Treasury or under the Care of their Cashier, and all other Monies in *Great Britain* of the said Company, or which would have been received by them in *Great Britain* if this Act had not been passed, and all Monies arising or accruing in *Great Britain* from any Property or Rights vested in Her Majesty by this Act, or from the Sale or Disposition thereof, shall be paid to the Secretary of State in Council, to be applied for the Purposes of this Act; and all such Monies, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, shall be paid into the Bank of *England*, to the Credit of an Account to be opened by the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, to be intituled "The Account of the Secretary of State in Council of *India*;" and all Monies to be placed to the Credit of such Account under this Act shall be paid out upon Drafts or Orders signed by three Members of the Council, and countersigned by the Secretary of State or One of his Under Secretaries, and such Account shall be a public Account; Provided always, that the Secretary of State in Council may cause to be kept, from Time to Time, under the Care of their Cashier, in an Account to be kept as the Bank of *England*, such Sum or Sums of Money, as they may deem necessary for the Payments now made out of Money under the Care of the Cashier of the said Company.

Revenues remitted to Great Britain, and Monies arising in Great Britain, to be paid to Secretary of State in Council.

XLIV. Such Amount of Money as at the Time of the Commencement of this Act may be standing to the Credit of the *East India* Company of the Bank of *England*, shall be transferred by the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, to the Credit of the Account to be opened in the Name of the Secretary of State in Council as aforesaid.

Cash Balance of the Company at the Bank to be transferred to Secretary of State in Council.

XLV. There shall be raised in the Books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, such Accounts as may be necessary in respect of any Stock or Stocks of Government Annuities, and all such Accounts respectively shall be intituled "The Stock Account of the Secretary of State in Council of *India*," and every such Account shall be a public Account.

Stock Account to be opened at the Bank.

XLVI. Such Government Stock or Stocks as at the Time of the commencement of this Act may be standing in the Name of the *East India* Company in the Books of the said Governor and Company, shall be transferred by the Chief Cashier or the Chief Accountant of said Governor and Company to the proper Account or Accounts to be raised as aforesaid.

Stock standing in the Name of the Company transferred.

XLVII. The Secretary of State in Council by letter of Attorney, executed by Three Members of the Council, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, or One of his Under Secretaries, may authorize all or any of the Cashiers of the Bank of *England* to sell and transfer all, or any Part of the Stock or Stocks standing, or that may thereafter stand in the books of the said Bank, to the several Accounts of the Secretary of State in Council, and to purchase and accept Stock on the said Accounts, and to receive the Dividends due and to become due on the several Stocks standing, or that may thereafter stand on the said Accounts, and by any writing signed by three Members of the Council, and countersigned as aforesaid, may direct the Application of the Monies to be received in respect of such Sales and Dividends, but no Stock shall be purchased or sold and transferred by any of the said Cashiers under the Authority of such General Letter of Attorney, except upon an Order in writing directed to the said Chief Cashier and Chief Accountant from Time to Time, and duly signed and countersigned as aforesaid.

Power to grant Letter of Attorney for Sale, &c. of Stock and Receipt of Dividends.

XLVIII. All Exchequer Bills, Exchequer Bonds, or other Government Securities, or other Securities, or whatsoever Kind, not hereinbefore referred to, which shall be held by the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England* in trust for, or on account of the *East India* Company at the Time of the Commencement of this Act, shall thenceforward be held by the said Governor and Company in trust for, and on account of the Secretary of State in Council; and all such Securities as aforesaid, and all such Securities as may thereafter be lodged with the said Governor and Company by or on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, shall and may be disposed of and the proceeds thereof applied as may be authorized by Order in Writing signed by Three Members of the Council, and countersigned by the Secretary of State or One of his Under Secretaries, and directed to the said Chief Cashier and Chief Accountant.

Provision as to Exchequer Bills, Bonds, and other Securities.

XLIX. All Powers of issuing Bonds, Debentures, and other Securities for Money in *Great Britain* which, if this Act had not been passed, might have been exercised by the said Company, or the Court of Directors, under the Direction and control of the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, or otherwise, shall and may be exercised by the Secretary of State in Council, with the Concurrence of a Majority of Votes at a Meeting; and such Securities as might have been issued under the Seal of the said Company, shall be issued under the Hands of Three Members of the Council, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, or One of His Under Secretaries.

Powers of borrowing vested in the Company transferred to Secretary of State in Council.

L. All Provisions now in force in anywise relating to the Offence of forging or altering, or offering, uttering, disposing of, or putting off, knowing the same to be forged or altered, any *East India* Bond, with intent to defraud, shall extend and be applicable to and in respect of any Bond, Debenture, or Security issued by the Secretary of State in Council of *India* under the Authority of this Act.

Provisions in force relating to Forgery to extend to Bonds, &c. issued by Secretary of State in Council.

LI. The Regulations and Practice now acted on by the Court of Directors on the Issue of Warrants, or Authorities for the payment of Money shall be maintained and acted on by the Secretary of State in Council of *India* under this Act until the same be altered by the Authority of Her Majesty in Council: Provided, that where a Warrant or Authority for the Payment of Money passes through the Audit Department at the *East India House* before Payment, it shall be countersigned by such Officer or Officers of that Audit Department, as the Secretary of State in Council may direct before Payment shall be made; and that Warrants or Authorities which have heretofore been signed by Two Directors of the *East India* Company shall, after the Commencement of this Act, be signed by Three Members of the Council of *India*.

Present System of issuing Warrants for Payments to be continued.

LII. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to appoint from Time to Time a fit Person to be Auditor of the Accounts of the Secretary of State in Council, and to authorize such Auditor to appoint and remove from Time to Time such Assistants as may be specified in such Warrant; and

As to the Audit of Accounts in Great Britain.

every such Auditor shall hold Office during good Behaviour; and there shall be paid to such Auditor and Assistants out of the Revenues of *India* such respective Salaries as Her Majesty, by Warrant as aforesaid countersigned as aforesaid, may direct; and such Auditor shall exmine and audit the Accounts of the Receipt, Expenditure, and Disposal in *Great Britain* of all Monies, Stores, and Property applicable for the Purposes of this Act; and the Secretary of State in Council shall by the Officers and Servants of the Establishment produce and lay before such Auditor from Time to Time all such Accounts, accompanied by proper Vouchers for the Support of the same, and shall submit to his Inspection all Books, Papers, and Writings, having relation thereto; and such Auditor shall have power to examine all such Officers and Servants in *Great Britain* of the Establishment as he may see fit in relation to such Accounts, and the Receipt, Fxpenditure, or Disposal of such Monies, Stores, and Property, and for that Purpose, by Writing under his Hand, to summon before him any such Officer or Servant; and Such Auditor shall report from Time to Time to the Secretary of State in Council his Approval or Disapproval of such Accounts, with such Remarks and Observations in relation thereto as he may think fit, specially noting any Case, if such there shall be, in which it shall appear to him that any Money arising out of the Revenues of *India* has been appropriated to other Purposes, than those of the Government of *India* to which alone they are declared to be applicable; and shall specify in detail in his Reports all Sums of Money, Stores, and Property which ought to be accounted for, and are not brought into account, or have not been appropriated in conformity with the Provisions of this Act, or have been expended or disposed of without due Authority, and shall also specify any Defects, Inaccuracies, or Irregularities which may appear in such Accounts, or in the Authorities, Vouchers, or Documents having relation thereto; and all such Reports shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament by such Auditor, together with the Accounts of the Year to which the same may relate.

Accounts to be annually laid before Parliament.

LIII. The Secretary of State in Council shall, within the first Fourteen Days during which Parliament may be sitting next after the First Day of *May* in every Year, lay before both Houses of Parliament an Account for the financial Year preceding that last completed, of the annual Produce of the Revenues of *India*, distinguishing the same under the respective Heads thereof, at each of the several Presidencies or Governments, and of all the annual Receipts and Disbursements at Home and Abroad on account of the Government of *India*, distinguishing the same under the respective Heads thereof, together with the latest Estimate of the same for the last financial Year, and also the Amount of the Debts chargeable on the Revenues of *India*, with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the annual Amount of such interest, the State of the Effects and Credits at each Presidency or Government, and in *England*, or elsewhere, applicable to the Purposes of the Government of *India*, according to the latest advices which have been received thereof, and also a List of the Establishment of the Secretary of State in Council, and the Salaries and Allowances payable in respect thereof; and if any new or increased Salaries, or Pensions of Fifty Pounds a year or upwards have been granted or created with any Year, the Particulars thereof shall be specially stated and explained at the Foot of the Account of such Year, and such Account shall be accompanied by a Statement prepared from detailed Reports from each Presidency and District in *India*, in such Form as shall best exhibit the moral and material Progress and Condition of *India* in each such Presidency.

When Order to commence Hostilities is sent to India, the fact to be communicated to Parliament.

LIV. When any Order is sent to *India* directing the actual Commencement of Hostilities by Her Majesty's Forces in *India*, the Fact of such Order having been sent shall the communicated to both Houses of Parliament within Three Months after the sending of such Order, if Parliament be sitting, unless such Order shall have been in the meantime revoked, or suspended, and if Parliament be not sitting at the End of such Three Months, then within One Month after the next Meeting of Parliament.

Except for repelling Invasion, the Revenues of In-

LV. Except for preventing or repelling actual Invasion of Her Majesty's *Indian* Possessions, or under other sudden and urgent Necessity, the Revenues of *India* shall not, without the Consent of both

dia not applicable for any Military Operation beyond the Frontiers.

Houses of Parliament, be applicable to defray the expenses of any Military Operation carried on beyond the external Frontiers of such Possessions, by Her Majesty's Forces charged upon such Revenues.

Existing Establishment.

Indian Military and Naval Forces to remain under existing Conditions of Service.

LVI. The Military and Naval Forces of the *East India* Company shall be deemed to be the *Indian* Military and Naval Forces of Her Majesty, and shall be under the same Obligations to serve Her Majesty as they would have been under to serve the said Company, and shall be liable to serve within the same territorial Limits only, for the same terms only, and be entitled to the like Pay, Pensions, Allowances, and Privileges, and the like Advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the Service of the said Company: Such Forces, and all Persons hereafter enlisting in, or entering the same, shall continue and be subject to all Acts of Parliament, Laws of the Governor General of *India* in Council, and Articles of War, and all other Laws, Regulations, and Provisions relating to the *East India* Company's Military and Naval Forces respectively, as if Her Majesty's *Indian* Military and Naval Forces respectively had throughout such Acts, Laws, Articles, Regulations, and Provisions been mentioned or referred to, instead of such Forces of the said Company; and the Pay and Expenses of, and incident to Her Majesty's *Indian* Military and Naval Forces shall be defrayed out of the Revenues of *India*.

Provision for Persons hereafter entering Her Majesty's Indian Forces.

LVII. Provided, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty from Time to Time by Order in Council, to alter or regulate the Terms and Conditions of Service, under which Persons hereafter entering Her Majesty's *Indian* Forces shall be Commissioned, enlisted, or entered to serve, and the Forms of Attestation and of the Oath or Declaration to be used, and taken, or made respectively on attesting Persons to serve in Her Majesty's *Indian* Forces, shall be such as Her Majesty with regard to the *European* Forces, and the Governor General of *India* in Council with regard to the Native Forces, shall from Time to Time direct: Provided, that every such Order in Council shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within Fourteen Days after the making thereof, if Parliament be sitting, and if Parliament be not sitting, then within Fourteen Days after the next Meeting thereof.

Officers, &c., in Employ of the Company at the Commencement of this Act, to be deemed to hold Offices under Her Majesty.

LVIII. All Persons who at the Time of the Commencement of this Act shall hold any Offices, Employments, or Commissions, whatever under the said Company in *India*, shall thenceforth be deemed to hold such Offices, Employments, and Commissions under Her Majesty as if they had been appointed under this Act, and shall be paid out of the Revenues of *India*; and the Transfer of any Person to the Service of Her Majesty shall be deemed to be a Continuance of his previous Service, and shall not prejudice any Claims to Pension, or any Claims on the various Annuity Funds of the several presidencies in *India*, which he might have had if this Act had not been passed.

All Orders of the Court of Directors or Board of Control given before Commencement of this Act, to remain in force.

LIX. All Orders, Regulations, and Directions lawfully given or made, before the Commencement of this Act by the Court of Directors, or by any Commissioners for the Affairs of *India* shall remain in force; but the same shall, from and after the Commencement of this Act, be deemed to be the Orders, Regulations, and Directions under this Act, and take effect and be construed and be subject to Alteration or Revocation accordingly.

Cease of Appointments and Functions of Directors, &c.

LX. All Functions and Powers of Courts of Proprietors and Courts of Directors of the said Conpany in relation to the Government of *India*, and all Appointments of such of the Directors of the said Company as have been appointed by Her Majesty, shall cease, and the yearly Sums payable to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and other Directors of the said Company shall cease to be payable, and all Powers vested in Her Majesty of appointing Directors of the said Company shall cease and determine.

Board of Control abolished.

LXI. The Appointments and Powers of Appointment of Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, shall cease and determine.

Records, &c. of the Company to be delivered into the Care of Secretary of State in Council.

LXII. All Books, Records, and Archives of the said Company, except such Books and Documents as concern the Ownership of Shares in the Capital Stock of the said Company, and the Payments to the Proprietors of such Capital Stock of their respective Shares of the Dividend thereon, shall be delivered into the Care and Custody of the Secretary of State in Council as they may direct.

A person succeeding to the Office of Governor General, may exercise his Powers before he takes his seat in Council.

LXIII. In case the Person who shall be entitled under any provisional Appointment, to succeed to the Office of Governor General of *India* upon a Vacancy therein, or who shall be appointed absolutely to assume that Office, shall be in *India* (upon or after the happening of the Vacancy, or upon or after the Receipt of such absolute Appointment, as the Case may require) but shall be absent from *Fort William* in *Bengal*, or from the place where the Council of the Governor General of *India* may then be, and it shall appear to him necessary to exercise the Powers of Governor General before he shall have taken his Seat in Council, it shall be lawful for him to make known by Proclamation his Appointment, and his Intention to assume the said Office of Governor General, and after such Proclamation, and thenceforth until he shall repair to *Fort William*, or the Place where the Council may assemble, it shall be lawful for him to exercise alone all or any of the Powers which might be exercised by the Governor General in Council, except the Powers of making Laws and Regulations; and all Acts done in the Exercise of the said Powers, except as aforesaid, shall be of the same Force and Effect as if they had been done by the Governor General in Council; provided that all Acts, done in the said Council after the Date of such Proclamation, but before the Communication thereof to such Council, shall be valid, subject nevertheless to Revocation or Alteration by the Person who shall have so assumed the said Office of Governor General; and when the Office of Governor General is assumed under the foregoing Provision, if there be at any Time before the Governor General takes his Seat in Council, no Vice-President of the Council authorized to preside at Meetings for making Laws and Regulations (as provided by Section Twenty-two of the Act of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Years of Her Majesty), the senior Ordinary Member of Council then present shall preside therein, with the same Powers as if a Vice-President had been appointed and were absent.

Continuance of existing Enactments.

Existing Provisions to be applicable to Secretary of State in Council, &c.

LXIV. All Acts and Provisions now in force under Charter or otherwise, concerning *India* shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, continue in force, and be construed as referred to the Secretary of State in Council in the Place of the said Company, and the Court of Directors, and Court of Proprietors thereof, and all Enactments applicable to the Officers and Servants of the said Company in *India*, and to Appointments to Office or Admissions to Service by the Court of Directors, shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, remain applicable to the Officers and Servants continued and to the Officers and Servants appointed or employed in *India*, and to Appointments to Office and Admissions to Service under the Authority of this Act.

Actions and Contracts.

Secretary of State in Council may sue and be sued.

LXV. The Secretary of State in Council shall and may sue, and be sued as well in *India* as in *England* by the Name of the Secretary of State in Council as a Body Corporate; and all Persons and Bodies Politic shall and may have, and take the same suits, Remedies, and Proceedings, legal and equitable, against the Secretary of State in Council of *India* as they could have done against the said Company; and the Property and Effects hereby vested in Her Majesty for the purposes of the Government of *India*, or acquired for the said Purposes, shall be subject and liable to the same Judgments and Executions as they would, while vested in the said Company have been liable to in respect of Debts and Liabilities; lawfully contracted and incurred by the said Company.

LXVI. The Secretary of State in Council shall, with respect to all Actions, Suits, and all Proceeding by or against the said Company pending at the time of the Commencement of this Act, come in the place of the said Company, and that without the Necessity of substituting the Name of the Secretary of State in Council, for that of the said Company.

Secretary of State in Council to come in the Place of the Company, with regard to pending Suits, &c.

LXVII. All Treaties made by the said Company shall be binding on Her Majesty, and all Contracts, Covenants, Liabilities, and Engagements of the said Company made, incurred, or entered into before the Commencement of this Act, may be enforced by and against the Secretary of State in Council, in like Manner and in the same Courts as they might have been, by and against the said Company if this Act had not been passed.

Treaties to be binding on Her Majesty, and Contracts, &c. of Company may be enforced, &c.

LXVIII. Neither the Secretary of State nor any Member of the Council shall be personally liable in respect of any such Contract, Covenant, or Engagement of the said Company as aforesaid, or in respect of any Contract entered into under the Authority of this Act, or other Liability of the said Secretary of State, or Secretary of State in Council in their official Capacity; but all such Liabilities, and all Costs and Damages in respect thereof, shall be satisfied and paid out of the Revenues of *India*.

Members of Council not personally liable.

LXIX. After the Commencement of this Act such of the Directors as have been elected by the General Court of the said Company, or who shall from Time to Time be so elected, shall be the Directors of the said Company and the major Part of such Directors for the Time being shall form a Court of Directors; and where the Presence, Signature, Consent, or Concurrence of Ten Directors is now requisite, the Presence, Signature, Consent, or Concurrence of the major Part of the Directors for the Time being shall be sufficient; and to the Intent that the Number of Directors may be reduced to Six, Two Directors only shall be elected by the General Court of the said Company at each biennial Election, to fill the Vacancies occasioned by the Expiration of the Term of Office of Directors; and so much of the said Act of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Years of Her Majesty as requires any of the Directors to be Persons who have resided Ten Years in *India* shall be repealed, and in the Oath to be taken by a Director of the said Company, under Section Thirteen of the said Act, the Words " in the Administration of the Government of *India*, in trust for the Crown" shall be omitted.

The Directors elected by General Court of Company alone to be the Directors of the Company.

Provision as to Reduction of Number of Directors.

LXX. It shall no longer be obligatory on the Directors to summon, four General Quarterly Courts in every Year as theretofore.

Quarterly Court need not be summoned.

LXXI. Except Claims of Mortgagees of the Security Fund hereinbefore mentioned, the said Company shall not, after the passing of this Act, be liable in respect of any Claim, Demand, or Liability which has arisen or may hereafter arise out of any Treaty, Covenant, Contract, Grant, Engagement, or Fiduciary Obligation made, incurred, or intered into by the said Company before the passing of this Act, whether the said Company but for this Act, have been bound to satisfy such Claim, Demand, or Liability out of the Revenues of *India*, or in any other Manner whatsoever.

Company not to be liable in respect of any Claim arising out of any Covenant, &c. made before the passing of this Act.

Saving of certain Rights of the Company.

LXXII. It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State in Council to pay to the said Company out of the Revenues of *India*, such annual Sum as Her Majesty, by Warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, may direct for defraying the Expenses of, and incident to the Payment to the Proprietor of the Capital Stock of the said Company of their respective Shares of the Divident on such Stock, and of keeping the Books of the said Company for Transfers, and otherwise in relation to such Stock.

As to Payment of Expenses of the Company in respect of their Capital Stock and Dividend.

LXXIII. Nothing herein contained shall affect the Preference secured by the said Act of the Third and Fourth Years of King *William* the Fourth to the Dividend on the Capital Stock of the said Company, or the right of the said Company to demand the Redemption of the

Saving of the Rights of the Company in.

respect of their Dividend and Security Fund.

said Dividend secured by such Act; and all the Provisions of the said Act concerning the Security Fund thereby created, shall remain in force, save that when the Approbation of the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India* is required in relation to the Disposal of the said Security Fund, the approbation of the Secretary of State in Council shall be required.

Commencement of the Act.

Commencement of Act.

LXXIV. Save as herein otherwise provided, this Act shall commence and take effect on the Expiration of thirty Days after the Day of the passing thereof.

Provision as to Proceedings in India before the Act is proclaimed there.

LXXV. This Act shall be proclaimed in the several Presidencies and Governments of *India*, as soon as conveniently may be after such Act has been received by the Governor General of *India*; and until such Proclamation be made, all Acts, Matters, and Things done, ordered, directed, or authorized in *India* in the Name of the East *India* Company, or otherwise in relation to the Government of *India*, shall be as valid and effectual as if this Act had not been passed.

باب ۱۰۶

ایکٹ جس سے یہہ مراد هی کہ آگي سے ملک هند کا بہتر انتظام هووے

[مورخہ ۲ اگست سنہ ۱۸۵۸ع]

ایکٹ اور استحقاق جنکا ذکر ایکٹ مذکور میں هوا هي بغرض انتظام مزبور ملکہ معظمہ کی طرف سے امانتاً کمپني موصوف کے اهتمام میں هیں اور مخفی نرہے کہ ملکہ معظمہ کے اهتمام اور جناب ممدوحہ کے نام سے انتظام هونا مناسب هي پس بصلاح اور استرضاے امراء مذهبی اور دنیاوی اور سفیران عوام جو في الحال پارلیمنٹ میں مجتمع هوئے هیں اور اُنکي اجازت سے جناب ملکہ معظمہ کا حکم حسب ذیل نفاذ پاتا هی واضح هو کہ ملکہ معظمہ کے ۱۶ و ۱۷ سنہ جلوس میں بہ تجویز پارلیمنٹ جوفراهم هوا ایک ایکٹ باب ۹۵ صادر هواتها اُسکے ذریعہ کشور هند کے ممالک محروسہ کا انتظام اُسوقت تک کہ پارلیمنٹ اور طرح کی تجویز نکرے ملکہ معظمہ کي طرف سے سرکار ایسٹ انڈیا کمپني کے قبضہ میں امانتاً بحال رکھا گیا تھا اس شرط سے کہ اُس ایکٹ کے جملہ احکام اور اور ایکٹ پارلیمنٹ کے احکام کي رعایت هوتي رہے اور جملہ

ذکر انتقال انتظام ملک هند ملکہ معظمہ کے اهتمام میں

دفعہ ۱ انتظام قلمرو جو في الحال قبضہ یا انتظام میں ایسٹ انڈیا کمپني کے هے اور جملہ اختیارات نسبت بانتظام مذکور جو کمپني موصوف کو امانتاً ملکہ معظمہ کي طرف سے سپرد هوئے اور اُنکو کمپنی موصوف نافذ کرتی هي آیندہ اُسکو حاصل نهونگے اور نہ اُنکو نسبت بقلمرو مذکور نافذ کریگی اور جملہ قلمرو جو قبضہ یا انتظام میں کمپني موصوف کے هي اور بھی جملہ استحقاق جو کمپني مذکور کو سپرد هوئے یا اُنکو اُس حالت میں نافذ کرتي اگر یہہ ایکٹ نافذ کیا نہ جاتا ملکہ معظمہ کو سپرد هونگے اور ملکہ ممدوحہ کے نام سے نافذ کیئے جاوینگے اور اس ایکٹ کي مراد کے حصول کے لیئے جملہ قلمرو هند جسکا استحقاق اِس ایکٹ کي رو سے حسب مذکورہ بالا ملکہ معظمہ کو مفوض هوا اُس سے وہ قلمرو مراد لیا جائیگا جو ملکہ ممدوحہ کو سپرد هوا ٭

دفعہ ۲ انتظام ملک هند ملکہ معظمہ کے ذریعہ اور ملکہ ممدوحہ کے نام سے هوا کریگا اور جملہ استحقاق متعلقہ قلمرو مذکور جسکو کمپني موصوف اُسوقت نافذ کرتي اگر یہہ ایکٹ جاري کیا نہ جاتا لازم اور جائز ہے کہ ملکہ معظمہ کے ذریعہ اور ملکہ ممدوحہ کے نام سے بتصور استحقاق متعلقہ انتظام هند نافذ کیا جاوے اور محصول قلمرو مذکور اور اور قسم کا

محصول جو ملک مذکور میں حاصل هووے اور جمله پیشکش وغیره مبالغ جو کسي قلمرو کی بابت کمپنی مذکور کو یا اُسکے نام سے اُس حالت میں واجب الوصول هوتے اگر یهه ایکت نافذ کیا نه جاتا آینده ملکه معظمه کے واسطے یا ملکه ممدوحه کے نام سے واجب الوصول هونگے اور محصول مذکور صرف ملک هند کے انتظام کے مطالب کے حصول کے لیئے صرف هوگا اور لگایا جائیگا مگر اس ایکت کے جمله احکام واجب الرعایت هونگے •

دفعه ۳ سواے اُن مراتب کے جنکی بابت اُس ایکت کے ذریعه اور طرح کا حکم خاص صادر هواهی ملکه معظمه کا ایک وزیرالممالک مجاز هوگا که جو اختیار اور خدمت کسی طرح ملک هند کے انتظام یا اُسکے محصول سے متعلق هی اور جمله اختیار مذکور یا مثل اُسکي نسبت باهلکاران ماموره سابق یا به نسبت اُنکے جو اِس ایکت کے اعتبار سے اپنے عهده پر بحال هوئے هوں اُسی طرح عمل میں لاوے اور انجام دیوے جسطرح ایست انڈیا کمپنی یا صاحبان کورت آف ڈائریکٹر یا صاحبان کورت مالکان کمپنی مذکوربه تجویز خود یا باستجازت یا منظوري صاحبان کمشنر اُمور هند نسبت بانتظام یا محصول اور نوکران سرکار کمپني موصوف کے نافذ کرتے اور اسی طرح جمله اختیار جو صاحبان کمشنر موصوف از خود اُس حالت مین نافذ کرتي اگر یهه ایکت جاري کیا نه جاتا اور اگر کوئي پروانه یا تحریرمزین بدستخط شاهی ملکه معظمه جسپر باعتبار ایکت پارلیمنت مرتبه ۱۷ و ۱۸ سنه جلوس ملکه معظمه باب ۷۷ یا اور طرح صاحبان کمشنر اُمور هند کے میر مجلس کے دستخط ثبت هونے لازم هیں بجاے دستخط مذکور ملکه معظمه کا وزیرالممالک اپنے دستخط ثبت کریگا •

دفعه ۴ بعد تاریخ نفاذ اس ایکت کے ملکه معظمه چار وزراے ممالک میں سے جو اُسوقت مامور هوں معه وزیرالممالک کے چار وزراے تابع مجاز هونگے که سفیران عوام کی جماعت کے مقام پر بیٹھیں اور اپني راے دیویں لیکن چاروزراے ممالک اورچاروزراے تابع سے زیاده بان واحد جماعت سفیران عوام میں بتصور شرکاء شامل نهونگے

دفعه ۵ اگر کوئي شخص عین قبل نفاذ اس ایکت کے صاحبان کمشنر اُمور هند کا میر مجلس مامور هووے اور اس ایکت کے نفاذ کے بعد ایک مهینے کي میعاد کے اندر ملکه معظمه کا وزیرالممالک مقرر کیا جاوے اور وقت تقرر کے سفیران عوام کي جماعت کا شریک بهی هووے تو بدلیل اپنے تقرر کے اسباب سے محروم نهوگا که پارلیمنت میں بیٹھے

دفعه ۶ اگر ملکه معظمه کی دانست میں پانچواں وزیرالممالک مقرر کرنا مناسب هووے تو اُسکو اور اُسکے وزراے تابعین کو اُسي مقدار سے مشاهره سالانه ملک هند کے محاصل سے عطا هوا کریگا جس مقدار سے اُسوقت اور کسی وزیرالممالک یا اُسکے وزراے توابع کو عطا هوتا هو •

ذکر کونسل هند

دفعه ۷ اس ایکت کے مطالب کے حصول کے لیئے کونسل مقرر کیجائیگی اور اُسمیں ۱۵ شریک مقرر هونگے اور اُسکا نام کونسل هند رکها جائیگا اور جو کونسل هند میں آج تک بنام کونسل هند موسوم تهی آینده سے کونسل مذکور کونسل گورنر جنرل بهادر هند کهلاویگي •

دفعه ۸ اس ایکت کے نفاذ کي تاریخ سے ۱۴ دن کی میعاد کے اندر سرکار ایست انڈیا کمپني کے صاحبان کورت آف ڈائریکٹر اُن شخصوں میں سے جو بالفعل سرکار کمپني کے ڈائریکٹر مامور هوں یا زمان گذشته میں ڈائریکٹر مقرر تهے ۷ نفر کو اُن لوگوں کے شامل هونے کے لیئے جنکو ملکه معظمه حسب مذکوره ذیل مقرر فرماوے انتخاب کریں اور وه اس ایکت کے روسے کونسل کے اول شرکاء سمجهے جائینگے اور فهرست اسماء اُن شخصوں کی جنکو صاحبان ڈائریکٹر منتخب کریں بعد انتخاب مذکور صاحبان بورڈ کمشنر اُمور هند کي خدمت میں به ثبت مهر کمپني مذکور فوراً بهیجی جائیگی اور ملکه معظمه مجاز هوگي که بذریعه پروانه مزین بدستخط شاهي اپنے اس ایکت کے نفاذ کے بعد ۳۰ دن کي میعاد کے اندر ۸ شخص کونسل میں شریک هونے کے لیئے مقرر فرماوے پر شرط همیشه یهه رهے که اگر سرکار ایست انڈیا کمپني کے صاحبان کورت

آف ڈائریکٹر ۱۴ دن کي ميعاد کے اندر اشخاص مذکور کے مقرر کرنے سے انکار يا تساهل کريں تو ملکه معظمه مجاز هوگي که بذريعه پروانه مزين بدستخط شاهي اپنے بعد انقضاے ميعاد ۱۴ دن کے ۳۰ دن کي ميعاد کے اندر صاحبان ڈائريکٹر موصوف ميں سے واسطے تکميل کونسل مذکور کے ۷ اشخاص کو تجويز کرے اور شرط يهه بهي هي که اگر کوئي شخص جو بالفعل ڈائريکٹر مامور هو يا زمان گذشته ميں ڈائريکٹر تها اور وه حسب مذکوره بالا منتخب هووے اور عهده پر مقرر هونے سے انکار کرے تو ملکه معظمه مجاز هوگي که بذريعه پروانه مزين بدستخط شاهي اپنے شخص مذکور کي جگهه اور کسي شخص کو شريک کونسل مقرر فرماوے ليکن کونسل کے کم سے کم ۹ شخصوں کو اُس طرح کي لياقت جو آينده مذکور هي حاصل هوني چاهيئے *

دفعه ۹ جس شخص کو ملکه معظمه نے کونسل کا شريک مقرر کيا هو اور وه بسبب انکار يا تساهل صاحبان کورٹ آف ڈائريکٹر يا انکار عهده سے حسب مذکوره بالا مقرر نه هوا هو اور کسي وقت اُسکا عهده خالي هووے تو ملکه معظمه کو اختيار هوگا که بذريعه پروانه دستخطي شاهي اپنے اُسکے عهده پر دوسرے شخص کو مقرر فرماوے اور باقي هر عهده خالي پر جو کونسل ميں واقع هووے حسب تجويز جلسه کونسل کے جو آسي مراد سے فراهم هوگا دوسرا شخص مقرر کيا جائيگا *

دفعه ۱۰ جن لوگوں کو بعد نفاذ اِس ايکٹ کے کونسل کے شرکاء هونے کے ليئے صاحبان کورٹ آف ڈائريکٹر منتخب کريں يا ملکه معظمه مقرر فرماوے لازم هي که اُن ميں سے اکثر اشخاص نے کم سے کم ۱۰ برس تک ملک هند ميں نوکري کي هو اور باستثناے صاحبان ڈائريکٹر مامورة حال اهلکاران سررشته ايسٹ انڈيا کمپني واقع انگلستان جنهوں نے بطور مذکور هند ميں نوکري کي هو يا سکونت رکهي هو اپنے تقرر کے قبل ۱۰ برس کے عرصه تک ملک هند سے جدا نهوئے هوں اور کوئي شخص جسکو لياقت مذکور حاصل نهووے کونسل کے کسي عهده خالي پر مقرر يا مقرر هونے کے ليئے منتخب نهوگا الا اُس صورت ميں که وقت انتخاب کے کونسل ميں کم سے کم ۹ شريک کو لياقت مذکورة الصدر حاصل هووے *

دفعه ۱۱ هر شريک جو کونسل ميں مقرر يا مقرر هونے کے ليئے اِس ايکٹ کے اعتبار سے منتخب هووے تا حسن رويگي اپنے عهده پر بحال رهيگا پر يهه شرط هي که ملکه معظمه مجاز هوگي که جب پارليمنٹ کے دونوں فرقه کي طرف سے درخواست کيجاوے تب کسي وقت کسي شريک کونسل کو اُسکي عهده سے معزول فرماوے *

دفعه ۱۲ اگر اِس ايکٹ کے اعتبار سے کونسل ميں کوئي شخص مقرر کيا جاوے يا مقرر هونے کے ليئے منتخب هووے تو اُسکو اختيار هوگا که فرقه کونسل ميں بيٹهے يا اپني راے ظاهر کرے *

دفعه ۱۳ هر شريک کونسل کو محصول هند سے هر سال ايک هزار دوسو پونڈ عطا هوا کريگا *

دفعه ۱۴ اگر کوئي شريک کونسل تحرير کے روسے به ثبت اپنے دستخط کے درخواست کرے تو وه مجاز هوگا که اپنے عهده سے مستعفي هووے اور درخواست مذکور کونسل کي يادداشت ميں لکهي جائيگي اور ملکه معظمه مجاز هوگي که بذريعه پروانه مزين بدستخط شاهي اپنے اور بهي به ثبت دستخط چانسلر اکسچکر کے کسي شخص کو جو کونسل ميں ۱۰ برس يا اُس سے زياده ايام تک مامور رها هو اور وه بسبب کسي علت کے اپني خدمت کو انجام دے نه سکے تو اُسکے دستکش هونے کے وقت تا حين حيات صما پونڈ سالانه عطا فرماوے پر شرط يهه هي که اگر آينده کو پارليمنٹ کي دانست ميں کونسل مذکور ميں تخفيف دينا يا اور طرح اُسکے تقرر کي نسبت عمل کرنا مناسب معلوم هووے تو کوئي شريک کونسل جسنے ۱۰ برس تک کونسل ميں نوکري نه کي هو اپنے عهده سے برطرف هونے کي علت يا اِس سبب سے که جن ميعاد و شرائط کے اعتبار سے اُسنے نوکري کي اُن ميں تبديل هوئي کسي معاوضه کا دعوي کريگا مجاز نهوگا *

دفعه ۱۵ صاحبان سيکرتري اور دوسرے اهلکاران اور نوکران جو سرکار کمپني موصوف ميں يا صاحبان کمشنر اُمور هند کے سررشته واقعه انگلستان ميں وقت نفاذ اِس ايکٹ کے مامور هوں متعلقه سررشته وزير الممالک باجلاس کونسل متصور هونگے اور وزير الممالک کو لازم هي که اِس ايکٹ کے

نفاذ کے بعد جتنا جلد ہو سکے سررشتہ کي بابت ايسي تدبير کرے اور اُس ميں ايسي تخفيف ديوے جو خدمت کے حسن انجام کے ليئے مناسب ہووے اور بعد نفاذ اِس ايکٹ کے ۶ مہينے کے ميعاد کے اندر اپنے سررشتہ مستقل کا ذول ملکہ معظمہ باجلاس کونسل کے حضور ميں گذرانے او ملکہ معظمہ مجاز ہو گی کہ بصلاح صاحبان پريوي کونسل بملاحظہ ذول مذکور اسبات کو تجويز کرے کہ کسقدر سررشتہ مستقل ہوگا اور يہہ ارشاد فرماوے کہ کسقدر وزير الممالک باجلاس کونسل کا سررشتہ ہونا چاہيئے اور کسقدر مشاہرہ ہر شخص کو جو سررشتہ مذکور ميں مامور ہووے عطا کيا جاوے اور ملکہ معظمہ باجلاس کونسل کا حکم پارليمنٹ کے دونوں فرقہ کے روبرو بعد تحرير کے ۱۴ دن کي ميعاد کے اندر اِس شرط سے پيش ہوگا کہ اُسوقت پارليمنٹ کا جلسہ ہوتا ہو اور اگر نہ ہوتا ہو تو پہلے جلسہ کے بعد ۱۴ دن کي ميعاد کے اندر پيش کيا جائيگا اور جب سررشتہ مذکور حکم اجلاس کونسل کے ذريعہ مقرر کيا جاوے اُسکے بعد کوئي شخص سررشتہ مذکور ميں زائد کيا نجاويگا نہ کسيقدر زر مشاہرہ ميں جو حکم کي روسے مقرر ہوا ہو اضافہ کيا جائيگا الا جبکہ حکم ثاني باجلاس کونسل بطور مذکور پارليمنٹ کے دونوں فرقہ کے سامھنے پيش ہووے *

دفعہ ۱۶ سررشتہ کي ترتيب اول کے بعد وزير الممالک باجلاس کونسل کو اختيار ہوگا کہ کسي اہلکار يا نوکر سررشتہ کو معزول فرماوے اور کسي کو سررشتہ ميں مقرر کرے يا سرفرازي ديوے بشرط يہہ ہي کہ ملکہ معظمہ باجلاس کونسل کا حکم جو مئي مہينے کي ۲۱ تاريخ سنہ ۱۸۵۵ع ميں تجويز ہوا يا ور قوانين بابت امتحان يا عطاے سارٹيفيکٹ يا آزمايش يا تجويز لياقت نسبت بہ تقرر کسي کے نوکري متعہد درجہ ادنی پر جو رقت بوقت ملکہ معظمہ کي تجويز سے صادر ہووين اُن تقررات سے جو سررشتہ مذکور ميں کيئے جاويں متعلق ہونگے *

دفعہ ۱۷ ملکہ معظمہ اس بات کي مجاز ہوگي کہ بذريعہ پروانہ مزين بدستخط شاہي اپنے اور نيز بہ ثبت دستخط صاحب چانسلر اکسچکر کے سرکار کمپني کے کسي سيکرٹري يا اہلکار يا نوکر متعينہ سررشتہ ولايت يا سررشتہ صاحبان کمشنر کو جنکو بسبب تخفيف مجوزہ وزير الممالک کے نقصان ہوا ہووے يا حکم اجلاس کونسل کے سبب وزير الممالک باجلاس کونسل کے سررشتہ ميں بحال نرکيے جاويں کسي قدر معاوضہ يکمشت يا بطور سالانہ عطا کرے جو بنظر حالات معاملہ مناسب ہووے *

دفعہ ۱۸ جناب ملکہ عاليہ مجاز ہوگي کہ بذريعہ پروانہ جسپر دستخط ثاني بھي ثبت ہوں کسي سيکرٹري يا اہلکار يا نوکر مذکور کو جو سررشتہ ثاني ميں بحال کيا جاوے پيرانہ سالي کے باعث يا نوکري سے دستکش ہونے کے وقت ايسا معاوضہ يا علوفہ عطا کرے جو اُسکو اُس وقت عطا ہوتا اگر يہہ ايکٹ نافذ کيا نہ جاتا اور اگر کوئي شخص وزير الممالک باجلاس کونسل کي نوکري مين منتقل ہووے تو اُسکي نوکري کي نسبت يہہ بات سمجھي جائيگي کہ جن ايام تلک پيشتر وہ سرکار کمپني کا نوکر يا اہلکار تھا وہ نوکري بلافاصلہ چلي آتي ہي اور اُسکو بنسبت قدامت نوکري سرکار کمپني يا بذريعہ صاحبان کمشنر جو کچھہ دعوی ہووے اُسميں کسيطرح کا فتور نہ آويگا اور ملکہ معظمہ مجاز ہوگي کہ بذريعہ پروانہ جسپر حسب مذکورہ سابق دستخط ثاني بھي ثبت ہووين کسي سيکرٹري يا اہلکار يا نوکر کو جو وزير الممالک کے سررشتہ ثاني ميں بعد ترتيب اول کے مقرر ہووے ايسا معاوضہ يا پيرانہ سالي کي پينشن يا جب نوکري سے دستکش ہووے ايسا علوفہ عطا کرے جو بموجب ايکٹ مجوزہ جلسہ پارليمنٹ مرتبہ ۴ و ۵ سنہ جلوس بادشاہ وليم رابع باب ۲۴ يا اور کسي ايکٹ کے جو اُسوقت کسي پيرانہ سالي کي پينشن يا اور علوفہ کي بابت جو اُن شخصوں کو جو سرکار کي نوکري اہل قلم پر مامور تھے ديا جاتا مقرر ہووے *

ذکر خدمات اور ضوابطہ کونسل

دفعہ ۱۹ کونسل باہتمام وزير الممالک اور برعايت اس ايکٹ کے احکام کے اُس خدمت کو جو ملک برٹانيہ ميں بنسبت انتظام اور مراسلات ملک ہند جاري ہووے انجام ديگي ليکن ہر حکم يا چٹھي پر جو ملک ہند ميں بھيجي جاوے ايک وزير الممالک کے دستخط ثبت ہونگے اور سواے اُن امور کے جنکي بابت اِس ايکٹ ميں کوئي حکم خاص مقرر ہوا جملہ احکام پر جو قلمرو برٹانيہ ميں نسبت بانتظام ملک ہند اس ايکٹ کے اعتبار سے جاري ہووين وزير الممالک

موصوف کے دستخط ثبت ہونے چاہیئیں اور جملہ مراسلات جو سرکار اور ہند کی پریزیڈنسی سے اور مراسلات جو ممالک ہند سے صاحبان کورٹ آف ڈائریکٹرز یا صاحبان کورٹ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی کمیٹی رازدار کے نام اُسوقت بھیجے جاتے اگر یہہ ایکٹ نافذ کیا نہ جاتا آیندہ وزیرالممالک کے نام بھیجے جاوینگے *

دفعہ ۲۰ وزیرالممالک مجاز ہوگا کہ حسن انجام کار کے لیئے کونسل کو کمیٹی پر منقسم کرے اور وقت بوقت ہر کمیٹی کو از سر نو ترتیب دیوے اور اسبات کا ارشاد کرے کہ ممالک ہند کے انتظام کے کس کار کو کونسی کمیٹی انجام دیوے اور عموماً اس بات کا قاعدہ مقرر کرے کہ کسطرح کام کا انجام دیا جائیگا *

دفعہ ۲۱ وزیرالممالک کونسل کا میر مجلس ہوا کریگا اور اُسکو اختیار ہوگا کہ اپنی راے ظاہر کرے اور وزیرالممالک باجلاس کونسل مجاز ہوگا کہ وقت بوقت کونسل کے کسی شخص کو میر مجلس مقرر کرے اور جائز ہوگا کہ میر مجلس مذکور کو کسی وقت معزول فرماوے *

دفعہ ۲۲ جو کچھہ اختیار وزیرالممالک باجلاس کونسل کو اس ایکٹ کے روسے عطا ہوا ہی اور کل اختیار کونسل کو نافذ کرنیکا اختیار جلسہ کونسل مذکور کو حاصل ہوگا اور جلسہ میں ۵ شریک سے کم حاضر ہونے نچاہیئیں اور ہر مجلس میں وزیرالممالک اور اگر وہ موجود نہو تو اُسکا قائم مقام میر مجلس بشرطیکہ وہ حاضر ہو جلسہ کا میر مجلس ہوا کریگا اور اگر وزیرالممالک اور قائم مقام میر مجلس بھی غیر حاضر ہو تو کونسل کا ایک شریک جو حاضر ہی باقی شرکاء کی تجویز سے منتخب ہوکر مجلس کا میر مجلس ٹھہرایا جائیگا اور کونسل مذکور کو اختیار ہوگا کہ باوجود غیر حاضری کسی شریک کے عمل کرے اور کونسل مذکور کا جلسہ وزیرالممالک کی تجویز سے اُس زمان و مکان میں جو وزیرالممالک تجویز کرے یا حکم دیوے فراہم ہوگا پر شرط یہہ ہی کہ اس قسم کی مجلس کم سے کم ایک مرتبہ ہر ہفتہ فراہم ہوا کریگی *

دفعہ ۲۳ اگر جلسہ کونسل میں جس میں وزیرالممالک حاضر ہووے سواے راے نسبت بتقرر شریک یا اور امر کے جسکے جواز کے لیئے مجلس کے اکثر شرکاء حاضرین کی راے حسب مندرجہ ذیل ضرور ہے کسی اور امرکی بابت نزاع ہووے تو وزیرالممالک کی راے اُسکی نسبت قاطع ہوگی اور اگر کسی مجلس کونسل میں شرکاء مساوی الآرا ہوویں تو وزیرالممالک کی راے کو بشرطیکہ وہ حاضر ہووے اور اگر وہ حاضر نہو تو قائم مقام میر مجلس یا شریک جو میر مجلس ٹھہرایا گیا اُسکی راے کو غلبہ آرا حاصل ہوگا اور جو کچھہ امر وزیرالممالک کی غیر حاضری میں کونسل سے صادر ہووے باستثناء تجویز شریک کونسل ضرور ہی کہ اُسکی نسبت وزیرالممالک کی منظوری یا اجازت تحریر کی روسے حاصل کیجاوے اور جو نزاع کسی جلسہ میں طی کی گئی وزیرالممالک کو اختیار ہوگا کہ اُسکی نسبت راے مذکور اور وجوہ راے کو جلسہ کی یادداشت میں مندرج کراوے اور ہر شریک کونسل جو موجود تہا مجاز ہوگا کہ اپنی اپنی راے اور وجوہ راے جو جلسہ میں ظاہر کی گئی تہی یادداشت میں اُنکے مندرج ہونیکا دعوی کرے *

دفعہ ۲۴ اگر کسی حکم یا چٹہی کو ممالک ہندوستان میں بھیجنا یا حکم کو قلمرو برٹانیہ میں وزیرالممالک کی تجویز اور اس ایکٹ کے اعتبار سے صادر کرنا منظور ہو تو حکم یا چٹہی مذکور باستثناء اُن حالات کے جنکا ذکر آیندہ لکہا ہی قبل ارسال یا صدور اس غرض سے کونسل کے کمرہ جلسہ میں ۷ دن تک رکہی جائیگی کہ جملہ شرکاء کونسل اُسکو معائنہ کریں إلا اُس صورت میں کہ حکم یا چٹہی مذکور جلسہ کونسل میں سابقا پیش ہوچکی ہو اور ہر شریک کونسل کو اختیار ہوگا کہ بہی یادداشت میں جو اُسی غرض سے رکہے جاوے اپنی راے نسبت بحکم یا چٹہی مندرج کراوے اور جو کچھہ راے بہی میں مندرج ہو اُسکی نقل فورا وزیرالممال کے پاس بھیجی جائیگی *

دفعہ ۲۵ اگر کسی امر کو صادر کرنا منظور ہووے اور کونسل کے اکثر شرکاء اُسکی صدور کی نسبت اختلاف راے رکہتے ہوں اور وزیرالممالک شرکاء کے غلبہ آراے سے اتفاق نکرے تو اپنے اختلاف کی وجوہ بہی یادداشت میں لکہا دیگا *

دفعہ ۲۶ پر شرط یہہ ہی کہ اگر کسی چٹہی کو بھیجنا یا حکم کو صادر کرنا وزیرالممالک کے

دانست میں اشد ضرور ہو تو چٹھی مذکور بھیجی یا حکم مذکور صادر کیا جائیگا باوجود اِسکے کہ سابقاً جلسۂ کونسل میں پیش نہوایا ۷ دن تک معائنہ کے لیئے رکھا نرہا ہو اور وزیرالممالک چٹھی بھیجنے اور حکم صادر کرنے کے وجوہ اشد کو لکھاویگا اور ہر شریک کونسل کو باستثناء اُن حالات کے جنکا ذکر آیندہ لکھا ہے اطلاع دیگا اور یہہ قاعدہ اُس معاملہ سے متعلق نہوگا جسکے جواز کے لیئے اکثر شرکاء جلسہ کے راے اِس ایکٹ کی روسے ضرور ہے *

دفعہ ۲۷ اُس قسم حکم کے سوائے جسکے جواز کے لیئے مجلس کی اکثر شرکاء کی راے ضرور ہے باقی ہر حکم جو صاحبان کمشنر اُمور ہند کی طرف سے کورت آف ڈائریکٹر کی کمیٹی رازدر کی وساطت سے سرکار اور پریزیڈنسی ہاے ہند کو یا اہلکاران یا نوکران کمپنی کے پاس بھیجا جانا اُسوقت جائز ہوتا اگر یہہ ایکٹ نافذ کیا نہ جاتا جائز ہے کہ وزیرالممالک اِس ایکٹ کے نفاذ کی تاریخ سے سرکار یا پریزیڈنسی ہاے یا کسی اہلکار یا نوکر متعینہ ہند کے پاس بھیجے گو سابقاً جلسہ میں پیش نہ کیا اور نہ شرکاء کونسل کے معائنہ کے لیئے رکھا گیا اور باوجود اِسکے عمل کی یادداشت نہ لکھی یا حسب مذکورہ بالا اطلاع نہ دی ہو *

دفعہ ۲۸ اگر کوئی چٹھی قبل نفاذ اِس ایکٹ کے کورت آف ڈائریکٹر کے کمیٹی رازدر کے نام قلمرو برٹانیہ میں بھیجی جاتی تو روا ہوگا کہ بھیجنے والا اہلکار چٹھی مذکور پر لفظ رازداری لکھکر بھیجے اور چٹھی کا مضمون شرکاء کونسل پر فاش نہ کیا جائیگا الا اُس صورت میں کہ وزیرالممالک اُسکو فاش کرنا مناسب جانے اور فاش ہونیکا حکم دیوے *

ذکر تقرر اور اختیار تقرر

دفعہ ۲۹ نواب گورنر جنرل ہند اور نواب گورنر جنرل ہند کی کونسل کا چوتھا شریک معمولی اور صاحبان گورنر ہر ایک پریزیڈنسی ہند کے جو بالفعل بتجویز صاحبان کورت آف ڈائریکٹر بمنظوری ملکہ معظمہ مقرر ہوا کرتے ہیں اور ہر ایک پریزیڈنسی کا ایڈوکیٹ جنرل جو بتجویز صاحبان کورت آف ڈائریکٹر اور بمنظوری صاحبان کمشنر اُمور ہند مقرر ہوا کرتا ہے آیندہ ملکہ معظمہ بذریعہ پروانہ مزین بدستخط شاہی اپنے مقرر فرماویگی اور باستثناے شریک رابع گورنر جنرل ہند کی کونسل کے باقی شرکاء معمولی اور ہر پریزیڈنسی کی کونسل کے شرکاء بتجویز وزیرالممالک مقرر ہوا کرینگے اور ممالک اور قلمرو مذکور کے صاحبان لفٹنٹ گورنر جناب نواب گورنر جنرل ہند کی تجویز سے مقرر ہونگے اور اُنکی نسبت ملکہ معظمہ کی منظوری شرط ہے اور جو لیاقت عہدہ ہاے مذکور کے لیئے کسی قانون مجریہ کی روسے چاہیئے اُن تقررات سے وہی متعلق رہیگی *

دفعہ ۳۰ جملہ تقررات اور حکومت اور نوکری ملک ہند اور نوکری میں سرفرازی جسکے عمل میں انکا اختیار کسی قانون یا آئین یا رسم و رواج یا دستور کے اعتبار سے ملک ہند کے کسی اہلکا کو حاصل ہے قسم مذکور کا اہلکار ہند آیندہ بھی عمل میں لایا کریگا اور جو کچھہ لیاقت اور شروط اور قیود بالفعل اُن عہدوں سے متعلق ہیں آیندہ بھی متعلق رہینگے لیکن وزیرالممالک باجلاس کونسل کو اختیار ہوگا کہ ایسے قواعد مقرر کرے جنکی رعایت سے اختیار تقرر اور کسی شخص کے نامزد کرنے کی مجال حاصل ہوا کرتی ہے اور اُس اختیار کو ہند کے اہلکاروں کے درمیان تقسیم اور تفریق کرے اور اگر کوئی اہلکار یا نوکر اپنے عہدہ یا نوکری سے کسی اہلکار ہند کی تجویز سے معطل یا معزول ہوا ہو اُسکو پھر عہدہ پر یا نوکری میں اُسیطرح مامور کرے جیسا صاحبان کورت آف ڈائریکٹر بمنظوری صاحبان کمشنر اُمور ہند اُس حالت میں بحال کرتی اگر یہہ ایکٹ نافذ کیا نجاتا *

دفعہ ۳۱ دفعات ۳۷ اور ۳۸ اور ۳۹ اور ۴۰ اور ۴۱ اور ۴۲ ایکٹ مجوزہ ۱۶ و ۱۷ سنہ جلوس ملکہ وکٹوریا باب ۹۵ جہان تک اُنکے اعتبار سے کوئی شخص ایسٹ انڈیا کمپنی کی نوکری اہل قلم میں کی داخل یا کسی عہدہ پر مقرر ہوتا ہے اس تحریر کے روسے منسوخ ہوئیں *

دفعہ ۳۲ اِس ایکٹ کے نفاذ کے بعد جتنا جلد ہوسکے وزیرالممالک باجلاس کونسل بصلاح اور اعانت صاحبان کمشنر کے جو اُسوقت ملکہ معظمہ کے حکم باجلاس کونسل مورخہ ۲۱ مئی سنہ ۱۸۵۵ع کو جو متضمن ادخال اشخاص کے نوکری اہل قلم شاہی میں ہی انجام دیتے ہوں

ایسے قواعد مقرر کریگا جنکي روسے جملہ اشخاص رعایا جو ملکہ معظمہ کے قلمرو محروسہ میں متولد هوئے اور اُنکو ایسي عمر اور ایسي لیاقت جو عہدہ کے لیئے مقرر کي گئي حاصل هووے اور وہ چاهیں کہ هند کي نوکري اهل قلم پر مامور کیئے جاویں اُنکا امتحان بحیثیت امیدوار لیا جاوے اور اُن علوم کا ذکر لکہا جاوے جنکي بابت اُمیدوار سے امتحان لیا جائیگا اور عموماً امتحان مذکور کا انتظام اور انصرام باهتمام صاحبان کمشنر مذکور یا اُن اشخاص کے جنکو قواعد مذکور کي تعمیل وقت بوقت سپرد کیجاوے ملکہ معظمہ کي طرف سے امتحان لینے اور سارٹیفکٹ عطا کرنے اور عہدہ ادنیٰ کے تقرر کي نسبت جو نوکری اهل قلم شاهی سے متعلق هو مفوض کرے اور جس اُمیدوار کو صاحبان کمشنر یا اشخاص مذکورۃ الصدر برعایت قواعد مذکور سارٹیفکٹ پانے کا مستحق سمجہیں برعایت تقدیم وتاخیر جو امتحان کے روسے ظاهر هو اُسکے تقرر کي بابت سفارش کریں اور صرف وہ اشخاص جنکو حسب مذکورہ بالا سارٹیفکٹ عطا هوئی هو هند کی نوکری اهل قلم پر بتجویز وزیرالممالك مقرر هوا کریں گی بر همیشہ یہہ شرط یہہ کہ جو قاعدے وزیرالممالك باجلاس کونسل کو اس ایکٹ کے اعتبار سے سارٹیفیکٹ عطا کرنے کی بابت سپرد هوویں وہ فرقہ پارلیمنٹ کے حضور بشرطیکہ اُسوقت پارلیمنٹ جلسہ کرتا هو ۱۴ دن کی میعاد کے اندر پیش هونے چاهیئیں اور اگر اُسوقت جلسہ پارلیمنٹ نہوتا هو تو بعد جلسہ اول ۱۴ دن کی میعاد کے اندر درپیش هونگے *

دفعہ ۳۳ جملہ تقررات عہدہ ادنیٰ متعلقہ کڈٹ شپ یعني لشکر بحري یابري اور جملہ معاملات جنمیں کوئي شخص نوکري میں داخل کیا جاوے اور معاملہ کا ذکر پیشتر کي عبارت میں لکہا نہو ملکہ معظمہ کے اختیار میں رهینگے اور فہرست اسماء اُن اشخاص کي جنکو وقت بوقت لشکر کے عہدہ ادنیٰ یا نوکري اهل قلم پر مقرر کرنا منظور هووے ملکہ معظمہ کے حضور میں معرفت وزیرالممالك پیش هوا کریگی *

دفعہ ۳۴ بعد نفاذ اس ایکٹ کے جتنا جلد هوسکے ایسے قواعد مرتب هونگے جنکي رعایت سے کوئي شخص رعیت جو ملکہ معظمہ سے ممالک محروسہ میں متولد هوا هو اور جسکي عمر اور لیاقت ایسی جیسا مقرر هي اور وہ چاهے کہ بامیدواري تقرر عہدہ ادنیٰ فرقہ انجینیر اور توپخانہ میں میرا امتحان لیا جاوے تو اُسکا امتحان بطور اُمیدوار لیا جاوے اور ایسے ایسے علوم مذکور هوں جنکي بابت اُمیدوار سے امتحان لیا جائیگا اور عموماً امتحان کے انتظام اور انصرام کے لیئے ضابطہ مقرر کیا جاوے *

دفعہ ۳۵ جملہ اشخاص میں سے جنکی نسبت کسي سال لشکر کے عہدہ ادنیٰ پر مقرر هونے کے لیئے سفارش هووے باستثنائے عہدہ ادنیٰ فرقہ انجینیر اور توپخانہ کے کم سے کم ۱۰ اشخاص باعتبار اُن قواعد کے جو وزیرالممالك باجلاس کونسل مقرر کرے اُن شخصون کی اولاد میں سے جنهوں نے ملك هند کی فوج یا ملکہ معظمہ یا سرکار ایست انڈیا کمپني کی نوکري اهل قلم کي هو منتخب هونگے *

دفعہ ۳۶ باستثنائے مستثنیات مذکورہ بالا جملہ اشخاص جولشکر کے عہدہ ادنیٰ پر مقرر هوویں وزیرالممالک اور شرکاء کونسل اُنکو اسطور پر مقرر کرینگے کہ ۱۷ نفر میں سے وزیرالممالک کودو شخص اور کونسل کے هر شریك کو ایك شخص کے مقرر کرنے کا اختیار حاصل هوگا اور کوئي شخص جو نامزد هوا هو اُسکي نسبت سفارش نہ هوني چاهیئے الا اُس حالت میں کہ وزیرالممالك باجلاس کونسل نے اُسکے نامزد هونے کو قبول کیا هو *

دفعہ ۳۷ سواے اُس حالت کے جسکی نسبت اُوپرکي عبارت میں حکم صادر هوا هے قواعد نسبت بتقرر اور ادخال نوکري وغیرہ مراتب متعلقہ اُسکے اور تبدیل اور تنسیخ اُن قواعد کے جو اُسوقت صاحبان کورت آف ڈائریکٹر یا صاحبان کمشنر اُمور هند صادر کرتے اگر یہہ ایکٹ نافذ کیانجاتا وزیرالممالک باجلاس کونسل مجاز هوگا کہ اُنکو نافذ کرے اور جملہ قواعد جو اس ایکٹ کے نفاذ کے وقت مراتب مذکورہ بالاکي نسبت نافذ هوں آیندہ بهی نافذ رهینگے لیکن وزیرالممالك باجلاس کونسل حسب مذکورہ بالا مجاز هوگا کہ اُن میں تبدیل دیوے یا اُنکو منسوخ کرے *

دفعہ ۳۸ هر تحریر مزین بدستخط شاهي متضمن موقوفي یا معزولی کسي شخص کے جو کسي

عہدہ یا نوکری یا کمیشن اہل قلم یا اہل فوج پر ملک ہند میں مامور ہو اور اُسکی نقل ۸ روز بعد دستخط ملکہ معظمہ کے صاحبان کورٹ آف ڈائریکٹر کے میر مجلس یا ڈپٹی میر مجلس کے پاس اُسوقت بھیجنی یا حوالہ کرنی ضرور ہوتی اگر یہہ ایکٹ نافذ کیا نجاتا آیندہ اُسی میعاد میں وزیرالممالک باجلاس کونسل کی خدمت میں بھیجی جاویگی یا اُسکو حوالہ ہوویگی *

ذکر انتقال جائداد

دفعہ ۳۹ اراضی اور اشیاء قابل الارث اور زر نقد اور مخزونہ اور عموال اور اسباب وغیرہ جائداد غیر منقولہ اور منقولہ ازان کمپنی موصوف ماخوذ بدیون اور مواخذہ جو اُن دیون سے کسیطرح متعلق ہو اور فوائد ہرقول قرار اور معاہدہ اور اقرار اور استحقاق جرمانہ اور تاوان اور ضبطی اور جملہ اورقسم کے فوائد جنپر اس ایکٹ کے نفاذ کے وقت کمپنی موصوف دخیل یا قابض تھی یاجنکے یانیکا استحقاق اُسکو حاصل تھا باستثناء سرمایہ کمپنی موصوف اور سرمایہ کے زر چندہ کے ملکہ معظمہ کو تفویض ہوئے اور ملک کے ہند کے انتظام میں صرف ہونگے اور لگائے جائینگے *

دفعہ ۴۰ وزیرالممالک باجلاس کونسل کو اختیار ہوگا کہ باتفاق رائے اکثر شرکاء مجلس اُس جائداد غیر منقولہ کو جو اس ایکٹ کے اعتبار سے ملکہ معظمہ کو سپرد ہوئی جسقدر اس ایکٹ کے مطالب کے حصول کے لئے مناسب جانے بیچے یاانتقال کرے یاجائداد غیر منقولہ یا کسی حقوق کو جو جائداد مذکور سے متعلق ہوں اور اشیاء مخزونہ اور اموال وغیرہ جائداد کو مرہون کرکے زر کہڑا کرے اور اُنکی نسبت حسب ضابطہ وثائق لکھدیوے اورجو جائداد حسب مذکورہ بالا حاصل ہوے ملک ہند کے انتظام کے لئے ملکہ معظمہ کو سپرد ہوگی اور ہر قبالہ یا وثیقہ نسبت بجائداد غیر منقولہ جو وزیرالممالک کی اجازت سے منعقد ہووے اسپر کونسل کے ۳ شرکاء کے دستخط ثبت ہونے چاہئیں *

ذکر محاصل

دفعہ ۴۱ محاصل ہند جو ہند میں یا اور کہیں اس ایکٹ کے اعتبار سے وزیرالممالک باجلاس کونسل کے ہاتھہ آوے ملک ہند کے انتظام میں وزیرالممالک باجلاس کونسل کی اجازت سے باتفاق رائے اکثر شرکاء مجلس کونسل کے صرف ہوگا *

دفعہ ۴۲ زرچندہ سرمایہ کمپنی موصوف جو بذریعہ ایکٹ مصدرہ ۳ اور ۴ سنہ جلوس بادشاہ ولیم رابع باب ۸۵ محفوظ کیاگیا ہی اُس ایام تک محفوظ رہیگا جب تک کہباداے معارضہ اُسکا دینا موقوف نہ ہووے اور بہی جملہ قرضہ تمسکی اور دستاویز اور اور قسم کا دین جو سرکار کمپنی موصوف کو قلمرو برٹانیہ میں دینا ہو اور بہی جملہ دیون متعلقہ بقلمرو مذکور وغیرہ قرضہ سرکار کمپنی موصوف اور جملہ مبالغ زر اور خرچ اخراجات اور مصارف جنکو سرکار موصوف کو ملک ہند کے محاصل سے وقت واجب الادا پر باعتبار یا بوجہہ کسی عہد وپیمان یامعاہدہ یاقول قرار یا عطیہ یامواخذہ کے جو اُسوقت موجود ہوتا اُس صورت میں دینا پڑتا اگر یہہ ایکٹ جاری کیا نجاتا اور جملہ اخراجات اور دیون اور مواخذہ جواس ایکٹ کے نفاذ کے بعد جوازاً منعقد ہووے اور اُسکی دینے کی ذمہ داری سرکار ہند کی بابت قبول ہووے اور جملہ مصارف اس ایکٹ کے اعتبار سے صرف محاصل ہند کے کہاتہ خرچ میں اُسیطرح لکہے جائینگے اورلکہنے کے لائق ہونگے جیسا اُسوقت لکہے جاتے یا لکہنے کے لائق ہوتے اگر یہہ ایکٹ نافذ کیا نجاتا اور اخراجات اور دیون اور مواخذہ اور مصارف آخرالذکر بہی سرکار کمپنی موصوف کے اخراجات اور دیون اور مواخذہ جائز متصور ہوکر محاصل مذکور سے ادا ہوا کرینگے اور محاصل مذکور اور کسی مطالب کے حصول کے لئے صرف کیا نجائیگا اور جملہ زر جو جائداد یا حقوق جائداد سے بالفعل یا آیندہ حاصل ہوکے اس ایکٹ کے اعتبار سے ملکہ معظمہ کو سپرد ہووے ملک ہند کے انتظام میں صرف ہوگا پر شرط ہمیشہ یہہ رہے کہ اس ایکٹ کے کسی عبارت سے کسی وثیقہ میں جو سرکار کمپنی موصوف نے جوازاً منعقد کیا یا کمپنی کے کسی شریک یا قرضخواہ کے دعوی میں جو سرمایہ موسومہ سکیورٹی فنڈ سرکار کمپنی ہند سے ہووے اور جسکی حفاظت ایکٹ مصدورہ ۳ و ۴ سنہ جلوس بادشاہ مرحوم ولیم رابع باب ۸۵ دفعہ ۱۴ کی رو سے کی گئی اُسمیں کسیطرح فتور نہ آویگا *

دفعہ ۴۳ ممالک ہند کے محاصل کا اسقدر جو وقت بوقت ممالک برتانیہ میں مرسل ہووے اور جملہ مبالغ زر نقد ازان سرکار کمپنی جو اسکی خزانہ یا اسکے خزانچی کی تحویل موجود ہووے اور بہی جملہ زر ازان کمپنی موصوف جو ممالک برتانیہ میں موجود ہووے یا ممالک مذکور میں اسوقت وصول کیا جاتا اگر یہہ ایکٹ نافذ نہوتا اور جملہ زر کسی جائداد یا حقوق سے جو اس ایکٹ کے اعتبار سے ملکہ معظمہ کو تفویض ہوا یا زر ثمن بیع یا انتقال ممالک برتانیہ میں وصل یا حاصل ہووے وزیرالممالک باجلاس کونسل کو اس غرض سے سپرد ہوگا کہ اس ایکٹ کے مطالب کے حصول کے لیئے صرف کیا جاوے اور باستثناء مراتب جنکی بابت اور طرح کا حکم قرار دیا گیا ہی جملہ مبالغ انگلستان کی بینک کوٹہی میں ایک کہاتہ میں جسکو گورنر اور کمپنی بینک کوٹہی انگلستان مقرر کرے اور جسکا تمام حساب وزیرالممالک باجلاس کونسل ہند رکہا جائیگا جمع ہونگے اور جملہ مبالغ زر جو حساب مذکور میں اس ایکٹ کے اعتبار سے جمع ہووین اس زر سے ہر قسم کی ہنڈی یا رقعہ دستخطی تین شرکاء کونسل اور بہی مزین بدستخط وزیرالممالک یا ایک وزیر تابع کے ادا کیا جائیگا اور حساب مذکور حساب سرکاری متصور ہوگا پر ہمیشہ یہہ شرط رہے کہ وزیرالممالک باجلاس کونسل کو اختیار ہوگا کہ وقت بوقت اپنے خزانچی کی معرفت ایک حساب میں جو انگلستان کی بینک کوٹہی میں مرتب ہووے ان مبلغ یا مبالغ کو جو ان مصارف کے لیئے سرکار کمپنی کے خزانچی کی معرفت ادا ہوا کرتا ہی جمع رکہے ٭

دفعہ ۴۴ اس ایکٹ کے نفاذ کے وقت جس قدر زر بینک کوٹہی انگلستان کے حساب میں سرکار ایست انڈیا کمپنی کا جمع ہووے اس غرض سے گورنر اور کمپنی بینک کوٹہی انگلستان کو سپرد ہوگا کہ سرکار کمپنی کی حساب سے خارج ہوکر اس حساب میں جو گورنر یا بینک کوٹہی کے ذریعہ حسب مذکورہ بالا قائم کیا جاوے زر مذکور جمع ہووے ٭

دفعہ ۴۵ بینک کوٹہی انگلستان کے گورنر اور کمپنی کے ذریعہ انکی بہی جات میں ایسے حسابات جو کسی اسٹاک سرکاری واحد یا متعدد کے زر سالانہ کی بابت ہروین قائم کیئے جاوینگے اور ہر حساب مذکور باسم حساب اسٹاک وزیرالممالک باجلاس کونسل ہند موسوم ہوگا اور ہر حساب حساب سرکاری سمجہا جائیگا ٭

دفعہ ۴۶ سرکاری اسٹاک واحد یا متعدد جو اس ایکٹ کے نفاذ کے وقت گورنر اور کمپنی مذکور کی بہی جات میں ایست انڈیا کمپنی کے نام سے جمع ہووین آیندہ سے سرکار کمپنی کے حساب سے خارج کرکے خزانچی اعلی یا ایکونٹنٹ اعلی گورنر اور کمپنی مذکور کے ان حسابوں میں جو حسب مذکورہ بالا قائم کیئے جاوین جمع کریگا ٭

دفعہ ۴۷ وزیرالممالک باجلاس کونسل کو اختیار ہوگا کہ بذریعہ مختارنامہ جسپر کونسل کے ۳ شرکاء کے دستخط ثبت ہووین اور جو وزیرالممالک یا اسکے کسی وزیر تابع کے دستخط سے بہی مزین ہووے جملہ خزانچی بینک کوٹہی انگلستان کو اختیار دیوے کہ اسٹاک واحد یا متعدد کے کسی قدر کو جو بینک کوٹہی کی بہی جات میں وزیرالممالک باجلاس کونسل کے نام جمع ہووین بیچے یا انتقال کرے اور انہیں حسابوں کی بابت اسٹاک کو خریدے یا اینا قبول کرے اور زر چندہ جو فی الحال یا آیندہ کسی اسٹاک کی بابت جو حساب میں اس وقت جمع ہووے یا آیندہ حساب میں جمع رہے وصول کرے اور بذریعہ تحریر ۳ شرکاء کونسل اور بہی دستخطی ثانی کے ذریعہ اسبات کا حکم دیوے کہ زر جو بذریعہ فروخت یا زر چندہ وصول ہووے کسطرح خرچ کیا جاوے لیکن بلا اجازت مختارنامہ موسومہ خزانچی اعلی یا ایکونٹنٹ اعلی کے کوئی اسٹاک کسی خزانچی کے ذریعہ خرید یا فروخت یا منتقل نکیا جائیگا الا جبکہ حکم دستخطی اول اور ثانی حسب مذکورہ بالا خزانچی اعلی اور ایکونٹنٹ اعلی کے نام وقت بوقت جاری ہووے ٭

دفعہ ۴۸ جملہ بل یا بدرا کسیکر یعنی پرمیسری نوٹ اور تمسکات سرکاری اور ہر قسم کے وثائق سرکاری اور غیر سرکاری جنکا ذکر اگے کی عبارت میں مندرج نہیں ہوا ہی اور جو انگلستان کی بینک کوٹہی کے صاحب گورنر اور کمپنی کے ہاتہہ میں اس ایکٹ کے نفاذ کے وقت ایست انڈیا کمپنی کی طرف سے امانتاً موجود ہوں آیندہ سے صاحب گورنر اور کمپنی موصوف انکو وزیرالممالک

باجلاس کونسل کے حساب میں امانتاً قائم رکھیگی اور وثائق مذکور اورجو کچھہ وثیقہ آیندہ صاحب گورنر اور کبنی موصوف کو وزیرالممالک باجلاس کونسل کي طرف سے حوالہ هووے جائز هي کہ بیچا یا انتقال کیا جاوے اور زر ثمن اُسطرح صرف هووے جیسا بذریعہ حکمنامہ موسومہ خزانچي اعلی اور ایکونتنت اعلی کے جسپر کونسل کے ۳ شرکاء کے دستخط معہ دستخط وزیرالممالک یا وزیرالممالک کے ایک وزیرتابعہ کے ثبت هوں ایماء کیا جاوے •

دفعہ ۴۹ تمسک یا وثیقہ وغیرہ وثائق بابت زر کے ممالك برٹانیہ میں لکھہ دینے کا اختیار جوسرکار کمپني یاصاحبان کورت آف ڈاریکٹر کو بایماے اور منظوري صاحبان کمشنر اُمور هند یا از ایماء سے اُس وقت حاصل هوتا اگر یهہ ایکت نافذ کیا نجاتا آیندہ سے وزیرالممالك باجلاس کونسل کو باتفاق غلبہ آراے شرکاء مجلس کونسل کے حاصل هوگا اور جوکچھہ وثیقہ سرکار کمپني موصوف کے مهر سے جاري کرنا جائز هوتا وزیرالممالک مجاز هو گا کہ وثیقہ مزین بدستخط ۳ شرکا کونسل کے اور بهي دستخط وزیرالممالك اور ایك وزیر تابع کے جاري کرے •

دفعہ ۵۰ جملہ احکام نسبت بجعلسازي یا تبدیل یا دینے کے اقدام یا دینے یا جاري یا انتقل کرنے یا رواج دینے سرکار ایست انڈیاکمپني کے کسي تمسک یا پرامیسري نوت کے بہ نیت فریب یهہ جان بوجهکر کہ وہ جعلي هی یا اُسمیں تبدیل هوئي متعلق هیں هر قسم تمسک یا پرامیسري نوت یا وثیقہ سے جو وزالممالك باجلاس کونسل هند اِس ایکت کے اعتبار سے جاري کرے متعلق هونگے •

دفعہ ۵۱ قوانیں اور ضوابط جنگي رعایت سے صاحبان کورت آف ڈائریکٹر پروانہ یا سند اداے زر اب جاری کرتے هیں آیندہ سے وزیرالممالک باجلاس کونسل هند جو اِس ایکت کے اعتبار سے فراهم هووے اُس زمانہ تک اُنکي رعاتت کریگا جب تک کہ ملکہ معظمہ با جلاس کونسل اور طرح کا حکم صادر نہ فرماوے اور شرط یهہ هی کہ جب حسب ضابطہ پروانہ یا سند اداے زر جو ایست انڈیا کمپني کي کوٹهی کے صیغہ آڈت یعني صیغہ تصحیح میں قبل اداے زر کے پیش هوا کرتي هی آیندہ سے اُسپر صیغہ آڈت کے اُس اهلکار یا اُن اهلکاروں کے دستخط ثبت هونگے جنکو وزیرالممالك باجلاس کونسل حکم دیوے کہ قبل اداے زر وہ اپنے دستخط کیا کریں اور پروانہ یا سند جن پر پیشتر سرکار ایست انڈیا کمپني کے ۲ صاحبان ڈائریکٹر کے دستخط ثبت هوتے تهے اِس ایکت کے نفاذ کے بعد کونسل هند کے ۳ شرکاء کے دستخط ثبت هونے چاهیئیں •

دفعہ ۵۲ ملکہ معظمہ مجاز هوگي کہ بذریعہ پروانہ مزین بدستخط شاهي اپني جسپر صاحب چانسلر اکسچکر کے دستخط بهي ثبت هوویں وقت بوقت شخص لئیق کو وزیرالممالک باجلاس کونسل کے حساب کا آڈیٹر مقرر فرماوے اور اُسکو اجازت دیوے کہ اُن اهلکاروں میں سے جنکے نام پروانہ میں لکھے هوں حسب تجویز اپنے وقت بوقت معزول کرے اور هر صاحب آڈیٹر تا حسن روبکي اپنے عہدہ پر مقرر رهیگا اور اُسکو اور اُسکے اسسٹنت کو بهي ملك هند کے محاصل سے ایسا مشاهرہ عطا هوا کریگا جوملکہ معظمہ بذریعہ پروانہ جسپرحسب مذکور بالادستخط ثاني بهي ثبت هوویں ایماء فرماوے اور آڈیٹر مذکور حساب جمع و خرچ اورصرف جملہ مبالغ اور اشیاء مخزونہ اور جائداد جواس ایکت کے مطالب کے حصول کے لیئے ملك برٹانیہ میں صرف هونا جائز هي آزمایش کرکے اُسپر اپنا صاد لکھا کریگا اور وزیرالممالك باجلاس کونسل کو اختیار هوگا کہ اپنے سررشتہ کے اهلکاران اور نوکران کے ذریعہ وقت بوقت صاحب آڈیٹر کے روبرو هر حساب معہ سند کافي جس سے صرف کي تائید هوسکے پیش کرواوے اور صاحب موصوف کے معائنہ کے لیئے هر بهي اور کاغذ اور تحریر جو حساب سے متعلق هو پیش کراوے اور صاحب آڈیٹر کو اختیار هوگا کہ اهلکاران اور نوکران مامورہ سررشتہ واقعہ گریت برتن کے جس شخص سے حساب اور جمعہ وخرچ یا صرف یااشیاء مخزونہ اور جائداد مذکور کي نسبت استفسار کرنا مناسب سمجهے استفسار کرے اور بمراد مذکور اپني تحریر دستخطي کے ذریعہ کسي اهلکار یا نوکر کو اپنے سامهنے طلب کرے اور صاحب آڈیٹر کو لازم هی کہ وزیرالممالک باجلاس کونسل کو اِس بات سے آگاہ کرے کہ اُسکو حساب مذکور سے اطمینان هی یا نهیں اور ایسي راے اور تمهیدات حساب کي نسبت لکھے جواُسکي دانست میں مناسب

هوں اورخصوصاً اِس باب میں بصراحت اپني راے لکھے که آسکي دانست میں ممالک هند کے محاصل کے فروع مبالغ آس مطالب میں لگائے گئے جو مالک هند کے انتظام سے متعلق نه تها اور صراحت کے ساتهه اپني کیفیت میں اِس بات کي تفصیل بهي لکهے که کس قدر مبالغ زر اوراشیاء مخزونه اور جائداد کا ذکر حساب میں لکهنا چاهیئے تها لیکن حساب میں لکها نه گیا یا ویسے کام سے مخصوص کیا نه گیا جس سے برعایت احکام اِس ایکٹ کے مخصوص کرنا چاهیئے تها یا بلااجازت معقول صرف یا منتقل هوا اور جمله عیوب اور غلطي بیضابطگي جو حساب یا اسناد یااجازت یا دستاویزسے متعلق هوں تفصیلاً اپني کیفیت میں لکهے اورایسي سب کیفیات صاحب آڈیٹر موصوف دونوں فرقه پارلیمنٹ کے حضور معه حساب آس سال کے جس سے کاغذات متعلق هوں پیش کریگا *

دفعه ۵۳ وزیرالممالک باجلاس کونسل کو لازم هوگا که هر سال مئي مهینے کي پهلي تاریخ کے بعد جب پارلیمنٹ کا جلسه هوا کرے گذرے سال سرکاري کي بابت ملک هند کے محاصل کا حساب بامتیاز هر قسم کے جو هر پریزیڈنسي یا سرکارسے متعلق هو اور مبالغ وصولي اور خرچ ملک انگلستان یا ملک کے باهر ملک هند کے انتظام کي بابت هوا بتفصیل هرمد معه محاصل کے تخمینه اخیر کے حسب خبر جو عنقریب پهنچي هو بابت سال سرکاري اور بهي مبالغ دیون جو محاصل هند سے دینا واجب هي اور شرح سود جو هر رقم کي بابت دینا لازم اور مبالغ سود مذکور اور کیفیت جائداد اور زر یافتني جو هر پریزیڈنسي یا سرکار یا ملک انگلستان یا اور کهیں پانا هووے اورملک هند کے انتظام کے لیئے صرف هو سکتا هي اور بهي فهرست سررشته وزیرالممالک باجلاس کونسل اور بهي مشاهره اور تنخواه جو سررشته مذکور کے عاملوں کو دینا هي اور اگر کوئي تنخواه یا پینشن بقدر پچاس پونڈ سالانه یا آس سے زیاده کسي سال میں عطا یا مقرر هوا آسکي تفصیل اور توضیح ذیل حساب سالانه کے لکهني اور حساب مذکور معه کیفیت جو هر پریزیڈنسي اور ضلع هند کي کیفیتوں سے مرتب هووے ایسے طور پر که آس سے ملک هند کي هر پریزیڈنسي کے باشندوں کے اخلاق معلوم هو سکیں اور آنکي ترقي دریافت هووے هر فرقه پارلیمنٹ کے حضور ۱۴ دن کي میعاد کے اندر پیش کرے *

دفعه ۵۴ جب کوئي حکم ارشاد سے که ملکه معظمه کي افواج متعینه ملک هند کے ذریعه سے لڑائي شروع هووے ملک هند میں بهیجا جاوے تو حکم کے ارسال کي تاریخ سے ۳ مهینے کي میعاد کے اندر ارسال کي اطلاع دونوں فرقه پارلیمنٹ کو بشرطیکه پارلیمنٹ کاجلسه هواکرے دیجائیگي الا آس صورت میں که قبل اطلاع دهي حکم مذکور منسوخ یا معطل کیا جاوے اور اگر پارلیمنٹ کا جلسه ۳ مهینے کے ختم هونے پر نهوتا هو تو پارلیمنٹ کے جلسه آینده سے ایک مهینے کي میعاد کے اندر اطلاع دیني چاهیئے *

دفعه ۵۵ جب ملکه معظمه کے مملکت هند پر في الحقیقت دست درازي هووے یا کوئي امرناگهاني یا امر ضروري ظهور میں اوے تو آسکي ممانعت اور اندفاع کے سواے بلا تفاق راے دونوں فرقه پارلیمنٹ کے ملک هند کے محاصل سے کسي قدر افواج کے کسي امر کي بابت جوملکه معظمه کي قلمرو کے باهر وقوع میں آوے صرف کیا نه جائیگا *

سررشته جات

دفعه ۵۶ سرکار ایسٹ انڈیا کمپني کي افواج بحري اور بري ملکه معظمه کي افواج بحري اور بري متصور هونگي اور جس طرح اور جن حدود کے اندراور جس میعاد تک سرکار موصوف کے قلم رو میں سرکار کمپني کي نوکري کرني لازم هوتي آسي طرح اور صرف آنهیں حدود کے اندر اور آسي میعاد تک ملکه معظمه کي نوکري کرني هوگي اور جس مشاهره اور پنشن اور تنخواه اور جن حقوق اور فوائد نسبت بترقي وغیره کا استحقاق سرکار ایسٹ انڈیا کمپني کي نوکري کرنے سے حاصل هوتا آسي مشاهره اور پنشن اور تنخواه اور حقوق اور فوائد نسبت به ترقي وغیره کا ملکه معظمه کي فوج میں نوکري کرنے سے استحقاق حاصل هوگا اور افواج مذکور اور جوکوئي آینده فوج میں داخل هووے آسکي نسبت جمله ایکٹ پارلیمنٹ اور جناب نواب گورنر جنرل هند بهادر اجلاس کونسل کے ایکٹ اور آرٹیکلس آف وار وغیره قوانین وآئین واحکام متعلقه سرکار ایسٹ

انڈیا کمپنی کي فوج بري وبحري کے اُسي طور پر نافذ هونگے که گویا بجاے لفظ افواج سرکار کمپنی لفظ افواج بري وبحري ملکه معظمه اُن سب ایکٹ اور قوانین اور آرٹیکلاس آف وار اور آئین اور احکام میں مذکور هوا اور ملکه معظمه کي افواج بري وبحري کي تنخواه اور اخراجات هند کے محصول سے ادا هواکرینگے

دفعه ۵۷ پر شرط یهه هي که ملکه معظمه کو اختیار هوگا که بذریعه حکم کونسل وقت بوقت اُن میعادون اور شرائط کو تبدیل یاانتظام دیوے جنکے اعتبار سے کسي شخص کو آینده ملکه معظمه کي افواج کي کمیشن عطا هووے یا شخص مذکو فوج میں داخل کیا جاوے یا داخل هووے اور طرز تصدیق اور حلف یا اقرار موکد جنکو اُس وقت استعمال کرنا چاهیئے جب که کوئي شخص ملکه معظمه کي فوج هند میں داخل کیا جاوے اُسی طریقه کے هونگے جیسا ملکه معظمه به نسبت اهل ولایت تجویز فرماوے اور جناب نواب گورنر جنرل هند اجلاس کونسل به نسبت فوج هندوستاني وقت بوقت مقرر کرے پر شرط یهه بهي هے که اس قسم کا هرحکم باجلاس کونسل پارلیمنٹ کي دونون جماعت میں بعد فراهم هونے کے ۱۴ دن کے اندر اور اگر پارلیمنٹ فراهم نهوا هو تو بعد جلسه اول ۱۴ دن کی میعاد کے اندر پیش کیا جاوے •

دفعه ۵۸ وقت نفاذ اس ایکٹ کے اگر کوئی شخص کسي عهده یا خدمت یا کمیشن پر سرکار کمپني کی تجویز سے ملك هند میں مامور هو تو آینده یهه بات سمجهي جائیگي که شخص مذکور اُسی طور عهده یا خدمت یا کمیشن پر به تجویز ملکه معظمه مامور هوا که گویااس ایکٹ کے اعتبار سے تجویز کیا گیا اور اُسکي اجرت ملك هند کے محصول سے ادا کیجا ویگي اور اگر کوئي شخص ملکه معظمه کي نوکري میں منتقل هووے تونوکري کے ایام سابق مابعد کی نوکرے کے ایام میں بلافاصله محسوب هونگے اور جوکچهه استحقاق پنشن یا دعوي کسي پریزیڈنسي ملك هند کے سرمایه کے عطاے سالانه کي نسبت اُسکو اُس وقت حاصل هوتا اگر یهه ایکٹ نافذ نکیا جاتا اُس میں فتور نه آویگا •

دفعه ۵۹ جمله احکام اور قوانیں اور هدایات جو اس ایکٹ کے نفاذ سے پیشتر تر سرکار کورٹ آف ڈایریکٹر یا صاحبان کمشنر اُمور هند کي تجویز سے جوازا مقرر هوئی هوں نافذ رهینگي لیکن اس ایکٹ کے نفاذ کي تاریخ سے یهه بات متصور هوگی که احکام اور قوانیں اور هدایات مذکوره اس ایکٹ کي ذیل سے صادر هوئیں اور اس ایکٹ کے اعتبار سے نافذ اور اُنکی دلیل سے تاویل اور اُنکي تبدیل وتنسیخ هواکریگی •

دفعه ۶۰ سرکار کمپني موصوف کے شرکاء اور سرکار کورٹ آف ڈائریکٹر کا اقتدار اور اختیار تقرر کورٹ آف ڈائریکٹر جو ملکه معظمه کي منظوري سے هوا کرتا تها ساقط هوگا اور سالانه جو سرکار کمپنی کے جلسه کے میر مجلس یانائب میر مجلس یا اور ڈائریکٹر کو دیا جاتا تها آینده دیا نه جائیگا اور اختیار ملکه معظمه درباب تقرر صاحب کورٹ آف ڈائریکٹر کمپني موصوف ساقط اورموقوف هوگا

دفعه ۶۱ صاحبان کمشنر اُمور هند کا تقرر اور اختیار تقرر ساقط اور موقوف هو گا •

دفعه باستثناء بهي جات اور دستاویزات جو سرکار کمپني کے سرمایه سے متعلق اور کسي شریك کے حصه اور سرمایه مذکور میں سے اپنے حصه کے زر چنده ادا کرنے کے باب میں هووین جمله بهي جات اور کاغذات اور دستاویزات کمپني موصوف ایسے شخص کے اهتمام اور تحویل میں داخل کی جائینگي جیسا وزیرالممالك تجویز کرے •

دفعه ۶۳ اگر جناب نواب گورنر جنرل بهادر هند کا عهده کسي وقت خالي اور کسي شخص کا کسي حکم کے ذریعه عهده پر مقرر هونا تجویز هووے یا عهده مذکور پر مقرر کیا جاوے اور وه بعد خلوے عهده بروقت یابعد ورود حکم تقرر یعني جیسا موقع هو ملک هند فوٹ ولیم کے بیرونجات میں هو یا اُس مقام سے باهر هووے جهاں جناب نواب گورنر جنرل بهادر کي کونسل مجتمع هواکرتی هی اور شخص مذکور کو قبل نشست جلسه کونسل گورنر جنرل بهادر کا اختیار نافذ کرنا ضرور معلوم هووے تو شخص مذکور مجاز هوگا که بذریعه اشتهار اپنے تقرر کي اطلاع اوریهه اُسکا اراده هی که جناب نواب گورنر جنرل بهادر کے عهده پر مسلمات هووے مشتهر کرے اور جب اشتهار مذکور مشتهر کیا جاوے

اُسکے بعد جب تک شخص مذکور مقام فورٹ ولیم یا اور کسي مقام میں جہاں کونسل کا جلسہ ہونا معمول ہے نجاوے تب تلک مجاز ہوگا کہ سواے اختیار اصدار ایکٹ اور قوانین اور باستثناء مستثنیات مذکورہ جملہ یا کسیقدر احکام جنکے نافذ کرنیکا اختیار جناب نواب گورنر جنرل بہادر باجلاس کونسل کو حاصل ہی نافذ کرے اور احکام مذکور اُسیطرح کا اقتدار اور نفاذ رکھینگے کہ گویا جناب نواب گورنر جنرل بہادر باجلاس کونسل نے اُنکو نافذ کیا پر شرط یہہ ہی کہ جملہ اعمال جو کونسل کي طرف سے بعد مشتہر ہوے اشتہار مذکور کے ظہور میں آویں قبل اِسکے کہ اشتہار مذکور کي اطلاع کونسل میں پہنچے جائز ہونگے مگر جو شخص جناب نواب گورنر جنرل کے عہدہ پر مسلط ہووے جائز ہوگا کہ اعمال وغیرہ کو منسوخ یا ترمیم کرے اور جب کوئي شخص جناب نواب گورنر جنرل بہادر کے عہدہ پر بموجب حکم مذکورہ بالا مسلط ہووے اور اُسوقت سے پیشتر جبکہ جناب نواب گورنر جنرل کونسل میں جلوس فرماویں کوئي قائم مقام میر مجلس کونسل واسطے اصدار آئین و قوانین بموجب دفعہ ۲۲ ایکٹ نمبر ۱۶ و ۱۷ سنہ جلوس ملکہ معظمہ مقرر نہوے تو کونسل کا شریك بزرگ جو موجود ہو کونسل کا میر مجلس ہوا کریگا اور اُسکو اُسي طرح کا اختیار حاصل ہوگا جیسا میر مجلس کو جو مقرر ہو کو غیر حاضر ہوا حاصل ہوتا ہی *

سررشتہ حال کي بحالي کا ذکر

دفعہ ۶۴ جملہ ایکٹ اوراحکام جو ملك ہند کي نسبت بذریعہ سند شاہي یا اور طرح بالفعل نافذ ہوں باعتبار احکام اس ایکٹ کے نافذ رہینگے اور یہہ بات متصور ہوگي کہ وزیرالممالك باجلاس کونسل پر بجاے سرکار کمپني اور کورٹ آف ڈائریکٹر اور اجتماع شرکاء کے اشارہ ہوا ہی اور جملہ قوانین سرکار کمپني موصوف جو کسي اہلکار اور نوکر کي نسبت ملک ہند میں نافذ ہوں اور تقررات عہدونپر یا معزولي نوکري سے جو بتجویز سرکار کورٹ آف ڈائریکٹر کے صادر ہووے باعتبار احکام اِس ایکٹ کے افسران اور نوکران مذکور سے جو ملک ہند میں مقرر یا کسی خدمت پر مامور ہوں اور ہر تقرر عہدہ اور انفصال نوکري سے جو باعتبار اِس ایکٹ کے ظہور میں آوے متعلق ہونگے *

نالشات اور معاہدوں کا ذکر

دفعہ ۶۵ ضرور ہے کہ وزیرالممالك باجلاس کونسل ملك ہند میں مثل ملک ولایت بتسمیہ وزیرالممالک باجلاس کونسل بحیثیت شراکت بحکم کا پریشن نالش کرے یا صاحب موصوف پر نالش کیجاوے اور جملہ اشخاص اور شراکت باختیار کا پریشن کو لازم اور اختیار ہوگا کہ نالشات اور تدبیرات اور تحقیقات جواز روے قانون اور انصاف ہووے وزیرالممالك باجلاس کونسل ہند پر اُسی طور دائر کرے جیسا سرکار کمپنی موصوف پر دائر کرتا اور جائداد اور مال جو ملك ہند کے انتظام کي بابت ملکہ معظمہ کو اس ایکٹ کے روسے سپرد ہوئے یا مطالب مذکور کي بابت جناب ممدوحہ کو حاصل ہوئے اُنکي نسبت تجویز اور اجراء حکم اُسي طرح نافذ ہوگا جیسا بابت دیون اور مواخذہ کے جو جوازا سرکار کمپني کو دینا ہو جائز ہوتا *

دفعہ ۶۶ وقت نفاذ اس ایکٹ کے جو نالش یا مقدمہ یا تحقیقات سرکار کمپني موصوف پر دائر ہووے لازم ہی کہ وزیرالممالك باجلاس کونسل بجاے سرکار کمپني کے نالش یا مقدمہ یا تحقیقات کی پیروي کرے اور ضرور نہوگا کہ وزیرالممالك باجلاس کونسل کا نام بجاے نام سرکار کمپنی کے لکھا جاوے *

دفعہ ۶۷ ہر عہد وپیمان جو سرکار کمپني موصوف کي طرف سے منعقد ہوا ہو اُسکا ایفا ملکہ معظمہ پر لازم ہوگا اور جملہ معاہدے اور قول و قرار اور مواخذہ اور اقرار جو کمپنی موصوف نے قبل نفاذ اس ایکٹ کے منعقد کیئے ہوں جائز ہوگا کہ اُنکی تعمیل جبرا وزیرالممالک باجلاس کونسل سے کرائي جاوے یا صاحب موصوف پر اُسي طرح اور اُسي عدالت میں نافذ ہوویں جیسا اُسوقت کمپنی موصوف کي نسبت اختیار نفاذ حاصل ہوتا یا اُسپر دعوی کیا جاتا اگر یہہ ایکٹ صادر نہوتا *

دفعہ ۶۸ وزیرالممالك اور کونسل کا کوئي شریک اپنی ذات سے کمپني موصوف کے کسی معاہدہ یا قول قرار یا اقرار کی بابت ماخوذ نہوگا نہ بابت کسي معاہدہ کے جو اس ایکٹ کے اعتبار سے منعقد ہووے یا اور کسی مواخذہ کي بابت جو وزیرالممالك یا وزیرالممالک باجلاس کونسل

بحیثیت اپنے عہدہ کے منعقد کرے بلکہ اس قسم کا مواخذہ اور خرچہ اور ھرجہ ملک ھند کے محصول سے دلایا جائیگا ٭

دفعہ ٦٩ بعد نفاذ اس ایکٹ کے سرکار کمپنی موصوف کے صاحبان ڈائریکٹر جو بتجویز جلسہ عام ڈائریکٹر مقرر ھوویں یا جو وقت بوقت منتخب ھوں سرکار کمپنی موصوف کے ڈریکٹر ھونگے اور صاحبان ڈریکٹر جو اسوقت مقرر ھووین آنمیں سے اکثر شرکاء سرکار کورٹ آف ڈائریکٹر مقرر ھونگے اور جہاں کہیں حاضر ھونا یا دستخط کرنا یا منظوری یا اتفاق راے ١٠ صاحبان ڈائریکٹر کا بالفعل ضرور ھي آیندہ موجود گی یا دستخط اور منظوري یا اتفاق راے اکثر شرکاء ڈائریکٹر کا جو اسوقت مقرر ھوں کافي ھوگا اور اس غرض سے کہ ٦ نفر سے زیادہ ڈائریکٹر نہ ھوویں صرف ٦ صاحبان ڈائریکٹر بتجویز جلسہ عام کمپني موصوف ھرششماھي میں خالي عہدہ پر جو بسبب انقضاے میعاد نوکري کے خالی ھووی مقرر ھونگے اور ایکٹ مصدرہ ١٦ و ١٧ سنہ جلوس ملکہ معظمہ جسکي روسے یہہ بات ضرورھی کہ صاحب ڈائریکٹر ١٠ برس تک ملک ھند میں ساکن ھوا ھو منسوخ ھوگا اور حلف جو صاحب ڈائریکٹر سرکار کمپنی موصوف کو بموجب دفعہ ١٣ ایکٹ مذکور اٹھانا لازم ھی اسکي عبارت میں سے الفاظ انتظام ملک ھند با مادت ملکہ معظمہ ترک ھونگے ٭

دفعہ ٧٠ آج تک یہہ دستور رھا ھی کہ صاحبان ڈائریکٹر ھر سال ھر سہ ماھی پہ جلسہ مقرر کیا کرتے تھے لیکن آیندہ سے جلسہ مقرر کرنا لازم نہوگا ٭

دفعہ ٧١ باستثناے مواخذہ مرتہن نسبت بہ سرمایہ جسکا ذکر پیشتر ھوچکا اس ایکٹ کے نفاذ کے بعد جائز نہوگا کہ سرکار کمپني موصوف سے کسي دعوي یا مواخذہ یا کفالت کي بابت جو کسی عہد وپیمان اورقول قوار یا معاھدہ یا اقرر یا کسی شرط خوش معاملگي کي نسبت جو سرکار کمپني موصوف نے اس ایکٹ کے نفاذ سے پیشتر منعقد کیا ھو اور اسوقت بازپرس ھوتي اگر یہہ ایکٹ نافذ کیا جاتا بازپرس کیجاوے اور درصورتیکہ یہہ ایکٹ نافذ کیا نجاتا سرکار کمپني موصوف کو لازم ھوتا کہ دعوي یا مواخذہ یا کفالت مذکور کو ملک ھند کے محصول سے یا اور کسي طرح ادا کرے ٭

ذکر محافظت بعض حقوق سرکار کمپني

دفعہ ٧٢ جائز ھوگا کہ وزیرالممالک باجلاس کونسل ملک ھند کے محصول سے ھر سال اسقدر زر ادا کرے جو ملکہ معظمہ بذریعہ پروانہ مزین بدستخط اپنے اوربہ ثبت دستخط صاحب چانسلر اکسچکر کمپني مذکور کے مالکان کے حصہ کي بابت زر چندہ دینے کے لئے اور جو کچھہ خرچ اس سے متعلق ھو اسکے واسطے اور بھي جات انتقال جائداد کمپني مذکور رکھنے کے لیئے مقرر فرماوے یا جو اور طور سرمایہ مذکور سے متعلق ھووے ٭

دفعہ ٧٣ جو ایکٹ بادشاہ ولیم رابع کے ٣ و ٤ سنہ جلوس میں نسبت بہ زرچندہ سرمایہ کمپني موصوف یا اسکے استحقاق نسبت بدعوي رھائي زر چندہ کے صادر ھوا اسکي رو سے جو تجویز ھوئي ھو اسمیں اس ایکٹ کي کسي عبارت سے فتور نہ آویگا اور ایکٹ مذکور کے جملہ احکام نسبت بمحافظت اس سرمایہ کے جو قانون مذکور کي روسے مقرر ھوا نافذ رھینگے الا اس حالت میں کہ صاحبان کمشنر امور ھند کی منظوري نسبت بانتقال سرمایہ مذکور ضرور ھو بلکہ اس وقت وزیرالممالک باجلاس کونسل کي منظوري لیني چاھیئے ٭

ذکر شروع نفاذ اس ایکٹ کا

دفعہ ٧٤ باستثناء اس حالت کے جسکي نسبت اور طرح کا حکم اس ایکٹ میں مقرر ھوا ھي اس ایکٹ کا نفاذ ٣٠ دن بعد صدور کے نافذ اور موثر ھوگا ٭

دفعہ ٧٥ جناب نواب گورنر جنرل ھند بہادر کو یہہ ایکٹ حاصل ھووے اسکے بعد جتنا جلد ممکن ھو ملک ھند کي ھر پریزیڈنسي اور ھر ایک سرکار میں مشتہر کیا جا ئیگا اور جب تک اشتہار مذکور نافذ نہ ھووے تب تک جملہ اعمال اور امور اور واقعات جو ظہور میں آویں یا سرکار ایسٹ انڈیا کمپنی کے نام سے آنکی نسبت حکم یا ھدایت یا اختیار ملک ھند میں دیا جاوے یا اور طرح نسبت بانتظام ھند ھوویں اسي طرح نافذ اور ناطق ھونگے کہ گویا یہہ ایکٹ نافذ نہیں ھوا ٭

LAHORE—PUNJABEE PRESS; W. KENNEDY.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 19TH AUGUST 1863.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

Revised Return.

COMPARATIVE RETURNS OF TRAFFIC.

From 1st to 5th July 1863.	½ WEEK ENDING 5TH JULY 1863. *Miles open 43½.*			CORRESPONDING WEEK OF 1862. *Miles open 32.*		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	1,870	4	6	1,383	...	...
Goods and Minerals, ...	208	3	9			
TOTAL, ...	2,078	8	3	1,383	...	...
Total Traffic from 1st July 1863 to above date, ...				2,078	8	3
Ditto, 1st July 1862 to corresponding last year, ...				1,383	...	...

G. SIM, *Captain,*
Consulting Engineer to Govt. Punjab.

R. W. STEVENS,
Agent.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 2ND SEPTEMBER 1863.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE OF LAHORE.

TRANSLATION OF THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

The Municipal Committee at Lahore was organized under the Resolution of the Punjab Government No. 704, dated 2nd April 1862, and 13 members were selected, viz :—

1. Ajoodhya Purshad.
2. Nawab Allee Reza Khan.
3. Lalla Ruttun Chund.
4. Dewan Shunkur Nath.
5. Faqueer Shumsoo-ood-deen.
6. Sirdar Esree Singh.
7. Bukshee Khunhya Lall.
8. Nawab Abdool Majid Khan.
9. Lalla Madee Shah.
10. Lalla Hurjus Rae.
11. Meah Mahomed Sooltan.
12. Meah Gama.
13. Lalla Boota Shah.

The Committee commenced its operations from the 1st of May 1862, and were entrusted with the following duties by a Roobkaree, dated 30th April 1862, from the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore.

1st. Management of octroi income.

2nd. Supervision of establishment paid from municipal fund.

3rd. Conservancy and sewage arrangements of the city of Lahore and its suburbs, the repairing of city streets, and of the circular road round the city, &c.

4th. Planting and watering of trees round the city.

5th. The checking of the monthly account of income and expenditure, and submitting it thereafter to the Deputy Commissioner.

Under the instructions contained in Commissioner's letter, No. 295, dated 7th June 1862, a portion of the choongee collections (which was always leased out) was given on contract. A bid of Rs. 76,000, was offered for the whole contract, but it was not deemed advisable to accept it, and the collections were at the suggestion of the committee kept kham.

The collections at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 91,393-11, being rupees 15,393-11 more than were offered for the contract.

2. The establishment necessary for cleaning the streets and drains including Anarkullee was given out on contract on the 15th of July 1862, for 12 months at Rs. 140 p. m. By this arrangement a monthly saving of Rs. 15 has been effected. Deewan Shunkur Nath has the control of this establishment, and under his supervision the streets and drains are kept in good order. During the cholera visitation of last year additional sweepers were entertained to keep the lanes and drains clean; besides this there were other conservancy arrangements made for the benefit of the citizens. The total expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 8,404-7-5, as will be seen from statement No. 2.

3. Rs. 600 were given for the construction of huts for lepers at Tarun Tarun; Rs. 40 have been paid monthly for their subsistence, and Rs. 105 were given as rewards to native doctors. The total expenditure during the year for the leper asylum and Dispensary was Rs. 1,209, as shown in Statement No. 2.

4. From the Sudder Treasury Rs. 35,220-5-7 were paid on account of police.

5. During the year Rs. 1,866-5-6 were expended in repairing the circular road round the city of Lahore. Bukshee Kunhya Lall and Nawab Abdool Majid Khan had the charge of it. The work was executed by contract.

6. Rs. 1,000 were expended in repairing the city walls through Meah Gama. The walls are still being repaired. Some money was also expended in repairing the public privies. The total sum expended on these accounts was Rs. 1,116-1, as shown in Statement No. 2.

7. During the year police stations Nos. 3 and 8 were repaired at a cost of Rs. 104-7. The repairs were executed through Meah Mahomed Sooltan. This item is also shown in Statement No. 2.

8. An expenditure of Rs. 178-4 has been incurred on account of conveying and planting small trees on both sides of the circular road. Trees are still being planted.

9. With the concurrence of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and under the sanction of the Commissioner, a water course was proposed to be dug round the city of Lahore, and for this purpose a loan of Rs. 40,000, was raised by private subscription. This loan is to be paid off in 3 years. A bond to this effect has been executed on the part of the committee, some portion of the loan has been realized, and the interest due on it, Rs. 191-13, has been paid.

10. Rs. 114-10-3 have been paid to the Canal department for supplying Lalla Ruttun Chund's tank with water, which is now used for public purposes.

11. The filling in of the city ditch was under the supervision of Lalla Ruttun Chund, and cost Rs. 4,387-13-2. Another sum of Rs. 1,925, was expended in levelling, &c., the ground (for gardening purposes) between the city ramparts and the circular road. Both these items have been shown in statement No. 2.

12. The construction of the circular drain from the Loharee to the Tuxallee gate, and from thence to the nulla, cost Rs. 18,097. The work was executed under the supervision of Lalla Kunhya Lall, Sub-Assistant Engineer.

13. Rs. 690 were expended in making a soorkee road from the Shahalmee gate to (?) The work is in progress.

14. The pavement of several streets of the city of Lahore have been repaired with pucca bricks at a cost of Rs. 500. Some of these streets are still being repaired.

15. The undermentioned roads were metalled in the city of Lahore during the year :—

Road from Delhi gate to Kotwalee.
" " Kotwalee to Heera Mundee.
" " Mochee gate to Kotwalee.
" " Bhatee gate to Heera Mundee.
" " Tuxalee gate to the circulr road.

The total expenditure on all the above roads amounts to Rs. 3,855. The work was executed by contract. The road from the Delhi gate to the Kotwalee has been completed, and the rest are in progress.

16. In the current year it was proposed to enlarge three gates of the city, viz., the Delhi, Loharee and Shahalmee. Of these, two gates (Delhi and Loharee) have been pulled down, and their reconstruction commenced. The Shahalmee gate will be taken in hand next year. The erection of the Delhi gate has been entrusted to Meah Mahomed Sooltan, and that of the Loharee gate has been give on contract for 1,800 Rs.

17. Rs. 271-4 were expended in repairing the roof of the Bara Duree in the Hazooree Bagh. The work was supervised by Meah Gama.

18. A Statement shewing the expenditure incurred on new buildings during the year is appended.

Notice of officials employed in the collection of Choongee.

Wazeer Singh, the Choongee Darogah, performed his duties very satisfactorily during the whole year, and there were no complaints of oppression against him. Through Wuzeer Singh's good management, there was an increase of Rs. 11,746-8 in the Choongee collections this year.

The following rewards were given to the officials in former years when an increase took place in the Choongee collections.

Increase in Choongee collections from November 1859 to April 1860.	3,190	12	8
Amount given as reward to officials.	775	0	0
Increase in Choongee collections from May 1860 to April 1861.	4,955	13	2
Amount given as reward to officials.	370	0	0

But as this year there is a still greater increase than former years, the committee propose that Wuzeer Singh's pay be increased by 10 rupees from the 1st of May 1863. The committee further recommend that if Wuzeer Singh continues to give satisfaction, his pay be increased to 50 rupees p. m.

Mahomed Buksh, Naib Darogah, also did good service during the year. The committee recommend his pay to be increased by 5 rupees from the 1st May 1863.

Nyna, Weighman, is also recommended for an increase of salary by one rupee, as he has a great deal to to.

The committee further recommend that complimentary purwanahs be granted to the Darogah and the Naib Darogah, and Rs. 249 be given as rewards to the officials of the Choongee Establishment. A statement exhibiting their names and salaries accompanies.

Purus Ram, the late Choongee Darogah, is also recommended for a reward of Rs. 100 for his good services.

This report has been perused by the Deputy Commissioner, and under his direction, it is submitted to the Commissioner.

STATEMENT No. I.

STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEARS 1861-62 AND 1862-63.

NAME OF FUND.	Balance at close of 1861-62.			Income during 1862-63.			TOTAL.			Expenditure during 1862-63.			Balance.			REMARKS.
Municipal Fund, ...	17,544	2	2	91,404	2	5	1,08,948	4	7	85,501	13	6	23,446	7	1	Rs. 37,681-9-10, were disbursed from the Suddur Treasury, and Rs. 47,820-3-8, were expended through the Committee.

STATEMENT No. II.

Statement shewing the Expenditure from the Municipal Fund during the year 1862-63.

	Amount.			Total.		
EXPENDITURE ON NEW BUILDINGS.						
Houses in the City.						
Roofing of the Delhi Gate, ...	1,100	..	..			
Ditto „ Lahoree Gate, ...	700	..	..			
Ditto „ Bara Daree in the Hazooree bagh, ...	721	4	..			
Metalling of the City Streets with Kunkur.						
Road from Kotwalee to Heera Mundee, ...	1,175	..	..			
Do. from Delhi Gate to Kotwalee, ...	925	..	..			
Do. from Moochee Gate to Kotwalee, ...	855	..	..			
Do. from Heera Mundee to Bhatee Gate, and from thence to Taxalee gate, ...	900	4	2			
Roads.						
Pavement of city streets with bricks, ...	500	..	..			
Soorkee road, ...	690	..	..			
Drains, ...	18,097	..	..			
Filling in city ditch, ...	6,312	13	2	31,976	5	4
CANALS AND TANKS.						
Tanks, ...	114	10	3			
Canals, ...	191	13	..			
EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT TENDING TREES.						
Mud walls round young trees, ...	100	..	..			
Pay of Gardeners, ...	78	4	..			
REPAIRS.						
Repairs to Police stations Nos. 3 and 8, ...	104	7	..			
Repairs, ...	1,116	1	..			
Repairs to Circular Road, ...	1,866	5	6			
SALARIES.						
Pay of Police, ...	35,220	5	7			
Pay of Choongee establishment, ...	3,648	2	3			
Leper Asylum and Dispensary, ...	1,209	..	..			
Conservancy establishment, ...	8,404	7	5			
Miscellaneons, ...	1,472	..	2	53,525	8	2
Grand Total, ...				85,501	13	6

STATEMENT No. III.

STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON NEW BUILDINGS DURING THE YEAR 1862-63.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	Total expenditure during 1861-62.			Total expenditure during 1862-63.			State of work.	REMARKS.
Enlargement of Delhi gate, ...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	This work is in progress under the supervision Meah Mahomed Sooltan.	The roof of this gate was rather low. Hence it is proposed to raise it.
Ditto of Loharee gate, ...	...	...	...	700	...	...	The re-construction of this gate has been given out on contract.	Ditto.
Roofing of the Bara Daree in the Hazooree bagh, ...	...	...	...	721	4	...	This work is now complete, and was under Meah Gama's supervision.	This building was erected by Maharaja Runjeet Singh.
Circular drain from the Loharee to the Taxalee gate, ...	...	...	...	18,097	...	...	This work was executed under the supervision of Lalla Khunya Lall, Special Assistant Engineer.	
Filling in of city ditch, ...	...	...	...	6,312	13	2	A portion of this work is finished, and the rest is in progress. It is being done on contract.	
Metalling of city streets, ...	...	...	...	3,855	4	2	This work is being done on contract.	
Pavement of city streets, ...	...	...	...	500	...	...	This work is in progress.	
A soorkee road from the Shahalmee gate to, ...	...	...	...	690	...	...	This work is in progress, and is given on contract.	
	TOTAL,	...	...	31,976	5	4		

STATEMENT No. IV.

STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE NUMBER OF MEETINGS HELD BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES, AND THE NUMBER OF TIMES EACH MEMBER ATTENDED DURING THE YEAR 1862-63.

Month.	No. of times the M. Committee held Meetings.	NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.													REMARKS.
		1 Deewan Ajodhya Pershad.	2 Nawab Allee Reza Khan.	3 Lalla Ruttun Chund.	4 Deewan Shunkur Nath.	5 Faqueer Shumoos Deen.	6 Nawab Abdool Majid Khan.	7 Bukshee Kunhya Lall.	8 Sirdar Eesree Singh Sood.	9 Meah Mahomed Sooltan.	10 Lalla Mudy Shah.	11 Lalla Hurjus Rae.	12 Meah Gama.	13 Lalla Boota Shah.	
1862. MAY.	7	7	6	7	7	5	4	6	2	3	6	7	7	4	
JUNE.	6	6	5	6	6	4	4	5	3	2	4	6	6	2	
JULY.	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	...	2	3	3	...	
AUGUST.	4	2	3	4	4	2	2	3	...	...	1	4	4	...	
SEPT.	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	
OCTOBER.	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	...	2	2	3	3	...	
NOVR.	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	...	2	4	1	4	1	
DECR.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	...	2	3	2	2	...	
JANY. '63.	3	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	...	2	1	3	1	...	
FEBY. ,,	2	2	2	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	2	2	2	...	
MARCH ,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	
APRIL ,,	11	11	10	11	11	6	...	10	...	2	7	11	10	9	
TOTAL.	48	44	44	47	47	31	19	37	6	15	33	44	44	16	

STATEMENT No. V.

Statement of Octroi Collections from the 1st May 1862 to 30th April 1863.

Octroi collections, including fines and talubana.	Deduct cost of Choongee Establishment.	Balance sent to the Treasury.	Sum offered for the Choongee contract.	Increase in the Choongee collections.	Remarks.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
91,394 11 0	3,648 2 3	87,746 8 9	76,000 0 0	11,746 8 9	Choongee collections, 91,120 7 4 Fines and talubana, 274 3 8 Total, ... 91,394 11 0

STATEMENT No. VI.

STATEMENT OF INDIVIDUALS EMPLOYED IN THE CHOONGEE ESTABLISHMENT, AND WHO ARE RECOMMENDED FOR REWARDS FOR THE GOOD SERVICES THEY RENDERED DURING THE YEAR 1862-63.

No.	Office.	Name.	Salary.	Amount of reward proposed.	REMARKS.
1	1st Mōhurrir.	Jee Sookh Rae.	20	40	
2	2nd Do.	Goorditta Mull.	15	30	
3	3rd Do. (*Hindee Navee.*)	Aya Ram.	6	12	
4	Persian Mohurrir.	Allee Gour.	5	5	
5	Ditto.	Nika.	5	5	
6	Hindee Do.	Asa Ram.	5	5	
7	Persian Do.	Neaz Ali Shah.	5	5	
8	Ditto.	Purmasree Dass.	5	5	
9	Hindee Do.	Hurjus.	5	5	
10	Persian Do.	Thakoordass.	5	5	
11	Hindee Do.	Seeta Ram.	5	5	
12	Ditto.	Hurnamdass.	5	5	
13	Persian Do.	Bhowanidass.	5	5	
14	Ditto.	Gunda Mull.	5	5	
15	Ditto.	Kan Chund.	5	5	
16	Ditto.	Tota Ram.	5	5	
17	Ditto.	Indur Dass.	5	5	
18	Hindee Do.	Shib Churn.	5	5	
19	Persian Do.	Raja Ram.	5	5	
20	Hindee Do.	Ramjee.	5	5	
21	Persian Do.	Alee Buksh.	5	5	
22	Hindee Do.	Goolab Singh.	4	4	
23	Ditto.	Tota Ram.	4	4	
24	Ditto.	Hookma.	4	4	
25	Ditto.	Fakeer Chund.	4	4	
26	Ditto.	Bashee.	4	4	
27	Persian Do.	Tara Chund.	4	4	
28	Ditto.	Bhugwandass.	4	4	
29	Ditto.	Sahib Ditta.	4	4	
30	Ditto.	Asa Nund.	4	4	
31	Hindee Do.	Bagh Singh.	4	4	
32	Ditto.	Heera.	4	4	
33	Persian Do.	Hurgolal.	4	4	
34	Hindee Do.	Luchmee Narain.	4	4	
35	Ditto.	Mootsuda Singh.	4	4	
36	Chaprasee.	Chunia.	4	4	
37	Ditto.	Atma Singh.	5	5	
38	Ditto.	Heera Singh & Oomra.	4	4	
39	Ditto.	Nanuk.	4	4	
40	Ditto.	Doorga Singh.	4	4	

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 12TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

COMPARATIVE RETURNS OF TRAFFIC.

	Week ending 12th July 1863. *Miles open* 43½.			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open* 32.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	2,394	8	...	2,396	3	...
Goods and Minerals, ...	603	5	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	2,997	13	...	2,396	3	...
Total Traffic from 1st July 1863 to above date, ...				5,076	5	3
Ditto, 1st July 1862 to corresponding last year, ...				3,779	3	...

	Week ending 19th July 1863. *Miles open* 43½.			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open* 32.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	2,056	...	6	1,902	11	...
Goods and Minerals, ...	107	2	6	...	...	...
Total, ...	2,163	3	...	1,902	11	...
Total Traffic from 1st July to above date, ...				7,239	8	3
Ditto, 1st July 1862 to corresponding last year, ...				5,681	14	...

	Week ending 26th July 1863. *Miles open* 43½.			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open* 32.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	2,074	8	...	1,935	12	...
Goods and Minerals, ...	172	8	2	...	...	...
Total, ...	2,247	...	2	1,935	12	...
Total Traffic from 1st July 1863 to above date, ...				9,486	8	5
Ditto, 1st July 1862 to corresponding last year, ...				7,617	10	...

Agent's Office,
Murree, 12th August, 1863.

G. Sim, *Captain*, R. E.,
Consulting Engineer to Govt. Punjab.

R. W. Stevens,
Agent.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

PROGRESS REPORT OF PLATELAYING FOR THE MONTH ENDING MAY 1863.

	Miles.	Chains.		Platelaying required. M.	Chs.	Previously. Linked in.	Previously. Completed.	This month. Linked in.	This month. Completed.	Total. Linked in.	Total. Completed.	Remarks.
			DISTRICT No. 1.									
From To	... 31	72 65	Main Line at Lahore Station,... ... ... Umritsur Station, ...	30	73	...	30 73 0	...	...	...	30 73 0	This section opened for Public Traffic on 10th April 1862.
			DISTRICT No. 2.									
From To	... 54	72 ...	Main Line at Lahore Station, ... " towards Mooltan, ...	53	8	26 28 0	18 23 0	1 10 0	4 40 0	27 38 0	22 63 0	
			DISTRICT No. 3.									
From To	54 110	... ...	Main Line, ... " towards Mooltan, ...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			DISTRICT No. 4.									
From To	110 166	... ...	Main Line, ... " towards Mooltan, ...	56	...	16 35 0	...	2 40 0	...	18 75 0	...	
			DISTRICT No. 5.									
From To	166 220	... 30	Main Line, ... Sher Shah Terminus, 11½ Miles beyond Mooltan Station, ...	54	30	18 0 0	...	2 30 0	...	20 30 0	...	Of this section 11½ miles opened for Public Traffic on 5th May 1863; 5 miles laid with Greaves' Pot Sleepers, the remainder, though not completed, opened for traffic and P. W. Trains.
			TOTAL FOR MAIN LINE,	250	31	60 63 0	49 16 0	6 0 0	4 40 0	66 63 0	53 56 0	
			Station Yards and Sidings, ...	30	67	9 35 22	6 58 45	0 1 0	...	9 36 22	6 58 45	
			TOTAL,...	281	18	70 18 22	55 74 45	6 1 0	4 40 0	76 19 22	60 34 45	

Lahore, May 1863.

GEORGE SIM, *Captain*, R. E.,
Consulting Engineer to Government Punjab.

JOSEPH HARRISON,
Chief Engineer.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

PROGRESS REPORT OF PLATELAYING FOR THE MONTH ENDING JUNE 1863.

	Miles.	Chains.		Platelaying required.		Previously.		This Month.		Total.		REMARKS.
						Linked in.	Completed.	Linked in.	Completed.	Linked in.	Completed.	
			DISTRICT No. 1.	M.	Chs.							
From To	... 31	72 65	Main Line at Lahore Station, ... Umritsur Station, ...	30	73	...	30 73 0	...	...	...	30 73 0	
			DISTRICT No. 2.									
From To	... 54	72 ...	Main Line at Lahore Station, ... „ towards Mooltan, ...	53	8	27 38 0	22 63 0	3 70 0	0 40 0	31 28 0	23 23 0	
			DISTRICT No. 3.									
From To	54 110	... ...	Main Line, ... „ towards Mooltan, ...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			DISTRICT No. 4.									
From To	110 166	... ...	Main Line, ... „ towards Mooltan, ...	56	...	18 75 0	...	0 5 0	...	19 0 0	...	
			DISTRICT No. 5.									
From To	166 220	... 30	Main Line, ... Sher Shah Terminus, 11½ miles beyond Mooltan Station, ...	54	30	20 30 0	...	2 0 0	7 30 0	22 30 0	7 30 0	Laid with Greaves' Sleepers.
			TOTAL FOR MAIN LINE, ...	250	31	66 63 0	53 56 0	5 75 0	7 70 0	72 58 0	61 46 0	
			Station Yards and Sidings, ...	30	67	9 36 0	6 58 0	1 44 0	1 66 0	11 0 0	8 44 0	
			TOTAL, ...	281	18	76 19 0	60 34 0	7 39 0	9 56 0	83 58 0	70 10 0	

Lahore, June 1863.

GEO. SIM, *Captain*, R. E.,
Consulting Engineer to Government Punjab.

JOSEPH HARRISON,
Chief Engineer.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

PROGRESS REPORT OF PLATELAYING FOR THE MONTH ENDING JULY 1863.

	Miles.	Chains.		Platelaying required. M.	Chs.	Previously. Linked in.	Previously. Completed.	This Month. Linked in.	This Month. Completed.	Total. Linked in.	Total. Completed.	REMARKS.
			DISTRICT No. 1.									
From	...	72	Main Line at Lahore Station, ...	30	73	...	30 73 0	...	...	...	30 73 0	
To	31	65	Umritsur Station, ...									
			DISTRICT No. 2.									
From	...	72	Main Line at Lahore Station, ...	53	8	31 28 0	23 23 0	2 30 0	4 0 0	33 58 0	27 23 0	
To	54	...	,, towards Mooltan,...									
			DISTRICT No. 3.									
From	54	...	Main Line, ...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
To	110	...	,, towards Mooltan,...									
			DISTRICT No. 4.									
From	110	...	Main Line, ...	56	...	19 0 0	...	...	...	19 0 0	...	
To	166	...	,, towards Mooltan,...									
			DISTRICT No. 5.									
From	166	...	Main Line, ...	54	30	22 30 0	7 30 0	5 20 0	1 0 0	27 50 0	8 30 0	Laid with Greaves' Sleepers.
To	220	30	Sher Shah Terminus, 11½ miles beyond Mooltan Station,...									
			TOTAL FOR MAIN LINE, ...	250	31	72 58 0	61 46 0	7 50 0	5 0 0	80 28 0	66 46 0	
			Station Yards and Sidings, ...	30	67	1 10 0	8 44 0	0 24 0	0 10 7	11 24 0	8 54 7	
			TOTAL, ...	281	18	83 58 0	70 10 0	7 74 0	5 10 7	91 52 0	75 20 7	

LAHORE,
The 24th August 1863.

GEO. SIM, *Captain*, R. E.,
Consulting Engineer to Government Punjab.

GEORGE STONE,
for Chief Engineer.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 16TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

ABSTRACT RETURN OF RAIN FALL FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1863.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Average Rain Fall.	REMARKS.
		INCHES.	
DELHI.	Delhi, ...	4·0	Wind varying. Aspect of sky generally cloudy. Prospects of harvest good. Ploughing for Khareef crop commenced. No Locusts.
	Gurgaon, ...	3·7	Wind varying. Aspect of sky generally stormy and cloudy. Khareef sowings commenced.
	Kurnal, ...	5·6	Direction of wind east and west alternately. Aspect of sky cloudy most part of the month. Sugar cane, cotton and rice crops, benefitted by the rain. Ploughing for Khareef crops commenced. Highest range of thermometer in sun's rays, 129°. A flight of Locusts on the 23rd. Did no damage, crops having been reaped.
HISSAR.	Hissar, ...	2·4	Wind variable. Aspect of sky generally cloudy. Prospects of harvest fair.
	Rohtuck, ...	3·7	The rains commenced on the 13th. No Locusts have appeared, nor has any damage been done to the crops by them since their first appearance in the district. Husbandmen busily engaged in ploughing and sowing their lands.
	Sirsa, ...	8·3	Wind variable. Aspect of sky cloudy most part of the month. Sowings commenced in those villages where sufficient rain has fallen to admit of it. Locusts in large numbers have been passing and re-passing through the district.
AMBALLA.	Amballa, ...	7·1	Rain very favorable and ploughing going on everywhere. Locusts appeared on the 24th; but no damage done.
	Loodiana, ...	3·5	Wind variable. Aspect of sky generally cloudy. Rains commenced on the 15th. Large flights of Locusts passed through the station on the 2nd and 27th. Did no damage. Jowar, Moth, Churree, &c., are being sown.
	Simla,...	10·6	No remarks offered.
JULLUNDUR.	Jullundur, ...	2·3	Winds various. Aspect of sky generally cloudy. Ploughings have commenced in some parts of the district. Sugar cane thriving. Prospects of harvest will depend on the quantity of rain that may fall. Large flights of Locusts passed over the station on the 19th, 21st, and 26th. Damage done to trees, but crops have not been touched.
	Hoshiarpoor, ...	3·9	No remarks offered.
	Kangra, ...	10·6	Winds variable. Aspect of sky cloudy most part of the month. No Locusts have appeared. Prospects of harvest are reported to be good.
	Dhurmsala Sanatarium, ...	23·5	
AMRITSUR.	Amritsur, ...	5·8	Winds extremely variable. Dust storms prevalent. Cloudy most part of the month.
	Syalkote, ...	4·8	Winds variable. The heavy rains will facilitate the sowings. Cotton prospects are not very flourishing.
	Gurdaspoor, ...	5·1*	The prospects of the harvest are as yet favorable. * This average includes the rain fall at Dalhousie up to 20th instant, which has not been shewn separately this month, owing to the returns for the subsequent dates not having been received, though repeatedly called for.
LAHORE.	Lahore, ...	3·4	General direction of wind easterly; aspect of sky clear and cloudy alternately. Prospects of harvest, good. Locusts appeared in small flight in various parts of the district three times. Did slight damage to cotton plants.
	Ferozepoor, ...	4·8	Winds east and west; aspect of sky generally clear. Prospects of harvest, good; visited by a flight of Locusts on the 25th. No damage done.
	Gujranwalla, ...	8·3	The rain has given the Khareef crops great life and vigour. Prospects most favorable.

ABSTRACT RETURN OF RAIN FALL FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1863.

Division.	District.	Average Rain Fall.	Remarks.
		Inches.	
Rawulpindee.	Rawulpindee, ...	2·6	General direction of wind westerly. Aspect of sky cloudy and clear alternately. Prospects of ensuing Khareef harvest good. A swarm of Locusts passed over some parts of the district, and settled in the Illaqas of Kuzara and Attock.
	Murree Sanatarium,	8·3	
	Jhelum, ...	3·4	Winds various. Aspect of sky clear, most part of the month. Prospects of harvest very good. Locusts have disappeared.
	Gujrat, ...	4·6	Winds varying from east to west. Aspect of sky clear and cloudy alternately. Sugar cane and cotton crops thriving. Khareef sowings progressing. A flight of Locusts passed over the district on the 27th, but did not alight.
	Shahpoor, ...	2·1	Winds variable. Aspect of sky generally clear. Dust storms prevalent. Sufficient rain has not fallen to admit of the Khareef sowings being undertaken.
Mooltan.	Mooltan, ...	1·1	Preparations going on for autumn crops. Locusts appeared and disappeared during the month. Some injury done to cotton and indigo crops.
	Gugaira, ...	3·1	Winds variable. Sky clear and cloudy alternately. Several dust storms during the month. Prospects of Khareef crop good. Locusts appeared and retired on the 26th.
	Jhung, ...	6·0	Winds variable. Aspect of sky cloudy and clear. Khureef cultivation progressing favorably. Large swarms of Locusts visited the district on the 22nd and 27th, covering an area of about 1,400 feet by 700 by 3 feet thick. No damage done.
	Muzaffergarh, ...	0·9	Winds variable. No further remarks offered.
Derajat.	D. I. Khan, ...	0·5	Winds variable. Prospects of harvest good. A flight of Locusts passed through the district on the 20th, without doing any damage.
	D. G. Khan, ...	Nil.	Winds variable; sky generally clear. No rain has fallen during this month.
	Bunnoo, ...	3·7	Winds variable. Sky clear and cloudy alternately. Dust storms prevalent. Heat excessive. Prospects of harvest good.
Peshawur.	Peshawur, ...	2·2	State of crops ordinary. Two large flights of Locusts passed over the Cherat hills on the 25th, in the Kohat direction, and one immense swarm was seen to alight on the 29th, near Rubbee, in the Khalsa Khatak pergunah. Damage done, if any, not yet ascertained.
	Kohat, ...	4·1	Winds variable. Aspect of sky generally clear. A large flight of Locusts visited the station on the 27th. No visible damage done to crops. Eggs have been laid in the hill tracts and some young ones have made their appearance.
	Hazara, ...	2·9	Wind variable. Weather frequently cloudy. Khareef sowings commenced in lower Huzara. Locusts still in the upper hills.

D. F. McLeod,
Financial Commissioner for the Punjab.

Lahore, the 11th August 1863.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 19TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

ABSTRACT RETURN OF RAIN FALL FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1863.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Average Rain Fall.	REMARKS.
		INCHES.	
DELHI.	Delhi, ...	22·1	Direction of wind east and west and cloudy most part of the month. Crops good and flourishing. Khareef cultivation going on; a great flight of Locusts on the 1st and 2nd, from east and west; disappeared to the north.
	Gurgaon, ...	16·1	Direction of wind east and west, cloudy throughout the month. A cessation of rain (which has been unusually heavy) is much needed, the seeds sown having been over-saturated and spoilt. Cotton has also suffered. Considerable damage done to habitations, &c., at Noh, owing to the heavy rain. A large flight of Locusts passed over the station, on the 1st; went on towards Delhi.
	Kurnal, ...	22·0	Direction of wind generally from the east. Cloudy throughout the month. Large swarms of Locusts visited various parts of the district, on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th. Injury done to the young Cotton and Bajra crops, owing to the unprecedented heavy rains at the close of the month, and beginning of August, the canal burst its banks in various places, deluging the country and causing considerable damage to houses, &c. One corresponding benefit, however, seems to have arisen from the floodings, viz., the effectual destruction of most of the Locust's eggs and young ones, which had been so unexpectedly discovered in such numbers of late in different parts of the district.
HISSAR.	Hissar, ...	10·1	Winds variable. Sky cloudy throughout the month. Prospects of harvest good. The district has been visited by Locusts several times this month. Eggs have been deposited in various parts of the district, and young ones are making their appearance in large numbers, slightly damaging the early Bajra crop. Vigorous measures are being taken for their destruction.
	Rohtuck, ...	14·7	Direction of wind and aspect of sky not given. Large flights of Locusts passed over and through the district on the 2nd, 4th, 6th, and 7th, slightly damaging the Cotton crops. Eggs have been deposited in certain villages, causing serious apprehension. Every exertion is being made to destroy them. Owing to the very heavy and continued rains, the Khareef sowings have been greatly retarded.
	Sirsa, ...	6·9	General direction of wind easterly. Aspect of sky cloudy throughout the month. Prospect of harvest good, and sowings going on everywhere. Large flights of Locusts passed through the district, some have settled and laid their eggs. Young ones are beginning to appear in several localities, and are being destroyed by the zemindars in large numbers.
AMBALLA.	Amballa, ...	18·1	Winds variable; Khareef sowings retarded owing to continual wet. Rice crops flourishing. No sickness in the district. Visited by Locusts on the 15th and 17th. No damage done.
	Loodiana, ...	20·9	Winds variable, sky constantly overclouded. Rain fell unusually heavy for this part of the country. Most part of the crops have been sown. Locusts passed over the district on the 13th and 16th. Not much damage done. Some settled down in a field in the vicinity of Tahsil Pukkhowal, and deposited eggs, which were speedily destroyed.
	Simla,...	[illegible]3	No remarks offered.
JULLUNDUR.	Jullundur,	[illegible]4	Direction of wind and aspect of sky not given. Ploughing and sowing going on in every part of the district. Rain abundant. Sugar cane and Cotton crops thriving. Prospects of harvest good. Large flights of Locusts have passed through the district. Slight damage said to have been done to cotton, hemp, and sugar cane crops.
	Hoshiarpoor,	18·2	Winds variable. No further remark offered.
	Kangra, ...	[illegible]4·8	Winds variable very heavy rain. Prospects of harvest good. Locusts appeared in several parts of the district, damage done very trifling.
	Dhurmsala [illegible] rain, ...	[illegible]6·6	
AMRITSUR.	Amritsur, ...	21·0	Winds variable. Sky overclouded throughout the month. Unusually heavy rains. Large flights of Locusts passed through the district, on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, some settling down in fields for a short time. No material injury done.
	Syalkote, ...	14·7	Wind generally from north-east; sky overclouded throughout the month. Rain has been very abundant; Khareef sowings going on. Prospects of harvest good.

ABSTRACT RETURN OF RAIN FALL FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1863.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Average Rain Fall.	REMARKS.
		INCHES.	
AMRITSUR (Continued.)	Gurdaspoor, ...	13·2	Very heavy floods all over the district, and some damage done to springing crops by the seed being washed out of the soil.
	Dalhousie Sanatarium, ...	33·9	
LAHORE.	Lahore, ...	10·9	Winds variable. Sky overclouded, most part of the month. Prospects of harvest good. Locusts appeared in large numbers on the 6th, 8th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, settling down on the city on the 11th, where immense numbers were killed. Young Locusts have appeared in vast masses in the vicinity of Lahore and Kassoor. They are being destroyed.
	Ferozepoor, ...	16.3	General direction of wind easterly. Sky cloudy. Prospects of harvest good. District visited by Locusts twice this month. No damage done.
	Gujranwalla, ...	14·9	Rain continuous and plentiful; prospects of harvest continue good. One visitation of Locusts during the month. No young ones reported.
RAWULPINDEE.	Rawulpindee, ...	20·2	General direction of wind easterly. Prospects of Khareef crops favorable. Large flights of Locusts have appeared in the district. Eggs have been deposited in some localities.
	Murree Sanatarium,	20·1	
	Jhelum, ...	10·8	Prospects of harvest good. Bajra and Jowar flourishing, extensive ploughings going on. Rain abundant; large flights of Locusts have visited the district off and on, causing slight damage to the crops; measures taken for their destruction.
	Gujrat, ...	13·8	Winds varying. Sky overclouded, most part of the month. Prospects of harvest good. Young Cotton and Sugar cane crops looking healthy. Rain favorable for autumn sowings. District visited by Locusts. Very slight injury done. Measures taken for their destruction.
	Shahpoor, ...	6·9	Winds variable. Sky cloudy and clear alternately. Prospects of harvest very good. Rain unusually abundant. Large flights of Locusts have passed through the districts, some alighting and slightly damaging the Cotton crops.
MOOLTAN.	Mooltan, ...	4·7	Prospects of harvest very promising. Some slight damage caused by excessive rain; has been more than counterbalanced by the vast benefit arising therefrom. No damage to speak of from Locusts. Men and Cattle healthy.
	Jhung, ...	9·3	Winds variable. Sky generally cloudy. Khareef crops promise well. Cotton cultivation much in excess of last year, but the heavy rains and overflowing of rivers have destroyed all on inundation lands. Swarms of Locusts visited the district on the 14th, 17th, and 20th, passing on without doing any damage.
	Gugaira, ...	6·7	Winds variable. Harvest favorable; sowings commenced; district visited by Locusts on several occasions. No damage done.
	Muzaffergarh, ...	4·8	Every prospect of a fine average harvest. Some of the crops near the Chenab and Indus have been destroyed by the sudden rise of those rivers. Visitation of large flights of Locusts during the month. No damage done to crops, but some descriptions of trees stripped of some of their leaves.
DERAJAT.	D. I. Khan, ...	4·6	Winds variable. Prospects of harvest good. Owing to heavy rains on the 11th and 12th, the civil lines were partly flooded, and caused some damages to private buildings. Flights of Locusts on the 12th and 17th. No damage done.
	D. G. Khan, ...	0·8	Prospects of harvest favorable, though the inundations have done some damage. Flights of Locusts on the 11th, 12th and 19th. Some damage done to young Joar crops.
	Bunnoo, ...	4·3	Winds variable. Sky cloudy most part of the month. Prospects of harvest good.
PESHAWUR.	Peshawur, ...	5·7	Prospects of harvest good as yet. Flights of Locusts passed over some parts of the district, without, however, doing much damage.
	Kohat, ...	5·8	Winds variable. The district has been traver[illegible] by several large flights of Locusts. Damage done in some places to Cotton a[illegible]oong crops. Prospects of harvest are very good, if not attacked by the Locu[illegible]
	Hazara, ...	12·8	Winds easterly and westerly; sky generally c[illegible], with constant showers. Locusts remained in large flights about the dis[illegible]t are now leaving; the tops of the young crops eaten up by them have shot up again. Crops good and promising.

F. E. MOORE,

Personal Assistant for Financial Com[illegible]ner for the Punjab.

Lahore, the 1st *September* 1863.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 23RD SEPTEMBER 1863.

PUNJAB EXHIBITION OF 1864.

Proceedings of the Executive Committee, with an Appendix containing list of articles for exhibition, &c.

The proposition that an exhibition of the produce, manufactures, and arts of the Punjab should be held, was first made at a meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjab, held on 14th April 1863, whereat it was resolved :—

1st.—" That in the opinion of the Meeting a general Exhibition of the raw produce, arts, and manufactures of the province, is highly desirable.

2nd.—" That the time best suited for the opening of such an exhibition would be that of His Excellency the Viceroy's approaching visit.

3rd.—" That the Secretary be requested to put himself in communication with the Local Government on subject, and offer the services of the Committee of the Agri-Horticultural Society in carrying out the measure, should it receive the approval of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

4th.—" That the Meeting recognize the great importance of the question put forward by Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Thornton, and consider the best mode of bringing the same prominently forward, is to appoint a Special Committee to take the same into early consideration, and report on the whole subject to the next Meeting, with the view also of submitting it without any delay to the Government of the Punjab for approval and sanction.

In accordance with this resolution, a committee was formed, and Mr. Thornton addressed to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor a letter detailing the preliminary proceedings of the Committee. The Committee suggested that the time of the visit of His Excellency the Governor General to the Punjab, would be the most suitable ; that the scope of the exhibition should primarily be the arts, manufactures, and produce of the province, under classes and sections (as now set forth in the prospectus already published and circulated) ; that the building should be constructed so as to include the two small buildings behind the museum, known as the " vegetable markets " ; and lastly, that a *Curator* would be required for the exhibition collection, and that prizes should be given for the most meritorious specimens in the various classes.

His Honor's reply (No. 1113, dated 13th May), to the Secretary Agri-Horticultural Society, cordially supported the plan, and sanctioned the appointment of the Executive Committee. His Honor agreed to the proposals made, in the following terms :

"4. The Local Civil officers and all Government Agents should be addressed and asked to co-operate, and gain the co-operation of the States pertaining to the Punjab, and in relation with the Government.

" 6. And with a view to making it as useful as possible, an European officer and a committee of native traders and others should be invited to attend the exhibition from each district.

" 9. His Honor is very strongly of opinion that prizes should be given, and the Government will contribute Rs. 2,000 for this purpose.

" 13. You will have His Honor's most cordial support; and he feels sure that all officers in the province will cordially co-operate and do their utmost to give it full effect."

The first meeting of the Executive Committee was held on 22nd May 1863. It was agreed to prepare a prospectus (which has since been published). It was announced that CAPTAIN HALL had kindly undertaken to superintend the building, and that MR. BAINES, C. E., of the Punjab Railway, had prepared a design.

[The plan shows a total length of 218 feet, and breadth 60 feet. The building consists of a central nave, 24 feet broad, with an aisle on either side, 18 feet broad. The central nave is occupied by counters for exhibition of objects, the side aisles are divided into small courts. The central entrance is between the two projecting buildings already standing, and the Anarkullee entrance at one end of the nave. This gives a superficial area of 13,080 square feet. The height of the nave is 23 feet, of the aisles 14 feet.]

The Committee then considered the estimate of cost under the several heads of building, internal fittings, &c.

The cost of the building was to be defrayed out of the Local Fund Budget provisions for a market place, &c., and aided by a grant from Government. The *internal fittings* were to be paid for by a sum appropriated from the International Exhibition Fund, and by the contributions proposed from the Local Funds of the various districts, of 200 rupees each.

With regard to the cost of sending up articles to Lahore, the charge was to be borne by the district in the first instance, the expense being recovered in a contingent bill.

The cost of purchasing specimens, &c., was to be borne by the districts; for, as the articles would subsequently be sold, the net costs incurred would eventually prove very small.

The *prizes* were provided for by a nucleus of Rs. 2,000, contributed by Government, the fees of admission (subsequently determined to the charged), and the contributions of the public.

An offer by Mr. Stevens, of Englishagricultural implements, was notified and approved.

At the second Meeting (2nd June.)

A pattern box, 5 inches square, was produced, suited to contain samples of raw produce. Mr. Egerton and Major Innes were elected as a Sub-Committee to aid the Secretary in his general duties.

At the third Meeting (12th June.)

A discussion took place relative to the *scope of the Exhibition*. The results of the committee's deliberations on this point have already appeared in the prospectus. A letter from the Secretary to Government, No. 1271, dated 12th June, recommended a scheme of prizes being laid before Government. Accordingly, a Sub-Committee of prizes was appointed, consisting of Dr. Brown, Mr. Saunders, and the Secretary. Also a Sub-Committee of ways and means, to superintend accounts, was nominated, consisting of Major Innes, Dr. Dallas, and the Secretary.

At the fourth Meeting (23rd June.)

The Sub-Committee of prizes produced their report, which was then discussed; the result has been published already in the 1st prize list, and no further mention here seems necessary.

It was determined that a parchment certificate should be given with every prize, which would greatly enhance its value, and that medals, if they could be prepared, should also be given; and that the offering of special prizes by private parties should be accepted and encouraged.

A suggestion from Mr. Thornton, that the number of specimens of any one article that might be sent should be limited, was brought forward, and it was resolved that no number should be fixed, but it should be left to the Local Committees not to burden the collection by unnecessary repetitions.

Government having suggested the publication of the proceedings, it was resolved that such parts of them as were of general interest should be published, and a Sub-Committee of publication was appointed, consisting of Dr. Farquhar, Mr. C. A. D. Gordon, and the Secretary.

At the 5th Meeting (6th July.)

Some further discussion about prices for certain classes of articles, took place, and also a suggestion by the Agri-Horticultural Society, to give a prize for *Nettle fibre*, was brought forward; these have already appeared in the prize list. A letter from Messrs. Lepage and Co., Calcutta, was produced, asking permission to exhibit machinery, which was acceded to.

A memo. from Mr. Cust, suggesting objects for exhibition was read, which is here published.

Memo. by Mr. Cust.

In the old Sikh days, large blocks of rock salt from the Khewra mines used to be carved into shapes. I suggest that some handsome candelabra, or vessel be carved for the Exhibition; the order and the model should be sent at once. Paris Plaster for moulding exists near Pind Dadun Khan; this should looked to.

Specimens of the encaustic tiles of Mooltan and Dera Ghazee Khan, both modern and ancient, should be looked to.

Beautiful crystals, called, I think, salt diamonds, are found in great numbers in some of the salt mines.

Salt is of various colours ; specimens of every colour should be sent.

Good copies of the Grunth and other Goormukhi books, with pictures, should be borrowed from the Sodhees and the Bhaees.

The Maharaja of Puteala has a capital native painter, who takes excellent likenesses ; the paintings on the wall of the Maharaja's garden house at Puteala, and in the Shal Baland, at Lahore, represent the state of Native Art as regards fresco.

The Naptha of Jwala Mukhee, the sulphur of Sonad, the mineral springs of Dhunehra, should not be forgotten.

The whole process of making saltpetre, alimentary salt, assafœtida, sugar in all its varieties, &c., should be illustrated by models.

Gold wire drawing should be exhibited.

The painted trays of Cashmere should be represented, as well as the inkstands.

There is an immense variety of woollen goods ; great care should be taken to have every kind of Chogah and Chadur.

Every Plain chief gives the ruler a Bow; beautiful specimens of these are to be had ; in the hills they always present a navel of the musk deer.

Khurreetahs, with the seals of all the chiefs, should be sent for from the Government office ; magnificent specimens of letter writing are available.

All the relics of Mahomet in the Fort, called Ziarat, might be made use of.

There is abundance of armour in the Fort for the purpose of decoration. Look up the coats of mail and the shields, some are beautiful.

Specimens of every newspaper and native work published in the Punjab should be shewn.

Copies of the Holy Scriptures in every Punjabee language, and all the Missionary native works of the Punjab should be exhibited.

Geology can be represented from the Umballa districts ; large fossil bones are in abundance in the Sewalik range, near Nahun and Dadoopore.

Models of the canal bridges and dams might be exhibited.

Forest produce should not be forgotten ; the Halelah or Hur and Behera of Hoshiarpore, the Kesur Máee of Mooltan, and the Barilla of Hissar and Mooltan Divisions, and the process employed in preparing it.

Stuffed animals peculiar to the Punjab ; the flying squirrel of the Dalhousie hills.

As the exhibition is to be in the autumn, specimens of the autumn fruits of Cashmere and Kunawar, the walnuts, grapes, apples, pears, would be a beautiful sight.

Photographs of all the races inhabiting the Punjab should be exhibited.

Trophies of the chase, horns, and skins, can be had on loan in abundance. The *Bos Grunniens*, and the wild ass of the hills ; I would have living specimens of the famous hill dog, the hog deer, the yak, and the Cashmere goats.

I would have a specimen of the "Choohur sahah Dowlah," the Punjab idiots, who are collected at Goojrat; also some thoroughly good goitres from the hills.

Specimens of Slate could be sent down from Dalhousie; Dates from Mooltan; the esculent root of the lotus from the lake of Cashmere, which all Hindoos eat on fast-days.

At the sixth Meeting (August 3rd.)

A proposal from Peshawur was brought forward:—That the Municipal Funds of the several districts should be called on to contribute to the Prize Fund;—it was resolved to address all Commissioners on the subject.

The Committee resolved that no special prizes of a less amount than rupees 25 could be admitted, and that they should not be of such a local nature as to be confined to the manufactures of a single town.

With regard to *fibres* sent in competition for prizes, it was the opinion of the Committee, that *silk* should be sent in quantities of not less than 1 seer; and wool, cotton, and all other fibres, in quantities of not less than 2 seers.

A discussion then ensued on the subject of *removal* of buildings, &c., with a view to open out the approaches to the Exhibition. The subject is considered as yet under discussion, and any conclusions on the subject would be premature.

At the seventh Meeting (August 25th.)

A letter from Government was read enclosing papers relative to the Calcutta Exhibition, remarking on the Calcutta prize list, and adding that, if entrance fees were charged at the Lahore Exhibition, a large sum thus realized might go to increase the prize fund.

The Committee agreed that the Calcutta Exhibition might be more appropriately referred to some other body, their own present work affording full occupation.

With regard to entrance fees it was thought unnecessary as yet to fix the precise amount, though it was to be publicly announced that some fee would be charged.

A letter from Dr. Cleghorn was read:

"My chief object in writing," he says, "is to mention that Colonel Lawrence has asked me to look over a great mass of articles sent to him for the Lahore Exhibition, by twelve or fifteen hill chiefs. The *principle of selection* which I have advised is this:—All manufactured articles (unless very clumsy and heavy) to be forwarded; such as shoes, bows, and arrows, axes, musical instruments; Tiger and Cheeta skins, tusks, &c.; different varieties of cereals, pulses, tobacco, ginger, turmeric; a series of specimens of magnetic iron ore from different localities will be very instructive; all new applications of raw materials.

All perishable or very common articles, such as honey, filberts, apricot seeds, potatoes, chillies, yellow ochre, &c., not to be sent in duplicate.

The Secretary was requested to invite Colonel Thuillier to contribute maps of Punjab divisions and districts, and adjacent States, for reference, and for the geographical illustration of the collection.

A letter from Colonel Lake, No. 302, dated 20th August, was then read.

From the Commissioner and Superintendent Jullundur Division, to the Secretary Punjab Exhibition Committee Lahore, No. 302, dated 20th August 1863.

GENERAL.

Punjab Exhibition of 1863.

With reference to your Circular No. 2, dated 22nd July 1863, I have to forward for perusal the correspondence which has taken place between myself and others, which will show what has been done in furtherance of the Exhibition at Lahore.

Iron, Copper, Antimony, Lead, Gold washings, from the rivers in the Hills.
Lapis lazuli from Kooloo.
Salt from Mundee.
Slates from Kunheeara.
Borax from Ladakh.
Naphta from Jualla Mookhee, and specimens of mineral springs which exist in Kooloo and Kangra.

2. Excepting kunkur (interesting varieties of which will be sent from Jullundur and (Hoshiarpore the mineral product are chiefly confined to the Kangra District, where Mr. Fitzpatrick has undertaken a collection, which will comprise the substances marginally noted.

Mr. Egerton has found shells at the top of some very lofty mountains in Spiti, which it is hoped will be added to the collection, besides similar organic remains in the Juswan hills, or lower Sewalik range.

3. It appeared to me convenient on many accounts to have only one collection for the division at large, of all Chemical or Pharmaceutical substances, and this Dr. Daniell has obligingly agreed to make.

4. The Hoshiarpore Sub-Committee have arranged to make an entire collection of the Agricultural produce of the district, and as this district includes both hills and plains, this collection will be a very fair sample of the Agricultural produce of this division.

5. The Tea planters have been invited to send specimens of Tea, and Major Dennis has offered a prize of one hundred rupees for the best specimen of Tea grown and manufactured in the Punjab.

6. Intoxicating drugs will be sent from the hills, and Saccharine produce from two or three localities at Jullundur ; models are being prepared to illustrate the manufacture of sugar, and the Municipal Committees have offered a reward of one hundred rupees for the best specimen of refined sugar.

7. Captain Elphinstone has obligingly undertaken a collection of woods from this division. Stuffed specimens of hill pheasants will be sent (if procurable in time), also musk balls, yaks' tails, horns of wild animals, as well as skins.

8. Small prizes have been offered for the best specimens of nettle and hemp fibre. The daphne paper manufactured at the Kangra Jail will be duly forwarded. Specimens will be sent of the woollen manufactures of the higher hills, as well as of the peculiar dresses of some of the tribes and classes resident in this division. Specimens of cotton manufactures from all the districts will be sent, and of leather manufactures from Kangra and Hoshiarpoor. There are jewellers at Kangra who enamel, and fair workers in iron at Teera Soojanpoor, and specimens of both these arts will be sent. Wooden toys, bows, specimens of ivory carving and wood carving, with other miscellaneous articles, will make up the collection of manufactures.

9. The local authorities of Hoshiarpore are preparing models of the cradle used in gold washings, and of the various implements used in the cotton manufacture. A native sitârâ (a description of musical instrument) manufactured at Hoshiarpoor, will also be sent.

10. Mr. Egerton is absent in Spiti, but we rely upon him to submit an interesting series of photographs illustrative of that distant and little known region. In like manner the Missionaries of Lahoul have been invited to send in a collection of products of that isolated region.

11. I would suggest that from the Members of the Central Committee at Lahore, Sub-Committees be appointed for each distinct section of the Exhibition, and that they communicate freely with District Committees, in order to render the collection as complete as possible, and to prevent the same specimens being sent from a great many districts; and in order to give some degree of unity to the efforts of district authorities, as well as to arrange the collections when received at Lahore.

Proceedings continued.—With regard to para. 11, it was resolved to lay these suggestions before Government, observing that if the plan was to be carried out, it would be necessary to increase the members of the Executive Committee.

With reference to an enquiry about labelling various specimens, as to locality, the Committee were of opinion that the names of individual villages need not be given, but that of *Tehsils* might, with a brief specification of the kind of soil whence the specimen was produced, e. g., "hilly tract," "alluvial soil," "dry tract, artificially irrigated," &c.

With reference to an application for space by an individual exhibitor, the committee decided that they could not receive individual applications, but that they should come through the district committees.

The President read a letter announcing that His Excellency the Viceroy would not reach Lahore till the middle of January 1864, and it was resolved that a circular should be issued, altering the latest date for the reception of contributions, from October 15th to November 30th.

A letter from Kashmir was addressed to the committee in the following terms, by Captain J. B. Smyly,

* * * "Measures are in progress for collecting the most suitable mannufactures and productions of Kashmir for the Exhibition at Lahore. His Highness the Maharajah appears to evince a lively interest in the matter, and has advanced sums of money to various merchants and artisans to enable them to prepare the best articles."

And again in another letter, dated August 21st, "The contributions from Kashmir will be extensive. His Highness the Maharaja has made over the arrangement of this matter to one of his most intellegent Dewans, (Kirpa Ram) who is now and has been for some time collecting the products of this country most deserving of notice.

PROGRESS REPORTS.

The progress reports show that the following classes of articles will appear at the Exhibition.

Delhi.—Ivory paintings, sandal and ebony carved boxes, shawls, models, pottery, lace, embroidery, jewellery, miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.

Goorgaon.—Mineral dyes, drugs, cereals, grasses, oil seeds, minerals, chemicals, salt and models illustrating its manufacture, brass work.

Kurnal.—Brass ornamental work, boots and shoes, brass work, glass for ornamental purposes, bracelets, mock pearls, *naushadar* or sal ammoniac, in all stages of manufacture.

Hissar.—Minerals, limestones, building stones, salts, drugs, models to illustrate agriculture and irrigation.

Rohtak.—Flexible sand stone.

Jalandhar.—The collections in this division are described in Colonel Lake's letter, published herewith.

Hoshiarpoor.—Models illustrating manufacture of sugar, cotton, gold washing. Thread and cloth fabrics, lacquered ware, &c., dresses, agricultural produce, lime deposit of Garhshankar, gold dust.

Kangra.—Minerals, &c., &c., as detailed in Colonel Lake's letter.

Lahore.—Grains, oils and oil seeds, dyes, dyed and printed fabrics, drugs, mineral and vegetable, grasses, substances used in manufactures, manufactured metals, foods, fruits, vegetables, woods, gums, resins, woollen fabrics, silks, muslins, cotton fabrics, pashmeena, shawls, glass toys, ornamental and illustrative models, brocade, gold and silver embroidery, book binding, specimens of caligraphy, pictures, miniatures on-ivory, saddlery, clocks, leather and wood work of Kasúr, "kalabatún" work, jewellery, stone and metal engraving, carpets, straw work, coins, arms and armour, koftgari work, wood work.

Amritsur.—Shawls, pashmeena, silks, brocades, fabrics of all kinds, ivory and other carving, models, ornamental and illustrative, tools and implements of the various trades, model looms, pictures, colours, dyes, chemicals, drugs, arms and armour, marble carving, jewellery of all kinds, lacquered ware, and many other articles of which a list has not yet been furnished.

Goojrat.—Koftgari, iron work, shawls, leather manufactures, book binding, ivory carving, swords, chairs, models of boats and implements, carpets and jail manufactures, raw produce.

Bunnoo.—Woollen fabrics, Wuzeeree dresses and ornaments, fabrics from Jail, Kálabágh cloths, &c., Marwat shoes and sandals, boots on Greek pattern, haversacks, *kusumbha* dyes, &c. &c.

Jhung.—Kusumbha, mâee, and other dyes, saltpetre, sajji, soap, black barley, honey, 'bhang,' khair grass, grains, sheeps' wool and goats' wool, shoes and leather articles, bows and arrows, wooden articles, "Khes" and other cloths.

Gogaira.—Grains, woods, pottery, implements, cloths of kinds, dresses, &c., &c.

Dehra Ismail Khan.—Iron, coal, clays, fossils, grains, intoxicating drugs, spices, fibres, woods, wools, "Madar" fibre and fabrics, Pathan ladies' embroidery, woollen goods, wools, woods, sandals, turbans, koftgari, wood work, lacquered coins, musical instruments, photographs, arms, &c., pottery.

Dehra Ghazee Khan.—Bricks, rock salt, "Multani Mittee" indigo, clays for pottery, chemical substances, grains, dates, intoxicating drugs, starch, vegetable products, gums, acids, tanning substances, woods, cotton, wool, models, boats, &c., photographs, alabaster.

Accounts from the other districts have not yet been received. Lahoul, Ladak, Cashmere, Kapoorthulla, will all contribute. Their Highnesses the Rajahs of the latter countries take great interest in the Exhibition. A collection from Madras is promised, with a view to comparison with our northern products.

English machinery will be exhibited, particularly Agricultural.

The Committee take this opportunity of reminding intending exhibitors that November the 30th is the latest date up to which articles can be sent in, but a *complete* list, in the forms prescribed, should be sent in earlier if possible, in order to facilitate the preparation of the catalogues. When any article has a name peculiar to the district in which it is produced, the name should be given as well as the English name in the list. Local remarks on the articles sent in, such as modes of manufacture, peculiarities of growth, notes on value of articles, trade in them, &c., &c., will be eminently valuable.

The Committee also desire to notify that Captain Mercer, R. H. A., Meean Meer, has kindly undertaken to correspond with Local Committees, and furnish them with any information they may require, either on the subject of articles for exhibition, or any other point on which they may require information, with a view to the collection being as perfect as possible, and the avoiding of unnecessary repetitions of specimens of the same article. All letters on these subjects should be addressed to Captain Mercer as above.

BADEN POWELL,
Officiating Secretary.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 26TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

COMPARATIVE RETURNS OF TRAFFIC.

	Week ending 2nd August 1863. *Miles open 43½.*			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open 32.*		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	1,901	2	...	1,949	12	...
Goods and Minerals, ...	162	5	4	...	...	...
Total, ...	2,063	7	4	1,949	12	...
Total Traffic from 1st July 1863 to above date, ...				11,549	15	9
Ditto, 1st July 1862 to corresponding last year, ...				9,567	6	...

	Week ending 9th August 1863. *Miles open 43½.*			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open 32.*		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	2,569	5	...	1,919	1	...
Goods and Minerals, ...	156	15	8	194	13	...
Total, ...	2,726	4	8	2,113	14	...
Total Traffic from 1st July to above date, ...				14,276	4	5
Ditto, 1st July 1862 to corresponding last year, ...				11,681	4	...

Agent's Office, *Murree, 29th August* 1863.

G. Sim, *Captain*, R. E., *Consulting Engineer to Govt. Punjab.*

R. W. Stevens. *Agent.*

COMPARATIVE RETURNS OF TRAFFIC.—*Continued.*

	Week ending 16th Augt. 1863. *Miles open* 43½.			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open* 32.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c.,...	2,330	6	...	2,095	6	...
Goods and Minerals, ...	128	2	11	19	2	9
Total, ...	2,458	8	11	2,114	8	9
Total Traffic from 1st July 1863 to above date, ...				16,734	13	4
Ditto, 1st July 1862 to corresponding last year, ...				13,795	12	9

	Week ending 23rd August 1863. *Miles open* 43½.			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open* 32.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c.,...	2,270	6	6	2,394	12	...
Goods and Minerals, ...	78	9	3	78	12	...
Total, ...	2,348	15	9	2,473	8	...
Total Traffic from 1st July 1863 to above date, ...				19,083	13	1
Ditto, 1st July 1862 to corresponding last year, ...				16,269	4	9

	Week ending 30th August 1863. *Miles open* 43½.			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open* 32.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c.,...	2,334	14	6	2,464	5	10
Goods and Minerals, ...	249	3	2	152	3	...
Total, ...	2,584	1	8	2,616	8	10
Total Traffic from 1st July 1863 to above date, ...				21,667	14	9
Ditto, 1st July 1862 to corresponding last year, ...				18,885	13	7

Agent's Office,
Murree, 17*th Sept.* 1863.

G. Sim, *Captain*, R. E.,
Consulting Engineer to Govt. Punjab.

George Finch,
for Agent.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS,—LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 30TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

WEEKLY REPORT ON THE FLIGHT AND DESTRUCTION OF LOCUSTS IN THE PUNJAB, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

Division.	District.	Dates of arrival and departure of flights.	Direction of flight.	General Remarks on extent of flights, the measures taken for their destruction, and result.
Hissar.	Rhotuck,	29th Aug. 1863. 31st Do.	South to West. West to East.	Reports that on two occasions small flights of locusts passed through the district, doing slight damage to the crops at Salawas.
	Hissar,	30th Do.	West to East.	Reports that during the week locusts made their appearance in several villages of the Bhewanee Tehseel, but passed over without settling. The locusts which settled down in the Futteabad Tehseel last week are reported to have deposited eggs. The Qanûngoe and two peons have been sent to have them destroyed. Observes that just now little can be effected, owing to the growth of the crops. They will be more easily destroyed when the young locusts appear. The Commissioner encloses a letter from the Political Agent at Jeypoor, stating that measures have been taken for the destruction of locusts and their eggs in that part of the country.
	Sirsa,	Depy. Comr's. report, dated 1st September 1863.		Reports passage of new flights of locusts through the district during the past week, and the destruction of eggs laid and young that have appeared in the Tehseels of Sirsa and Fazilka.

WEEKLY REPORT ON THE FLIGHT AND DESTRUCTION OF LOCUSTS IN THE PUNJAB, FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 12TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

Division.	District.	Dates of arrival and departure of flights.	Direction of flights.	General Remarks on extent of flights, the measures taken for their destruction, and result.
Delhi.	Delhi,	3rd Sept. 1863.	North-east.	Reports that a flight of locusts passed from the Rohtuck district through Delhi on the 3rd instant. They settled for one night and did some damage.
	"	5th Do.	N. E. to S. W.	Another flight passed near Fareedabad on the 5th instant.
	Rhotuck.	...	...	The Extra Assistant Commissioner reports that the Deputy Commissioner has gone to inspect the crops stated to have been injured by the locusts on the 29th and 31st ultimo.

F. E. MOORE,
Personal Assistant for
Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

PUNJAB FXHIBITION OF 1864.

Proceedings of the Executive Committee, with an Appendix containing list of articles for exhibition, &c.

The proposition that an exhibition of the produce, manufactures, and arts of the Punjab should be held, was first made at a meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjab, held on 14th April 1863, whereat it was resolved :—

1st.—" That in the opinion of the Meeting a general Exhibition of the raw produce, arts, and manufactures of the province, is highly desirable.

2nd.—" That the time best suited for the opening of such an exhibition would be that ot His Excellency the Viceroy's approaching visit.

3rd.—" That the Secretary be requested to put himself in communication with the Local Government on subject, and offer the services of the Committee of the Agri-Horticultural Society in carrying out the measure, should it receive the approval of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

4th.—" That the Meeting recognize the great importance of the question put forward by Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Thornton, and consider the best mode of bringing the same prominently forward, is to appoint a Special Committee to take the same into early consideration, and report on the whole subject to the next Meeting, with the view also of submitting it without any delay to the Government of the Punjab for approval and sanction.

In accordance with this resolution, a committee was formed, and Mr. Thornton addressed to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor a letter detailing the preliminary proceedings of the Committee. The Committee suggested that the time of the visit of His Excellency the Governor General to the Punjab, would be the most suitable ; that the scope of the exhibition should primarily be the arts, manufactures, and produce of the province, under classes and sections (as now set forth in the prospectus already published and circulated) ; that the building should be constructed so as to include the two small buildings behind the museum, known as the " vegetable markets " ; and lastly, that a *Curator* would be required for the exhibition collection, and that prizes should be given for the most meritorious specimens in the various classes.

His Honor's reply (No. 1113, dated 13th May), to the Secretary Agri-Horticultural Society, cordially supported the plan, and sanctioned the appointment of the Executive Committee. His Honor agreed to the proposals made, in the following terms :

"4. The Local Civil officers and all Government Agents should be addressed and asked to co-operate, and gain the co-operation of the States pertaining to the Punjab, and in relation with the Government.

"6. And with a view to making it as useful as possible, an European officer and a committee of native traders and others should be invited to attend the exhibition from each district.

"9. His Honor is very strongly of opinion that prizes should be given, and the Government will contribute Rs. 2,000 for this purpose.

"13. You will have His Honor's most cordial support; and he feels sure that all officers in the province will cordially co-operate and do their utmost to give it full effect."

The first meeting of the Executive Committee was held on 22nd May 1863. It was agreed to prepare a prospectus (which has since been published). It was announced that CAPTAIN HALL had kindly undertaken to superintend the building, and that MR. BAINES, C. E., of the Punjab Railway, had prepared a design.

[The plan shows a total length of 218 feet, and breadth 60 feet. The building consists of a central nave, 24 feet broad, with an aisle on either side, 18 feet broad. The central nave is occupied by counters for exhibition of objects, the side aisles are divided into small courts. The central entrance is between the two projecting buildings already standing, and the Anarkullee entrance at one end of the nave. This gives a superficial area of 13,080 square feet. The height of the nave is 23 feet, of the aisles 14 feet.]

The Committee then considered the estimate of cost under the several heads of building, internal fittings, &c.

The cost of the building was to be defrayed out of the Local Fund Budget provisions for a market place, &c., and aided by a grant from Government. The *internal fittings* were to be paid for by a sum appropriated from the International Exhibition Fund, and by the contributions proposed from the Local Funds of the various districts, of 200 rupees each.

With regard to the cost of sending up articles to Lahore, the charge was to be borne by the district in the first instance, the expense being recovered in a contingent bill.

The cost of purchasing specimens, &c., was to be borne by the districts; for, as the articles would subsequently be sold, the net costs incurred would eventually prove very small.

The *prizes* were provided for by a nucleus of Rs. 2,000, contributed by Government, the fees of admission (subsequently determined to the charged), and the contributions of the public.

An offer by Mr. Stevens, of English agricultural implements, was notified and approved.

At the second Meeting (2nd June.)

A pattern box, 5 inches square, was produced, suited to contain samples of raw produce. Mr. Egerton and Major Innes were elected as a Sub-Committee to aid the Secretary in his general duties.

At the third Meeting (12th June.)

A discussion took place relative to the *scope of the Exhibition.* The results of the committee's deliberations on this point have already appeared in the prospectus. A letter from the Secretary to Government, No. 1271, dated 12th June, recommended a scheme of prizes being laid before Government. Accordingly, a Sub-Committee of prizes was appointed, consisting of Dr. Brown, Mr. Saunders, and the Secretary. Also a Sub-Committee of ways and means, to superintend accounts, was nominated, consisting of Major Innes, Dr. Dallas, and the Secretary.

At the fourth Meeting (23rd June.)

The Sub-Committee of prizes produced their report, which was then discussed; the result has been published already in the 1st prize list, and no further mention here seems necessary.

It was determined that a parchment certificate should be given with every prize, which would greatly enhance its value, and that medals, if they could be prepared, should also be given; and that the offering of special prizes by private parties should be accepted and encouraged.

A suggestion from Mr. Thornton, that the number of specimens of any one article that might be sent should be limited, was brought forward, and it was resolved that no number should be fixed, but it should be left to the Local Committees not to burden the collection by unnecessary repetitions.

Government having suggested the publication of the proceedings, it was resolved that such parts of them as were of general interest should be published, and a Sub-Committee of publication was appointed, consisting of Dr. Farquhar, Mr. C. A. D. Gordon, and the Secretary.

At the 5th Meeting (6th July.)

Some further discussion about prices for certain classes of articles, took place, and also a suggestion by the Agri-Horticultural Society, to give a prize for *Nettle fibre*, was brought forward; these have already appeared in the prize list. A letter from Messrs. Lepage and Co., Calcutta, was produced, asking permission to exhibit machinery, which was acceded to.

A memo. from Mr. Cust, suggesting objects for exhibition was read, which is here published.

Memo. by Mr. Cust.

In the old Sikh days, large blocks of rock salt from the Khewra mines used to be carved into shapes. I suggest that some handsome candelabra, or vessel be carved for the Exhibition; the order and the model should be sent at once. Paris Plaster for moulding exists near Pind Dadun Khan; this should looked to.

Specimens of the encaustic tiles of Mooltan and Dera Ghazee Khan, both modern and ancient, should be looked to.

Beautiful crystals, called, I think, salt diamonds, are found in great numbers in some of the salt mines.

Salt is of various colours ; specimens of every colour should be sent.

Good copies of the Grunth and other Goormukhi books, with pictures, should be borrowed from the Sodhees and the Bhaees.

The Maharaja of Puteala has a capital native painter, who takes excellent likenesses ; the paintings on the wall of the Maharaja's garden house at Puteala, and in the Shal Baland, at Lahore, represent the state of Native Art as regards fresco.

The Naptha of Jwala Mukhee, the sulphur of Sonad, the mineral springs of Dhunehra, should not be forgotten.

The whole process of making saltpetre, alimentary salt, assafœtida, sugar in all its varieties, &c., should be illustrated by models.

Gold wire drawing should be exhibited.

The painted trays of Cashmere should be represented, as well as the inkstands.

There is an immense variety of woollen goods ; great care should be taken to have every kind of Chogah and Chadur.

Every Plain chief gives the ruler a Bow ; beautiful specimens of these are to be had ; in the hills they always present a navel of the musk deer.

Khurreetahs, with the seals of all the chiefs, should be sent for from the Government office ; magnificent specimens of letter writing are available.

All the relics of Mahomet in the Fort, called Ziarat, might be made use of.

There is abundance of armour in the Fort for the purpose of decoration. Look up the coats of mail and the shields, some are beautiful.

Specimens of every newspaper and native work published in the Punjab should be shewn.

Copies of the Holy Scriptures in every Punjabee language, and all the Missionary native works of the Punjab should be exhibited.

Geology can be represented from the Umballa districts ; large fossil bones are in abundance in the Sewalik range, near Nahun and Dadoopore.

Models of the canal bridges and dams might be exhibited.

Forest produce should not be forgotten ; the Halelah or Hur and Behera of Hoshiarpore, the Kesur Máee of Mooltan, and the Barilla of Hissar and Mooltan Divisions, and the process employed in preparing it.

Stuffed animals peculiar to the Punjab ; the flying squirrel of the Dalhousie hills.

As the exhibition is to be in the autumn, specimens of the autumn fruits of Cashmere and Kunawar, the walnuts, grapes, apples, pears, would be a beautiful sight.

Photographs of all the races inhabiting the Punjab should be exhibited.

Trophies of the chase, horns, and skins, can be had on loan in abundance. The *Bos Grunniens*, and the wild ass of the hills ; I would have living specimens of the famous hill dog, the hog deer, the yak, and the Cashmere goats.

I would have a specimen of the "Choohur sahah Dowlah," the Punjab idiots, who are collected at Goojrat; also some thoroughly good goitres from the hills.

Specimens of Slate could be sent down from Dalhousie; Dates from Mooltan; the esculent root of the lotus from the lake of Cashmere, which all Hindoos eat on fast-days.

At the sixth Meeting (August 3rd.)

A proposal from Peshawur was brought forward:—That the Municipal Funds of the several districts should be called on to contribute to the Prize Fund;—it was resolved to address all Commissioners on the subject.

The Committee resolved that no special prizes of a less amount than rupees 25 could be admitted, and that they should not be of such a local nature as to be confined to the manufactures of a single town.

With regard to *fibres* sent in competition for prizes, it was the opinion of the Committee, that *silk* should be sent in quantities of not less than 1 seer; and wool, cotton, and all other fibres, in quantities of not less than 2 seers.

A discussion then ensued on the subject of *removal* of buildings, &c., with a view to open out the approaches to the Exhibition. The subject is considered as yet under discussion, and any conclusions on the subject would be premature.

At the seventh Meeting (August 25th.)

A letter from Government was read enclosing papers relative to the Calcutta Exhibition, remarking on the Calcutta prize list, and adding that, if entrance fees were charged at the Lahore Exhibition, a large sum thus realized might go to increase the prize fund.

The Committee agreed that the Calcutta Exhibition might be more appropriately referred to some other body, their own present work affording full occupation.

With regard to entrance fees it was thought unnecessary as yet to fix the precise amount, though it was to be publicly announced that some fee would be charged.

A letter from Dr. Cleghorn was read:

"My chief object in writing," he says, "is to mention that Colonel Lawrence has asked me to look over a great mass of articles sent to him for the Lahore Exhibition, by twelve or fifteen hill chiefs. The *principle of selection* which I have advised is this:—All manufactured articles (unless very clumsy and heavy) to be forwarded; such as shoes, bows, and arrows, axes, musical instruments; Tiger and Cheeta skins, tusks, &c.; different varieties of cereals, pulses, tobacco, ginger, turmeric; a series of specimens of magnetic iron ore from different localities will be very instructive; all new applications of raw materials.

All perishable or very common articles, such as honey, filberts, apricot seeds, potatoes, chillies, yellow ochre, &c., not to be sent in duplicate.

The Secretary was requested to invite Colonel Thuillier to contribute maps of Punjab divisions and districts, and adjacent States, for reference, and for the geographical illustration of the collection.

A letter from Colonel Lake, No. 302, dated 20th August, was then read.

From the Commissioner and Superintendent Jullundur Division, to the Secretary Punjab Exhibition Committee Lahore, No. 302, dated 20th August 1863.

GENERAL.

Punjab Exhibition of 1863.

With reference to your Circular No. 2, dated 22nd July 1863, I have to forward for perusal the correspondence which has taken place between myself and others, which will show what has been done in furtherance of the Exhibition at Lahore.

Iron, Copper, Antimony, Lead, Gold washings, from the rivers in the Hills.
Lapis lazuli from Kooloo.
Salt from Mundee.
Slates from Kunheeara.
Borax from Ladakh.
Naphta from Joalla Mookhee, and specimens of mineral springs which exist in Kooloo and Kangra.

2. Excepting kunkur (interesting varieties of which will be sent from Jullundur and (Hoshiarpore the mineral product are chiefly confined to the Kangra District, where Mr. Fitzpatrick has undertaken a collection, which will comprise the substances marginally noted.

Mr. Egerton has found shells at the top of some very lofty mountains in Spiti, which it is hoped will be added to the collection, besides similar organic remains in the Juswan hills, or lower Sewalik range.

3. It appeared to me convenient on many accounts to have only one collection for the division at large, of all Chemical or Pharmaceutical substances, and this Dr. Daniell has obligingly agreed to make.

4. The Hoshiarpore Sub-Committee have arranged to make an entire collection of the Agricultural produce of the district, and as this district includes both hills and plains, this collection will be a very fair sample of the Agricultural produce of this division.

5. The Tea planters have been invited to send specimens of Tea, and Major Dennis has offered a prize of one hundred rupees for the best specimen of Tea grown and manufactured in the Punjab.

6. Intoxicating drugs will be sent from the hills, and Saccharine produce from two or three localities at Jullundur ; models are being prepared to illustrate the manufacture of sugar, and the Municipal Committees have offered a reward of one hundred rupees for the best specimen of refined sugar.

7. Captain Elphinstone has obligingly undertaken a collection of woods from this division. Stuffed specimens of hill pheasants will be sent (if procurable in time), also musk balls, yaks' tails, horns of wild animals, as well as skins.

8. Small prizes have been offered for the best specimens of nettle and hemp fibre. The daphne paper manufactured at the Kangra Jail will be duly forwarded. Specimens will be sent of the woollen manufactures of the higher hills, as well as of the peculiar dresses of some of the tribes and classes resident in this division. Specimens of cotton manufactures from all the districts will be sent, and of leather manufactures from Kangra and Hoshiarpoor. There are jewellers at Kangra who enamel, and fair workers in iron at Teera Soojanpoor, and specimens of both these arts will be sent. Wooden toys, bows, specimens of ivory carving and wood carving, with other miscellaneous articles, will make up the collection of manufactures.

9. The local authorities of Hoshiarpore are preparing models of the cradle used in gold washings, and of the various implements used in the cotton manufacture. A native sitârâ (a description of musical instrument) manufactured at Hoshiarpoor, will also be sent.

10. Mr. Egerton is absent in Spiti, but we rely upon him to submit an interesting series of photographs illustrative of that distant and little known region. In like manner the Missionaries of Lahoul have been invited to send in a collection of products of that isolated region.

11. I would suggest that from the Members of the Central Committee at Lahore, Sub-Committees be appointed for each distinct section of the Exhibition, and that they communicate freely with District Committees, in order to render the collection as complete as possible, and to prevent the same specimens being sent from a great many districts; and in order to give some degree of unity to the efforts of district authorities, as well as to arrange the collections when received at Lahore.

Proceedings continued.—With regard to para. 11, it was resolved to lay these suggestions before Government, observing that if the plan was to be carried out, it would be necessary to increase the members of the Executive Committee.

With reference to an enquiry about labelling various specimens, as to locality, the Committee were of opinion that the names of individual villages need not be given, but that of *Tehsils* might, with a brief specification of the kind of soil whence the specimen was produced, e. g., "hilly tract," "alluvial soil," "dry tract, artificially irrigated," &c.

With reference to an application for space by an individual exhibitor, the committee decided that they could not receive individual applications, but that they should come through the district committees.

The President read a letter announcing that His Excellency the Viceroy would not reach Lahore till the middle of January 1864, and it was resolved that a circular should be issued, altering the latest date for the reception of contributions, from October 15th to November 30th.

A letter from Kashmir was addressed to the committee in the following terms, by Captain J. B. Smyly.

* * * "Measures are in progress for collecting the most suitable mannufactures and productions of Kashmir for the Exhibition at Lahore. His Highness the Maharajah appears to evince a lively interest in the matter, and has advanced sums of money to various merchants and artisans to enable them to prepare the best articles."

And again in another letter, dated August 21st. "The contributions from Kashmir will be extensive. His Highness the Maharaja has made over the arrangement of this matter to one of his most intellegent Dewans, (Kirpa Ram) who is now and has been for some time collecting the products of this country most deserving of notice.

PROGRESS REPORTS.

The progress reports show that the following classes of articles will appear at the Exhibition.

Delhi.—Ivory paintings, sandal and ebony carved boxes, shawls, models, pottery, lace, embroidery, jewellery, miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.

Goorgaon.—Mineral dyes, drugs, cereals, grasses, oil seeds, minerals, chemicals, salt and models illustrating its manufacture, brass work.

Kurnal.—Brass ornamental work, boots and shoes, brass work, glass for ornamental purposes, bracelets, mock pearls, *naushadar* or sal ammoniac, in all stages of manufacture.

Hissar.—Minerals, limestones, building stones, salts, drugs, models to illustrate agriculture and irrigation.

Rohtak.—Flexible sand stone.

Jalandhar.—The collections in this division are described in Colonel Lake's letter, published herewith.

Hoshiarpoor.—Models illustrating manufacture of sugar, cotton, gold washing. Thread and cloth fabrics, lacquered ware, &c., dresses, agricultural produce, lime deposit of Garhshankar, gold dust.

Kangra.—Minerals, &c., &c., as detailed in Colonel Lake's letter.

Lahore.—Grains, oils and oil seeds, dyes, dyed and printed fabrics, drugs, mineral and vegetable, grasses, substances used in manufactures, manufactured metals, foods, fruits, vegetables, woods, gums, resins, woollen fabrics, silks, muslins, cotton fabrics, pashmeena, shawls, glass toys, ornamental and illustrative models, brocade, gold and silver embroidery, book binding, specimens of caligraphy, pictures, miniatures on ivory, saddlery, clocks, leather and wood work of Kasúr, "kalabatún" work, jewellery, stone and metal engraving, carpets, straw work, coins, arms and armour, koftgari work, wood work.

Amritsur.—Shawls, pashmeena, silks, brocades, fabrics of all kinds, ivory and other carving, models, ornamental and illustrative, tools and implements of the various trades, jmodel looms, pictures, colours, dyes, chemicals, drugs, arms and armour, marble carving, fewellery of all kinds, lacquered ware, and many other articles of which a list has not yet been urnished.

Goojrat.—Koftgari, iron work, shawls, leather manufactures, book binding, ivory carving, swords, chairs, models of boats and implements, carpets and jail manufactures, raw produce.

Bunnoo.—Woollen fabrics, Wuzeeree dresses and ornaments, fabrics from Jail, Kálabâgh cloths, &c., Marwat shoes and sandals, boots on Greek pattern, haversacks, *kusumbha* dyes, &c. &c.

Jhung.—Kusumbha, mâee, and other dyes, saltpetre, sajji, soap, black barley, honey, 'bhang,' khair grass, grains, sheeps' wool and goats' wool, shoes and leather articles, bows and arrows, wooden articles, "Khes" and other cloths.

Gogaira.—Grains, woods, pottery, implements, cloths of kinds, dresses, &c., &c.

Dehra Ismail Khan.—Iron, coal, clays, fossils, grains, intoxicating drugs, spices, fibres, woods, wools, "Madar" fibre and fabrics, Pathan ladies' embroidery, woollen goods, wools, woods, sandals, turbans, koftgari, wood work, lacquered coins, musical instruments, photographs, arms, &c., pottery.

Dehra Ghazee Khan.—Bricks, rock salt, "Multani Mittee" indigo, clays for pottery, chemical substances, grains, dates, intoxicating drugs, starch, vegetable products, gums, acids, tanning substances, woods, cotton, wool, models, boats, &c., photographs, alabaster.

Accounts from the other districts have not yet been received. Lahoul, Ladak, Cashmere, Kapoorthulla, will all contribute. Their Highnesses the Rajahs of the latter countries take great interest in the Exhibition. A collection from Madras is promised, with a view to comparison with our northern products.

English machinery will be exhibited, particularly Agricultural.

The Committee take this opportunity of reminding intending exhibitors that November the 30th is the latest date up to which articles can be sent in, but a *complete* list, in the forms prescribed, should be sent in earlier if possible, in order to facilitate the preparation of the catalogues. When any article has a name peculiar to the district in which it is produced, the name should be given as well as the English name in the list. Local remarks on the articles sent in, such as modes of manufacture, peculiarities of growth, notes on value of articles, trade in them, &c., &c., will be eminently valuable.

The Committee also desire to notify that CAPTAIN MERCER, R. H. A., Meean Meer, has kindly undertaken to correspond with Local Committees, and furnish them with any information they may require, either on the subject of articles forexhibition, or any other point on which they may require information, with a view to the collection being as perfect as possible, and the avoiding of unnecessary repetitions of specimens of the same article. All letters on these subjects should be addressed to Captain Mercer as above.

BADEN POWELL,
Officiating Secretary

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS,—LAHORE.

Supplement to t

STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT IN THE PUNJAB,

Number.	NAME OF ARTICLES.	*Delhi Division.* Delhi.	Goorgaon.*	Kurnal.*	*Hissar Division.* Hissar.	Rohtuck.	Sirsa.	*Cis-Sutlej Division.* Umballa.	Loodianah.*	Simla.*	
		M. S. C	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.			M.
1	Wheat, 1st sort, ...	0 30 0			0 27 0	0 30 8	0 0 0	0 36 2			1
2	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	0 31 0			0 27 8	0 31 8	0 31 4	0 36 10			0
3	Barley, ...	1 4 0			1 3 0	2 0 0	1 13 0	1 5 0			1
4	Gram, ...	1 0 0			1 0 0	2 0 0	1 6 0	1 6 2			1
5	Bajra, ...	0 28 0			1 4 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	0 30 0			1
6	Jowar, ...	0 35 0			1 10 0	1 0 0	1 15 0	0 32 0			1
7	Dal Oord, ...	0 29 0			0 26 0	0 25 0	0 19 13	0 19 8			0
8	Do., Moong,... ..	0 34 0			1 2 8	0 32 0	0 36 13	0 26 0			0
9	Do., Mussoor, ..	0 21 0			0 16 0	0 20 0	0 0 0	0 28 0			0
10	Moth, ...	0 36 0			1 10 0	1 0 0	1 6 5	0 24 0			1
11	Mukaie,...	0 36 0			1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0			1
12	Rice, 1st sort. ...	0 14 0			0 8 0	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 9 8			0
13	Do., 2nd sort, ...	0 18 0			0 10 0	0 14 0	0 10 5	0 10 0			0
14	Ghee, ...	0 2 3			0 2 8	0 2 4	0 2 6	0 2 2½			0
15	Goor, ...	0 12 0			0 15 0	0 12 0	0 12 3	0 15 0			0
16	Sugar, 1st sort, ...	0 2 12			0 2 12	0 3 0	0 2 9	0 3 0			0
17	Do., 2nd sort, ...	0 4 0			0 3 0	0 3 4	0 2 12	0 3 8			0
18	Salt, Lahore, ...	0 7 12			0 7 0	0 7 0	0 9 0	0 8 8			0
19	Do., Sambhur, ...	0 7 0			0 7 8	0 8 0	0 10 5	0 8 0			0
20	Cotton, ...	0 1 14			0 1 6	0 0 0	0 1 15	0 1 14			0
21	Wood, ...	2 20 0			4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0			4
22	Grass, ...	3 0 0			4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 0			2
23	Bhoosa, white, ...	3 0 0			7 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 20 0			2
24	Kurbee,...	1 0 0			5 0 0	0 0 0	2 13 0	0 0 0			0

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 7TH OCTOBER 1863.

TRADE AND TRAFFIC IN UMBALLA AND LOODIANA DISTRICTS.

Copy of No. 312, *dated 4th July* 1863, *from the Deputy Commissioner, Umballa, to the Commissioner, Umballa division.*

" With reference to your Circular No. 114, dated 23rd May, I have the honor to forward Traffic Statements taken at 4 different places in this district; 2 on the Grand Trunk Road, viz., Guggur bridge, 8 miles on the Loodiana side of Umballa, and Peeplee, on the borders of the district, towards Delhi; 2 on the Seharunpore road, viz., Moolana, 13 miles from Umballa, towards Seharunpore, and Rajghat Ferry, on the Jumna, about 15 miles from Seharunpore. The latter road representing the probable course of the Railway between Seharunpore and Umballa.

2. " I have endeavoured to prepare these statements correctly, and I believe they may be relied on as *perfectly accurate.* Owing to the heavy rain during the latter end of June having stopped at least two-thirds of the commercial traffic at Rajghat, the return of the week there does not represent more than one-third the usual trade; for 4 days of the 7 it rained heavily, and the bridge of boats was broken up; this of course affects the value of the returns as a representation of the usual trade; it still however shows the great importance of the Jugadhree and Seharunpore Road, which is almost impassable for camels and carts in rain, and even in the finest weather is a miserably bad road for carts; a liberal allowance has, however, been made for its improvement this year.

3. " The effect of the rain on the Grand Trunk Rroad Traffic is shown by comparison of Gugger and Peeplee returns. At the Gugger the average number of carts daily was 86 either way during the first 3 days of June (fine); during the latter 7 days (wet) at Peeplee 10 west and 1 east only, yet, during ordinary weather, the traffic is about the same at each station.

4. " The average number of Persons passing the following points daily was as follows :—

GRAND TRUNK ROAD.	Guggur Bridge,...	729.
	Peeplee, ...	803.
SEHARUNPORE ROAD.	Moolana, ...	764.
	Rajghat,...	546 (very heavy rain.)

5. "If the annual value of trade passing these points be calculated by multiplying the one week by 52, it will shew as follows :—

	Guggur Bridge.	Peeplee.	Moolana.	Rajghat.
W.	10,94,808	18,22,756	9,92,952	2,66,968
E.	24,80,972	9,31,268	3,77,052	3,94,564
Total,	35,75,780	27,54,024	13,70,004	6,61,532

this, however, must not be taken as anything like approaching the truth, as the month of June is about the slackest month for traffic during the whole year.

6. "If allowed a sum of Rs. 200 for December and January, a correct statement for those months at the same points could be prepared, which would throw much greater light on the trade. The great staples of the district trade, such as ginger, salt, timber, cotton, hardly appear in this return, the traffic being nearly confined to the cold weather."

Copy of No. 316, *dated* 4*th June* 1863, *from the Deputy Commissioner, Loodiana, to the Commissioner, Umballa division.*

"Forwards the statement called for by his Circular 114, of 23rd ultimo, and a copy of a letter addressed to the Under Secretary to Government Punjab, Railway Department, in reply to his letter, which was sent with printed statements prepared by Mr. J. T. Tanner, direct to this office."

DAILY TRAFFIC TAKEN AT THE UNDERMENTIONED POINTS OF THE GRAND TRUNK ROAD BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF LOODIANA.

DATE.	At what point.	Direction.	Men.	Horses.	Dak Gharrees.	Camels.	Bullock Carts.	Ekkas.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Sheep.	Donkeys.	Bailees.	Ponies.	Pigs.	Elephants.	Buggies.	REMARKS.
1863.																		
Marh 13.	Phillour, ...	W.	767	134	10	133	56	13	15	...	...	60	...	...	...	15	...	
		E.	468	35	10	1	30	8	50	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	
May 20.	Loodianah, ...	W.	935	31	11	2	110	19	8	7	26	133	2	11	...	...	1	
		E.	859	22	3	29	58	26	1	1	12	62	5	7	...	1	...	
„ 23.	Kunna, ...	W.	616	37	7	160	65	10	13	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	
		E.	604	39	6	6	53	8	14	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	

LOODIANAH,
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 3rd June 1863.

(Sd.) C. P. ELLIOTT,
Offg. Deputy Commissioner.

VALUE OF THE ANNUAL TRADE OF THE UNDERMENTIONED TOWN ON THE DELHI RAILWAY ROUTE, COMPILED BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, LOODIANA.

ARTICLES.	Loodiana by estimate of Railway authorities.	Loodiana by estimate of Deputy Commissioner.
Wheat, Rice, &c. &., ...	4,00,000	6,77,000
Sugar, ...	90,000	2,37,000
Treacle, ...	20,000	1,000
English goods, (cotton,) ...	1,00,000	2,20,000
Hindoostani goods, (cotton,) ...	50,000	1,65,000
Spices, ...	20,000	2,05,000
Silk, ...	6,00,000	7,000
Brass, Iron, &c., ...	1,00,000	26,000
Ghee, ...	2,000	70,000
Ivory, ...	10,000	10,000
Oil, ...	1,00,000	20,000
Cotton, ...	10,000	10,00,000*
Salt, Lahoree, ...	20,000	1,10,000
Tobacco, ...	1,00,000	11,000
TOTALS, ...	16,22,000	27,59,000

* In ordinary years this would be about 60,000 which would make the total 18,19,000.

LOODIANAH,
Deputy Commissioner's Office.
The 3rd June 1863.

(Sd.) C. P. ELLIOTT,
Offg. Deputy Commissioner.

Return of Traffic at the undermentioned places in the Umballa District, taken in June 1863.

Date 1863.		At what point.	Direction.	Men.	Horses.	Dak Gharries.	Camels.	Bullock Carts.	Ekkas.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Sheep.	Donkeys and Mules.	Bailees.	Ponies.	Pigs.	Elephants.	Buggies.	Remarks.
1st	June.	Grand Trunk Road, Gugger Bridges,	W.	311	...	5	...	113	4	9	3	...	8	...	6	...	...	...	
			E.	212	2	6	...	80	3	12	69	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	
2nd	”		W.	683	4	3	29	77	7	2	4	...	7	5	12	...	...	...	
			E.	318	...	2	...	68	4	...	...	8	17	...	10	...	...	...	
3rd	”		W.	324	5	2	...	67	3	...	...	...	30	...	13	...	...	...	
			E.	336	6	6	9	111	4	8	...	100	...	5	9	...	...	...	
		Average of 3 days	W.	440	3	3	9	86	5	4	2	...	15	2	10	...	...	...	
			E.	289	3	5	3	86	4	7	23	36	6	2	8	...	...	...	
5th	”	Moolana, ...	W.	244	4	...	...	21	7	...	...	...	37	4	17	...	...	1	
			E.	191	8	...	33	5	6	...	...	24	45	8	4	...	...	...	
6th	”		W.	257	3	...	45	12	2	3	...	...	15	8	3	...	...	...	
			E.	337	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	...	86	10	9	...	...	...	
7th	”		W.	554	5	...	156	14	1	3	102	2	40	19	31	...	...	...	
			E.	429	12	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	6	15	8	...	...	...	
8th	”		W.	405	11	...	...	10	1	2	...	...	88	6	15	...	...	...	
			E.	384	5	...	...	17	...	1	2	...	19	7	15	...	...	...	
9th	”		W.	617	8	...	66	12	1	4	25	...	1	10	14	...	...	...	
			E.	462	20	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	45	8	16	...	...	...	
10th	”		W.	462	5	...	11	18	...	...	28	...	45	8	15	...	...	...	
			E.	328	3	...	8	15	...	1	...	...	20	12	27	...	...	...	
11th	”		W.	333	3	...	35	12	...	2	7	...	50	9	6	...	...	...	
			E.	355	6	...	2	7	...	...	...	40	13	9	24	...	...	...	
		Average of 7 days, ...	W.	409	6	...	45	14	2	2	23	...	39	9	14	...	...	...	
			E.	355	8	...	6	9	1	...	1	9	33	10	15	...	...	...	
13th		Raj Ghat in Jugadhree, ...	W.	362	6	...	...	12	...	19	...	...	52	15	31	...	...	...	
			E.	436	6	...	...	32	...	32	...	...	37	12	30	...	...	...	
14th			W.	320	11	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	5	6	24	...	...	...	
			E.	329	8	...	...	14	...	8	...	...	...	9	37	...	...	...	

Return of Traffic in the Umballa District.—*(Continued.)*

Date 1863.		At what point.	Direction.	Men.	Horses.	Dak Gharries.	Camels.	Bullock Carts.	Ekkas.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Sheep.	Donkeys and Mules.	Bailees.	Ponies.	Pigs.	Elephants.	Buggies.	Remarks.
15th	June.	Rajghat in Jugadhree.—*Continued.*	W.	123	5	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	32	7	3	...	...	...	Rain fell; road muddy.
			E.	91	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	104	25	1	4	...	...	...	
16th	"		W.	61	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	Heavy rain; bridge of Boats broken.
			E.	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	
17th	"		W.	329	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	8	8	...	...	...	
			E.	276	1	...	...	4	...	...	9	5	12	15	7	...	...	...	
18th	"		W.	40	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Heavy rain.
			E.	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
19th	"		W.	585	4	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	17	8	52	...	...	...	A fine day.
			E.	639	5	...	...	15	1	...	7	...	26	19	24	...	...	...	
		Average of 7 days.	W.	260	4	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	15	6	17	...	...	...	
			E.	286	3	...	...	11	...	4	3	16	16	8	16	...	...	...	
22nd		Peeplee, Grand Trunk Road.	W.	1,972*	5	8	7	39	2	...	1	187	2	3	91	...	...	...	* A large body of Sikhs returning from the Ganges.
			E.	419	10	7	4	31	3	27	...	...	61	8	34	...	3	1	
23rd			W.	362	5	8	8	29	5	...	2	...	26	3	15	...	...	...	
			E.	256	6	6	...	21	5	...	1	...	73	12	21	...	...	...	
24th			W.	438	12	7	6	31	6	...	...	...	...	12	9	...	1	...	Rain and wind.
			E.	126	3	5	...	10	6	...	1	2	26	2	6	...	1	...	
25th			W.	305	19	4	3	15	4	...	1	...	13	10	31	...	1	...	
			E.	247	4	5	...	7	2	53	...	...	37	9	3	...	...	...	
26th			W.	356	11	6	2	14	7	...	...	95	22	16	31	...	...	...	
			E.	253	4	6	1	12	6	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	...	
27th			W.	333	2	3	...	28	2	34	...	...	10	7	12	...	...	2	
			E.	235	2	3	1	31	6	56	...	...	13	3	6	...	...	1	
28th			W.	174	2	2	42	15	2	...	57	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	Rain.
			E.	147	7	5	1	2	1	...	1	...	14	4	6	...	...	...	
		Average of 7 days.	W.	563	8	5	10	23	4	5	9	40	10	8	28	...	...	...	
			E.	240	5	5	1	16	4	16	4	...	32	6	12	...	1	...	

(Signed) J. S. Tighe,
Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Umballa.

Umballa, Deputy Commissioner's Office.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE AVERAGE VALUE AND AMOUNT OF A WEEK'S TRAFFIC AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN THE UMBALLA DISTRICT.

ARTICLE.	Direction.	GUGGUR BRIDGE, GRAND TRUNK ROAD.—1ST WEEK OF JUNE. Calculated on the average of 3 days by Estimate.		PEEPLEE, GRAND TRUNK ROAD. 22nd to 28th of June. Actual.		MOOLANA, SEHARUNPOOR ROAD. 5th to 11th June. Actual.		RAJGHAUT, SEHARUNPOOR ROAD. 13th to 19th June. Actual.		REMARKS.
		Amount.	*Value.*	*Amount.*	*Value.*	*Amount.*	*Value.*	*Amount.*	*Value.*	
		Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	
Wheat, Rice, ...	W.	614	664	1,017	1,422	1,520	2,846	171	184	
	E.	399	432	502	542	480	804	28	30	Principally Rice.
Sugar, ...	W.	644	6,440	526	5,260	1,063	10,630	128	1,380	Average value, 10 Rs. a maund.
	E.	320	3,200	...	...	83	830	...	...	
Misree and Cheenee.	W.		...	...	...	2	4	3	6	
Molasses, ...	E.	278	556	...	...	260	414	...	...	Average value, 2 Rs. per maund.
Groceries, ...	W.	534	4,650	438	3,030	101	1,010	15	150	Pepper and Turmeric principally, also Sout Ajwaen, Kalee Ajeeree, &c., calculated at 10 Rs. a maund, the difference in total calculation is owing to 6 maunds of Nutmeg at 70 Rs. a maund.
	E.	1,600	16,000	903	9,400	204	2,040	317	3,170	
Tea, ...		106 Chests.	1,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cotton Goods, English,	W.	...	...	4 Tattoo loads.	2,600	...	...	1 Tattoo load.	700	100 Thans come on one Tattoo, average value about 7 Rs. a Than.
	E.	7 Tattoo loads.	4,900				...		...	
Cotton, country goods,	W.	...	...			1 Tattoo load and 21 score of Pugrees.	390	1 Tattoo load.	195	
	E.	...	...	1 Tattoo load.	120	65 Thans cloth and 8 maunds thread.	225	66 maunds thread and 86 Thans cloth.	1,060	
Metals, ...	W.	...	...	316 maunds.	10,882	160 maunds.	1,280	166 maunds.	1,952	
	E.	...	...	...	...	83	664	...	...	

STATEMENT SHEWING THE AVERAGE VALUE AND AMOUNT OF A WEEK'S TRAFFIC.—*(Continued.)*

ARTICLE.	Direction.	GUGGUR BRIDGE, GRAND TRUNK ROAD.—1ST WEEK OF JUNE. Calculated on the average of 3 days by Estimate.		PEEPLEE, GRAND TRUNK ROAD. 22nd to 28th of June. Actual.		MOOLANA, SEHARUNPOOR ROAD. 5th to 11th June. Actual.		RAJGHAUT, SEHARUNPOOR ROAD. 13th to 19th June. Actual.		REMARKS.
		Amount.	*Value.*	*Amount.*	*Value.*	*Amount.*	*Value.*	*Amount.*	*Value.*	
		Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupee.	
Ghee, ...	W.	...	...	70	1,648	8	128	...	...	Of the 70 maunds Peeplee, 22 maunds Cocoanut oil.
	E.	...	...	...	...	71	1,136	...	...	
Pedlar's wares (Bis-	W.	5 Cart loads.	2,500	9 Cart loads.	4,500	1 Cart load.	500	4 Tattoo loads.	400	Calculated No. 500 Rs. a cart and 100 Rs. a Tattoo.
satee, ...	E.	...	...	1 ditt.	500	...	...	...	...	
Cotton, ...	W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	E.	560	11,200	68 maunds.	1,360	40 maunds.	800	118 maunds.	2,360	Calculated at 20 Rs. the maund.
Salt, ...	W.	...	...	30 maunds.	135	...	...	...	...	Principal traffic in salt, which is very large in the cold weather.
	E.	467	2,083	239 do.	1,075	75 maunds.	338	...	...	
Tobacco, ...	W.	205	1,025	117 maunds.	585	...	...	...	...	
	E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Timber, ...	W.	89 Cart loads.	890	...	...	4 Cart loads.	40	9 Cart loads.	90	
	E.	9 do.	90	2 Cart loads.	20	...	...	...	...	
Koosoombha, Saffron,	W.	...	...	90 maunds.	1,040	5 maunds.	80	...	...	At Rs. 16 the maund.
	E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Saltpetre, ...	W.	...	...	...	...	35 maunds.	140	...	...	
	E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hides, Horned Cattle,	W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	E.	1,050	5,250	740	3,700	...	...	180	900	Average value per hide 5 Rs.

Statement shewing the average value and amount of a Week's Traffic.—*(Concluded.)*

Article.	Direction.	Guggur Bridge, Grand Trunk Road.—1st week of June. Calculated on the average of 3 days by Estimate.		Peeplee, Grand Trunk Road. 22nd to 28th of June. Actual.		Moolana, Seharunpoor Road. 5th to 11th June. Actual.		Rajghaut, Seharunpoor Road. 13th to 19th June. Actual.		Remarks.
		Amount.	*Value.*	*Amount.*	*Value.*	*Amount.*	*Value.*	*Amount.*	*Value.*	
		Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	
Sheep-skins, ...	W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	E.	4,000	4,000	1,100	1,100	...	...	...	...	Average value 1 rupee per hide.
Wine, Beer and Spirits,	W.	85 Hogsheads	3,825	532 Doz.	3,192	...	...	...	...	Hogsheads at 45 Rs. each, remainder at 6 Rs. a doz.
	E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Millstones, ..	W.	...	...	...	...	1,310 Millstones, and 12 very large.	1,430	17 mds. lime.	25	
	E.	...	...	50 mds. lime.	18	...	...	...	...	
Ordnance stores, ...	W.	...	...	17 Packages.	...	...	...	...	...	Value unknown,
	E.	...	...	...	...	3 Camel loads and 1 cart Do.	...	...	...	
Building materials,	W.	...	...	8 Cart Loads.	40	40 maunds Moonj, 10 score Sirkee. 40 Bamboos,	98	2 Mds. Ban.	2	
	E.	...	...	7 mds. Bhabur, 3 score Sirkee.	14	...	...	64 maunds Bhabur.	32	
Woollen Blankets and Wool, ...	W.	...	...	575 in No.	719	...	...	40 in No.	50	
	E.	...	...	4 mds. Wool.	60	...	...	2 Mds. Wool and 20 in No.	55	
Total value, ...	W. E.	...	68,765,	...	52,962	...	25,827	...	12,741	
		Towards Punjab.	21,054	...	35,053	...	18,576	...	5,134	
		Towards Hindoostan.	47,711	...	17,909	...	7,251	...	7,607	

Umballah,
The 3rd July 1863.

(Signed) J. Tighe,
Deputy Commissioner.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

COMPARATIVE RETURNS OF TRAFFIC.

	Week ending 6th Septr. 1863. *Miles open* 43½.			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open* 32.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	2,688	7	...	2,168	6	6
Goods and Minerals, ...	400	14	1	18	10	9
Total, ...	3,089	5	1	2,187	1	3
Total Traffic from 1st July 1863 to above date, ...				24,757	3	10
Ditto, 1st July 1862 to corresponding last year, ...				21,072	14	10

	Week ending 13th Septr. 1863. *Miles open* 43½.			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open* 32.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	2,699	9	...	1,681	12	...
Goods and Minerals, ...	615	7	11	58	12	...
Total, ...	3,315	...	11	1,740	8	...
Total Traffic from 1st July 1863 to above date, ...				28,072	4	9
Ditto, 1st July 1862 to corresponding last year, ...				22,813	6	10

G. Sim, *Captain*, R. E.,
Consulting Engineer to Govt. Punjab.

R. W. Stevens.
Agent.

Agent's Office,
Murree, 30*th Septr.* 1863.

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SUPLEMENT TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 10TH OCTOBER 1863.

I.

Comparative Abstract of Income of the Canals, West of Jumna, for the Khureef Crop of 1860 *and* 1861.

		Water Rent.			Mill Rent.			Transit Dues.			Sale of Produce.			Sundry Collections.			Fines.			Total.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Year.	*Season.*																					
1860,	Khureef,	1,71,563	12	...	956	11	6	3,649	7	2	3,454	1	3	12	...	...	2,220	14	9	1,81,856	14	8
1861,	Khurref,	1,62,196	9	8	1,426	10	...	2,080	14	4	2,117	7	9	1,113	15	5	1,414	11	7	1,70,350	4	9
Increase in 1861,		...	...	...	469	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,101	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease in 1861,		9,367	2	4	...	...	...	1,568	8	10	1,336	9	6	...	...	...	806	3	2	11,506	9	11

The decrease in Water rent is on account of heavy fall of rain throughout the season. The increase in Mill rent is due to the steady supply of water. The decreases in Transit dues, Fines, and Sale of Produce, and increase in Sundry Collections, &c., are accidental.

LANDOUR,
The 28th August 1863.

A. D. TURNBULL, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Supdt. General of Irrigation, N. W. Provinces.

II.

Comparative Abstract of Income of the Canals West of Jumna for the Rubbee Crop of 1860-61 *and* 1861-62.

Year.	*Season.*	Water Rent.			Mill Rent.			Transit Dues.			Sale of Produce.			Sundry Collections.			Fines.			Total.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1860-61,	Rubbee,	2,70,149	1	11	309	5	11	4,032	11	5	3,234	4	...	558	13	4	3,203	5	11	2,81,487	10	6
1861-62,	Rubbee,	2,20,276	1	1	3,611	10	8	2,795	5	8	3,309	...	5	1,704	9	10	1,921	15	1	2,33,618	10	9
Increase in 1861-62,		...	...	...	3,302	4	9	...	...	...	74	12	5	1,145	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease in 1861-62,		49,873	...	10	...	...	...	1,237	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,281	6	10	47,868	15	9

The falling off in Water rent is owing to the rains having been favorable ; most of the seed was put into the ground without *Palever*, and in the Soneput and Delhi divisions rain fell two or three times during the cold weather. The increase in Mill rent, Sundry Collections, &c., is due to the decrease in irrigation. The decrease in Transit dues may be attributed to the extinction of the forests. The decrease in Fines is due to the water not being in such demand as it was during the famine, and the people had less temptation to infringe the Canal Rules.

LANDOUR,
The 28*th August* 1863.

A. D. TURNBULL, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Supdt. Genl. of Irrigation, N. W. Provinces.

III.

Abstract shewing the Income of the Delhi and Goorgaon Irrigation Works for the year 1861-62.

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.												REMARKS.
	Assessment of Land recovered.			Sale of Produce.			Fines.			Total.			
For 1861-62, ...	15,944	...	...	2,839	2	...	6	14	...	18,790	...	...	

A. D. TURNBULL, *Lieut. Colonel, R. E.,*
Supdt. Genl. of Irrigation, N. W. Provinces.

IV.

General Statement of Expenditure and Receipts in the Irrigation Department, Punjab Territory, during the year 1861-62.

Canals, Divisions, &c.	Expenditure. Ordinary. Establishment.			Contingent Expenses.			Annual Repairs.			Plantations.			Total.			Expenditure. Extraordinary. Original works.			Profit and loss, Mutiny 1857.			Total.			Grand Total ordinary and extraordinary expenditure.			Direct Revenue derived from sale of water, Mill rent, &c., &c.		
Remunerative Works.																																	
Western Jumna Canals,	1,13,080	12	10	6,039	3	8	91,170	10	...	3,287	...	8	2,13,577	11	2	89,059	2	...	2,068	2	7	91,127	4	7	3,04,704	15	9	4,03,968	15	6
Delhi and Goorgaon Irrigation Works, ...	874	14	...	...	...	...	1,087	14	2	...	...	...	1,962	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,962	12	2	18,790	...	...
General.																																	
Establishment, Travelling Allowance and Contingencies of the Supdt. Genl., Deputy Supdt. Genl. of Irrigation N. W. P., and Permanent Establishment Canal Office, also Medical and Survey Establishments 1-6th,	17,614	10	8	624	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,238	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,238	11	9	...	...	...
Manfacture of Materials,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,699	3	1	...	...	...	33,699	3	1	33,699	3	1	...	...	...
Advances to Contractors,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,561	3	10	...	...	...	46,561	3	10	46,561	3	10	...	...	...
Total Rupees, ...	1,31,570	5	6	6,663	4	9	92,258	8	2	3,287	...	8	2,33,779	3	1	1,69,319	8	11	2,068	2	7	1,71,387	11	6	4,05,166	14	7	4,22,758	15	6

N. B. The following items have not been entered in this Abstract.
On the credit side. Work executed and materials supplied by Contractors, Rupees 37,229-8-6.
Value of stock issued to works, sold, &c. ... Rupees 35,082-0-5.

LANDOUR,
The 27th August 1863.

A. D. TURNBULL, *Lieut. Colonel. R. E.*
Supdt. Genl. of Irrigation, N. W. Provinces.

V.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Remunerative Works in the Punjab Territories for the year 1861-62.

Name of Works.	CAPITAL. Outlay on Construction (Dead Stock Valuation). Description.	Amount to end of past year. Rs.	A.	P.	Amount of the current year. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.	REVENUE. Charges. Description.	Amount to end of past year. Rs.	A.	P.	Amount of the current year. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.	Income. Description.	Amount to end of past year. Rs.	A.	P.	Amount of the current year. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.
Western Jumna Canals.											Interest on Capital, ...	4,72,723	...	3	...	...	...	4,72,723	..	3										
	Outlay on original works and reconstruction, ...	16,86,866	2	6	89,059	2	...	17,75,925	4	6	Maintenance and Repairs, ...	44,36,191	1	11	2,13,577	11	2	46,49,768	13	1	Gross proceeds from all sources, ...	87,13,312	2	5	4,03,968	15	6	91,17,281	1	11
											Share of Central Office,	43,791	5	6	18,238	11	9	62,030	1	3										
											Total, ...	49,52,705	7	8	2,31,816	6	11	51,84,521	14	7	Balance of Income, ...	37,60,606	10	9	1,72,152	8	7	39,32,759	3	4
Delhi and Goorgaon Irrgn. works.											Interest on Capital, ...	9,135	14	8	...	...	..	9,135	14	8										
	Outlay on original works and reconstruction, ...	1,40,561	5	6	...	...	...	1,40,561	5	6	Maintenance and Repairs, ...	72,736	13	1	1,962	12	2	74,699	9	3	Gross proceeds from all sources, ...	2,65,338	9	1	18,790	...	...	2,84,128	9	1
											Total, ...	81,872	11	9	1,962	12	2	83,835	7	11	Balance of Income, ...	1,83,465	13	4	16,827	3	10	2,00,293	1	2

The entire share of Central office has been charged to the Western Jumna Canals. 2nd. The balances of the capital and revenue account of the "Nudjufgurh Jheel Works" have been brought forward in this statement under the general heading of the "Delhi and Goorgaon Irrigation Works." This change in the designation of headings ought to have been made in the statement for last year, when the details of "Charges" and "Income" (previously confined to the Nudjufgurh Jheel Works) of the Nudjufgurh Jheel Works and Bunds in the Delhi and Goorgaon Districts, were for the first time thrown together, as (the works being under one Superintendent,) it was found inconvenient if not impracticable to keep the charges for maintenance and repairs any longer separate.

LANDOUR,
The 28th August 1863.

A. D. TURNBULL, *Lieut. Colonel, R. E.*,
Supdt. Genl. of Irrigation, N. W. Provinces.

I.

Comparative Abstract of Income of the Canals, West of Jumna, for the Khureef Crop of 1861 *and* 1862.

		Water Rent.			Mill Rent.			Transit Dues.			Sale of Produce.			Sundry Collections.			Fines.			Total.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Year.	*Season.*																					
1861,	Khureef,	1,62,196	9	8	1,426	10	...	2,080	14	4	2,117	7	9	1,113	15	5	1,414	11	7	1,70,350	4	9
1862,	Khureef,	1,61,266	2	11	4,918	9	4	3,136	6	9	4,248	13	10	788	9	2	821	5	...	1,75,179	15	...
Increase in 1862,		...	...	...	3,491	15	4	1,055	8	5	2,131	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,829	10	3
Decrease in 1862,		930	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	6	3	593	6	7	...	...	...

The increase in Mill Rent is to be attributed partly to the Mills having been given on contract, but more especially to the little demand for water for irrigation. The wood on two or three of the old loops on the Delhi Canal has been sold, which has led to an increase in the item of sale of Canal produce. The increase in Transit dues can only be attributed to there having been a larger demand for Timber than formerly. The decrease in Water rent, &c., is due to the very favorable rains.

LANDOUR,
The 28*th August* 1863.

A. D. TURNBULL, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Supdt. General of Irrigation, N. W. Provinces.

II.

Comparative Abstract of Income of the Canals, West of Jumna, for the Rubbee Crop of 1861-62 *and* 1862-63.

		Water Rent.			Mill Rent.			Transit Dues.			Sale of Produce.			Sundry Collections.			Fines.			Total.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Year.	*Season.*																					
1861-62,	Rubbee,	2,20,276	1	1	3,611	10	8	2,795	5	8	3,309	...	5	1,704	9	10	1,921	15	1	2,33,618	10	9
1862-63,	Rubbee,	1,59,564	14	9	5,620	6	10	4,809	6	4	2,323	6	...	1,826	8	1	2,794	10	1	1,76,939	4	1
Increase in 1862-63,		...	...	...	2,008	12	2	2,014	...	8	...	...	...	121	14	3	872	11	...	...	...	...
Decrease in 1862-63,		60,711	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	985	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,679	6	8

The rains of 1862 were unusually late, so that no water was required to prepare the land for sowing, and during the cold weather rain fell just as the cultivators required it; owing to these causes there was little demand for water during the Rubbee. The increase of Mill rent is owing to the small demand for water for irrigation, leaving plenty of spare water for the Mills. The other differences are owing to accidental circumstances.

LANDOUR,
The 28*th August* 1863.

A. D. TURNBULL, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Supdt. Genl. of Irrigation, N. W. Provinces.

III.

Abstract shewing the Income of the Delhi and Goorgaon Irrigation Works for the year 1862-63.

Year.	Receipts.												Remarks.
	Asssesment of Land recovered.			Rent on Land irrigated by Delhi and Goorgaon Bunds.			Miscellaneous.			Total.			
For 1862-63, ...	15,671	...	...	857	11	3	111	5	6	16,640	...	9	

A. D. Turnbull, *Lieut. Colonel, R. E.,*
Supdt. Genl. of Irrigation, N. W. Provinces.

IV.

General Statement of Expenditure and Receipts in the Irrigation Department, Punjab Territory, during the year 1862-63.

Canals, Divisions, &c.	Expenditure. Ordinary. Establishment.			Contingent Expenses.			Annual Repairs.			Plantations.			Total.		
Remunerative Works.															
Western Jumna Canals,	97,650	3	5	9,442	5	8	45,658	...	10	3,456	1	8	1,56,206	11	7
Delhi and Goorgaon Irrigation Works, ...	2,784	10	5	77	4	8	2,415	14	5	...	...	...	5,277	13	6
Public Works.															
Building Ghats at Hansi,	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General.															
Establishment, Travelling Allowance and Contingencies of the Supdt. Genl., Deputy Supdt. Genl. of Irrigation N. W. P., and Permanent Establishment Canal Office, and Medical and Survey Establishments 1-6th,	16,731	8	4	594	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,325	11	2
Manufacture of Materials,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Advances to Contractors,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Rupees, ...	1,17,166	6	2	10,113	13	2	48,073	15	3	3,456	1	8	1,78,810	4	3

Canals, Divisions, &c.	Expenditure. Extraordinary. Original works.			Profit and loss, Mutiny 1857.			Total.			Grand Total ordinary and extraordinary expenditure.			Direct Revenue derived from sale of water, Mill rent, &c., &c.		
Remunerative Works.															
Western Jumna Canals,	40,187	7	11	904	14	7	39,282	9	4	1,95,489	4	11	3,52,119	3	1
Delhi and Goorgaon Irrigation Works, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,277	13	6	16,640	...	9
Public Works.															
Building Ghats at Hansi,	728	14	5	...	...	...	728	14	5	728	14	5	...	...	...
General.															
Establishment, Travelling Allowance and Contingencies of the Supdt. Genl., Deputy Supdt. Genl. of Irrigation N. W. P., and Permanent Establishment Canal Office, and Medical and Survey Establishments 1-6th,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,325	11	2	...	...	...
Manufacture of Materials,	24,373	14	11	...	...	...	24,373	14	11	24,373	14	11	...	...	...
Advances to Contractors,	4,617	...	2	...	...	...	4,617	...	2	4,617	...	2	...	...	...
Total Rupees, ...	69,907	5	5	904	14	7	69,002	6	10	2,47,812	11	1	3,68,759	3	10

N. B. The following items have not been entered in this Abstract.
On the credit side. Work executed and materials supplied by Contractors, Rupees 10,179-8-11.
Value of stock issued to works, sold, &c. ... „ 15,585-4-1.

LANDOUR,
The 27*th August* 1863.

A. D. TURNBULL, *Lieut. Colonel. R. E.*
Supdt. Genl. of Irrigation, N. W. Provinces.

V.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Remunerative Works in the Punjab Territories for the year 1862-63.

Names of Works.	CAPITAL. Outlay on Construction (Dead Stock Valuation).										REVENUE. Charges.										Income.									
	Description.	Amount to end of past year.			Amount of the current year.			Total.			Description.	Amount to end of past year.			Amount of the current year.			Total.			Description.	Amount to end of past year.			Amount of the current year.			Total.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Western Jumna Canals.	Outlay on original works and reconstruction, ...	17,75,925	4	6	40,187	7	11	18,16,112	12	5	Interest on Capital, ...	4,72,723	...	3	...	...	...	4,72,723	...	3	Gross proceeds from all sources, ...	91,17,281	4	11	3,52,119	3	1	94,69,400	[illegible]	...
											Maintenance and Repairs, ...	16,49,768	13	1	1,56,206	11	7	18,05,975	8	8										
											Share of Central Office,	62,030	1	3	17,325	11	[illegible]	79,355	12	5										
											Total, ...	51,84,521	14	7	1,73,532	6	9	53,58,054	5	4	Balance of Income, ...	39,32,759	[illegible]	4	1,78,586	12	4	41,11,345	11	8
Delhi and Goorgaon Irrigation Works.	Outlay on original works and reconstruction, ...	1,40,561	5	6	...	...	...	1,40,561	5	6	Interest on Capital, ...	9,135	14	8	...	...	...	9,135	14	8	Gross proceeds from all sources, ...	2,84,128	9	1	16,64[illegible]	...	9	3,00,768	9	10
											Maintenance and Repairs, ...	74,699	9	3	5,277	13	6	79,977	[illegible]	9										
											Total, ...	83,835	7	11	5,277	13	6	89,113	[illegible]	5	Balance of Income, ...	2,00,293	1	2	11,36[illegible]	3	3	2,11,655	4	5

The entire share of the Central Office has been charged to the Western Jumna Canals.

LANDOUR,
The 28*th August* 1863.

A. D. TURNBULL, *Lieut. Colonel, R. E.,*
Supdt. Genl. of Irrigation, N. W. Provinces.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF ALL CASES PENDING, INSTITUTED, AND DECIDED, IN THE SMALL CAUSE COURTS OF THE PUNJAB, DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH JUNE 1863.

Name of presiding officer.	Court.	DESCRIPTION OF SUITS.	Pending at the close of last quarter.	Instituted during the quarter.	Total.	Disposed of during the quarter.							Pending at the close of the quarter.	REMARKS.
						Exparte.	On confession.	By arbitration.	By decision on merits.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Total.		
Captain C. A. McMahon.	Amritsur.	I.—For money due on bond or contract,	57	1,004	1,061	16	202	51	455	108	105	937	113	11 Cases transferred. 25 Cases were instituted on the last day of the month, and are included in pending. No Criminal work done during the quarter.
		II.—For rent, ...	3	9	12	...	...	3	7	...	1	11	1	
		III.—For personal property, or its value,	5	14	19	...	1	2	8	3	3	17	2	
		IV.—For damages, ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
		Total, ...	65	1,029	1,094	16	203	56	470	111	110	966	117	
Mr. G. D. Westropp.	Hooshiarpoor.	I.—For money due on bond or contract,	91	645	736	31	140	24	355	49	68	667	69	Of the 740 cases disposed of, 11 were transferred to District Civil Court, date of oldest case pending 8th June, consequent on non-receipt of references, since disposed of. 6 other cases than those of Plaint. 75 Criminal cases.
		II.—For rent, ...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	
		III.—For personal property, or its value,...	8	58	66	...	19	2	38	2	3	64	2	
		IV.—For damages, ...	...	9	9	...	...	2	3	1	1	7	2	
		Total, ...	99	714	813	31	160	28	396	52	73	740	73	
Mr. F. R. Scarlett.	Peshawur.	I.—For money due on bond or contract,	53	603	656	20	130	...	375	36	86	647	9	In addition the Judge disposed of 40 Criminal cases, and 125 Miscellaneous cases.
		II.—For rent, ...	3	49	52	...	4	...	20	5	10	39	13	
		III.—For personal property, or its value,...	1	35	36	...	5	...	13	...	4	22	14	
		IV.—For damages, ...	1	4	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	
		Total, ...	58	691	749	20	139	...	413	41	100	713	36	
Mr. J. G. Cordery.	Lahore.	I.—For money due on bond or contract,...	38	810	848	57	273	28	255	88	96	797	51	7 Cases transferred to District Civil Court, oldest case pending 14th May, owing to records of case being required from office of C. J. Magistrate of Rawul Pindee. No other work performed.
		II.—For rent, ...	1	19	20	1	6	...	5	4	3	19	1	
		III.—For personal property, or its value,...	4	7	11	...	1	...	6	2	1	10	1	
		IV.—For damages, ...	...	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	
		Total, ...	43	841	884	58	280	28	271	94	100	831	53	

Quarterly Statement of Small Causes.—*(Continued.)*

Name of presiding officer.	Court.	DESCRIPTION OF SUITS.	Pending at the close of last quarter.	Instituted during the quarter.	Total.	Disposed of during the quarter. Exparte.	On confession.	By arbitration.	By decision on merits.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Total.	Pending at the close of the quarter.	REMARKS.
Mr. J. C. Murphy.	Simla.	I.—For money due on bond or contract,	...	91	*91	1	20	2	35	13	6	†77	13	* 5 received by transfer from Assistant Commissioner's Court. † 1 transferred to Asst. Commr's. Court. Besides decided. Civil, ... 22. Criminal, ... 8. Miscellaneous, ... 18. Execution of decrees, 52.
		II.—For rent, ...	...	10	10	...	4	...	4	...	1	9	1	
		III.—For personal property, or its value,	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	
		IV.—For damages, ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
		Total, ...	...	104	104	1	24	2	40	13	8	88	15	
Mr. O. Wood.	Delhi.	I.—For money due on bond or contract,	33	535	568	51	175	33	107	80	59	507	61	The Judge did some Criminal work besides.
		II.—For rent, ...	...	27	27	4	3	3	10	4	3	25	2	
		III.—For personal property, or its value, ...	10	53	63	3	24	5	8	12	11	63	...	
		IV.—For damages, ...	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	
		Total, ...	45	616	661	58	202	41	127	96	73	597	64	
Mr. J. H. Penn.	Jullundur.	I.—For money due on bond or contract,...	136	873	1,009	8	359	21	295	81	353	917	92	No other work performed.
		II.—For rent, ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	...	
		III.—For personal property, or its value, ...	6	1	7	...	...	...	3	1	3	7	...	
		IV.—For damages, ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
		Total, ...	146	875	1,021	8	359	21	299	82	360	929	92	

N. B.—All the Judges are Commissioners of Bankruptcy, as well as Judges of Small Cause Courts.

R. N. CUST,

Judicial Commissioner for the Punjab.

WEEKLY REPORT ON THE FLIGHT AND DESTRUCTION OF LOCUSTS IN THE PUNJAB, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY THE 19TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

Division.	District.	Dates of arrival and departure of flights.	Direction of flights.	General Remarks on extent of flights, the measures taken for their destruction, and result.
Hissar.	Rhotuck.	3rd September, 4th Do.	N. to E. N. to S. E.	These two flights passed through the district without doing any injury to the standing Khurreef Crops.
	Do.	... 7th Do. 5th Do. Do.	S. W. to E. N. to W. N. W. to S. S. to N.	Reports that during the past week flights of locusts have daily passed over Pergunnah Jhujjur. In 12 villages they settled for the night; enquiries are being instituted regarding the injury done by them. Pergunnah Sampla was visited by a flight on the 7th, doing trifling injury to the crops. On the 5th they entered Pergunnah Rhotuck, but did no damage. Another flight passed through, doing slight injury to the Bajra and cotton crops.
Delhi.	Goorgaon,	1st Do.		On the 1st instant a flight of locusts passed through the Rewaree Tehseel, but did no injury.
		3rd Do.		On the 3rd instant a flights of locusts passed through the Pulwul Tehseel, but did no injury.
		4th Do.		On the 4th a very large flight passed from the direction of Goorgaon towards Noh; locusts were of great size; they did not settle.
		5th September,	W. to E.	Another flight appeared at Noh on the 5th. They halted a night at Mund Kaula but did no damage. They did not alight on the ground but on trees.
		6th Do.		Another flight appeared at Pulwul on the 6th, from the direction of Sonah, and crossed the Jumna. They are reported to have done some damage.
		7th Do.		On the 7th a flight appeared from the direction of Jhujjur, and went through Goorgaon into the Mehrowlee Tehseel of Delhi. Two other flights appeared on the same day. No damage was done.
		2nd Do		On the 2nd a flight appeared from the North West, and went to Burtpoor; they alighted for a night, and are reported to have slightly damaged the crops in 13 villages, and to have done greater injury in two other villages. Reports departure of Tehseeldar with the view of having the eggs destroyed. Promises a further report.

WEEKLY REPORT ON THE FLIGHT AND DESTRUCTION OF LOCUSTS IN THE PUNJAB, FOR THE WEEKS ENDING SATURDAY THE 26TH SEPTEMBER AND 3RD OCTOBER 1863.

Division.	District.	Dates of arrival and departure of flights.	Directions of flights.	General Remarks on extent of flights, the measure taken for their destruction, and results.
Hissar.	Rhotuck,	13th Sept. 1863	W.	Reports that during the past week a small flight of locusts entered Pergunnah Jhujjur from the Doojana Illaqua, and settled down for the night on the lands of Mouzahs Soolielee and Bhuthera, doing trifling injury to the Bajra, Mote and Chowla crops, and on the following morning proceeded South in the direction of Rewaree, of the Goorgaon district.
		18th Do. 19th Do.		Reports that a flight of locusts came and rested for the night at Badlee, doing injury to the Bajra and Cotton crops, and on the following morning proceeded towards Delhi. Another flight stopped for the night at Mangawas in Jhujjur, injuring the Khurreef crops of the village.

F. E. MOORE,
Personal Asst. for Finl. Commissioner.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS,—LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 17TH OCTOBER 1863.

The following extract from the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th September 1863, is published for general information :—

No. 5499.

Fort William, the 1*st September* 1863.

The following List of Medals and Honorable Mentions awarded by the International Juries at the London Exhibition of 1862, to Contributors from India, is published for general information :—

International Exhibition of 1862.

List of Medals and Honorable Mentions awarded by the International Juries at the London Exhibition of 1862, *to contributors from India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1. For a complete and instructive series of Specimens illustrating the dressing and smelting of Tin Ores from a new locality ... *Honorable Mention.*
2. For a collection of Chemicals manufactured in India ... *Medal.*
3. For excellence of quality of Paddy and Rice, &c. ... *Medal.*
4. For collection of Oils of excellent quality ... *Honorable Mention.*
5. *For an interesting collection of Arms* ... *Honorable Mention.*
6. For superior manufactured Cotton goods ... *Medal.*
7. For straw Mats of excellence of design, color, and manufacture ... *Medal.*
8. For a good collection of plain dyed Cotton fabrics ... *Medal.*
9. For Saddles, Trappings, &c., creditable as Native productions ... *Medal.*
10. For well made Native Shoes, Clogs, &c. ... *Honorable Mention.*
11. For a collection of Sandelwood Writing Desks, Jewel Boxes, &c., of great artistic excellence ... *Medal.*
12. For the general excellence of the gold and filligree work, Brooches, Bracelets, and Jewellery ... *Medal.*

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

For Lalia Native Cotton, uncleaned, from Ahmedabad, value 9*d*. per lb. ... *Honorable Mention.*
For Sandelwood Carvings ... *Medal.*

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

For a collection of Vegetable products ... *Medal.*
For a beautiful embroidered Dress, with gold and beetle wings ; Black Muslin Dress, embroidered ditto ; also a White Muslin Dress, with other articles of the same class, showing excellence of design and workmanship ... *Medal.*

NATIVE GOVERNMENTS AND PRINCES, &c.

Government Mysore ...	For Sandelwood Carvings and for cleaned Cotton from Mysore, valued at 12½*d*. per lb. ...	*Medal.*
	For Cotton from Gossypium Herbaceum, valued at 8¾*d*. per lb. ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	For Leaf Tobacco ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	For Models of Agricultural Implements from Bangalore ...	*Honorable Mention.*
His Highness the Nawab of Bhawulpore ...	For his interesting collection of Arms ...	*Honorable Mention.*
His Highness the Rajah of Jyepore ...	For excellency of quality of fragrant Oils ...	*Medal.*
	For his interesting collection of Arms ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	For beautiful workmanship of enamelled Gold Spice Box and Cup ...	*Medal.*

His Highness the Nawab of Peshwar	For a collection of Arms ...	*Honorable Mention.*
His Highness the Rajah of Ulwar	For his interesting collection of Arms ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	For a great variety of gold embroidered Articles of Dress ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	For well made Native Shoes ...	*Honorable Mention.*
His Highness the Nawab of Rampore	For his interesting collection of Arms ...	*Honorable Mention.*
His Highness the Rajah of Puttiallah	For his interesting collection of Arms ...	*Honorable Mention.*
His Excellency Sir Jung Bahadoor, K. C. B.	For Nepaul Madder ...	*Medal.*
	For his interesting collection of Arms ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	For a great variety of gold embroidered Articles of Dress ...	*Honorable Mention.*
His Highness the Rao of Kutch	For his interesting collection of Arms ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	For Mats and Table Covers of various designs ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	For general merit in Articles of Silver ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	For a Model of a Hindoo Temple in Sandelwood ...	*Medal.*
	For cleaned Cotton, valued at $8\frac{3}{4}d$ per lb. ...	*Honorable Mention.*
His Highness Meer Ali-Morad	For a great variety of gold embroidered Articles of Dress, Turbans, Slippers, &c. ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	For his interesting collection of Arms ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	For a good display of Native Shoe-maker's work	*Medal.*
His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar	For specimens of Copal ...	*Medal.*
His Highness the Rajah of Vizianagram	For the interest attached to his Graphite found in a new locality ...	*Medal.*
	For Native work in Native Shoes and Sandals	*Honorable Mention.*
	For Inlaid work, being of good design and workmanship ...	*Honorable Mention.*
His Highness the Rajah of Tringaun	For his interesting collection of Arms ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	For Turnery in Wood supposed to be tamarind	*Medal.*
Rajah Deonarain Sing ...	For a Model of a Hindoo Temple in Sandelwood	*Medal.*
Nawab Shurf-ood-Dowlah ..	For excellent work of Shoes, ...	*Medal.*
	For gold embroidered Dress, Turban, and Slippers ..	*Honorable Mention.*
Rajah Goree Skunker ...	For finely embroidered Shoes and Slippers ...	*Medal.*
His Highness Inche Wan Aboo Baker of Singapore	For a good specimen of Malacca Wood ...	*Honorable Mention.*

Central Committees.

Bengal ...	For illustrative Series of Sugars and Species ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	For collection of useful Vegetable products, including Dye Stuffs, &c. ...	*Medal.*
Oude ...	For a series of the Vegetable Fibres of Lucknow and other Vegetable products ...	*Medal.*
	For good quality of collection of Oils ...	*Honorable Mention.*
North Western Provinces ...	For interesting collection of Works executed in Soap Stone ...	*Medal.*
Punjab ...	For a collection of Lacquered Turnery ...	*Medal.*
	For cleaned Cotton from the Leia District, value $8\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb.	*Honorable Mention.*
	For excellence of design, color, and manufacture of Carpets ...	*Medal.*
Madras ...	For an interesting collection of Arms ...	*Honorable Mention.*

Local Committees.

Cuttack ...	For Leaf Tobacco sound and well grown ...	*Medal.*
Umritsur ...	For a collection of Vases in Black Lacquered work with ornamentation in chemical Amalgaur ...	*Medal.*
Hyderabad ...	For a collection of Lacquered Turnery ...	*Medal.*
	For a variety of Table Covers, Cloths embroidered with Silk of great merit ...	*Honorable Mention.*
Rangoon ...	For a collection of useful Vegetable products ...	*Medal.*
Singapore ...	For good collection of Oils ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	For excellent quality of Spices, Tapioca, and Sago ...	*Medal.*
	For series of Mats and Mat-making Materials from Penang and the Provinces of Wellesley ...	*Medal.*

PRIVATE CONTRIBUTORS.

Bengal.

Calcutta	Professor T. Oldham for Specimens with analysis of a series of Coals from many localities in India, and for the elaborate work of the Geological Survey conducted by him ...	*Medal.*
	Surveyor-General of India for the admirably executed Maps of a part of the Himalayas by the Topographical Survey now in progress ...	*Medal.*
	Messrs. Ahmuty and Co. for Fibre prepared from the Aeshynomene Cannabina ...	*Medal.*
	Messrs. Allan and Hayes for excellent workmanship and general merit of a Silver Vase presented by the Government of India to Raja Deonarain Sing of Benares ...	*Medal.*
	Messrs. Borradaile and Co. for goodness of quality of Tea ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	Messrs. George and Co. for the excellent quality of their Arrowroot ...	*Medal.*
	Colonel Guthrie for the exhibition of his very beautiful series of works of art in Jade and Rock Crystal ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	Colonel Guthrie for his interesting collection of Arms ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	Kooney Loll Dey for a large collection of East India Drugs ...	*Medal.*
	Kooney Loll Dey for excellent quality of fragrant Oils ...	*Medal.*
	Messrs. Lyall, Rennie and Co. for raw Silk from their Mills at Calcutta and Berhampore ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	Martin, John, for his interesting collection of Arms ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	Messrs. Sainte Brothers for goodness of manufacture of Stearine Candles ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	Simpson, Dr., for a valuable series of portraits of the Native Tribes ...	*Medal.*
	Steel, H., for samples of Indigo from Hooghly ...	*Medal.*
	Shaik Golab for Embroidery on Muslins and Tusser Silk deserving credit ...	*Honorable Mention.*
Assam	Bivar, Major H. S., for Madder from Assam ...	*Medal.*
	Dhatooram Jamadar for excellence of manufacture, strength, and flavor of his Tea ...	*Medal.*
	Martin, J. N., Caoutchouc from the Cossyah Hills ...	*Medal.*
	Morgan, C. H., for excellence of manufacture, strength, and flavor of his Tea ...	*Medal.*
	Phaire, Lieutenant W., for excellency of his Peppers ...	*Medal.*
	Phaire, Lieutenant W., for his interesting collection of Arms	*Honorable Mention.*
	Wagentrieber, W. G., for specimen of "Roam Dyes," an Indigo made from a species of Ruellia ...	*Medal.*
Bhaugulpore...	Sandys, T., for Mortar, Cement, and Concrete of good quality	*Honorable Mention.*
Cachar	Cachar Tea Company for excellence of manufacture, strength, and flavor of their Tea ...	*Medal.*
	Messrs. Tydd, Forbes and Co. for goodness of quality of their Tea ...	*Honorable Mention.*
Chota Nagpore	Blechynden, C. E., for cleaned Cotton from New Orleans Seed, valued at 12½*d.* per lb. ...	*Medal.*
	Blechynden, C. E., for his Egyptian cleaned Cotton, valued at 13*d.* per lb. ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	Leibert, M. T., for being the first produce of Teas at Hazareebaugh ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	Leibert, M. T., for Sea Island Cotton uncleaned from Seetagurrah, valued at 9½*d.* per lb., if cleaned 24*d.* ...	*Honorable Mention.*
Cuttack	Juggernauth Doss for general merit and good work of double branch Epergnue and Jewel Casket ...	*Medal.*
	Tayler, Reverend George, for his Cotton from Piplee, valued at 11*d.* per lb. ...	*Medal.*
Dacca	Hurmohun Roy for Lace embroidered Scarfs in black, silver, and gold ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	Juggutchunder Doss for a large collection of rich embroidered gold and silver Scarfs ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	Juggutchunder Doss for Indian Muslin Scarfs embroidered in gold, also some rich gold embroidered Cashmere Shawls ...	*Honorable Mention.*
Darjeeling	Brine, F., for Hope Town Tea Association, for goodness of quality of Tea ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	Campbell, Dr. A., for his models of Agricultural Implements	*Honorable Mention.*
	Campbell, Dr. A., for his interesting collection of Arms ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	Campbell, Dr. A., for his collection of Lichens and Reeds ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	Samler, Major, for excellence of manufacture, strength, and flavor of Tea ...	*Medal.*
	Scanlan, H. P., for goodness of quality of his Tea ...	*Honorable Mention.*

Malda.	Thompson, Dr. R. F., for a specimen of a new Green Vegetable Dye, with illustration of its application ...	*Medal.*
	Thompson, Dr. R. F., for a specimen of Mango Spirit ...	*Honorable Mention.*
Nattore	Shiwaprasad Sanyal for cleaned Cotton from Nattore, valued at $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. ...	*Honorable Mention.*
Shahabad	Mylne, Mr., for cleaned Cotton from Shahabad, Arrah, and for New Orlean Seed, valued at $13\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. ...	*Medal.*

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Benares	Dabee Pershaud for violet and Gold, and Mazarine and Silk Damask, very rich and beautiful Kincaub well executed ...	*Medal.*
	Dabee Pershaud for embroidered Table Mats and Bags ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	Mohun Loll and Chittoo Loll for two magnificent black and gold Kincaub pieces, and other articles well adapted for covering Couches ...	*Medal.*
	Mohun Loll and Chitto Loll for embroidered Table Mats and Bags ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	Silbut Chundrabhun for Kincaub pieces, blue and gold, and white and gold of great merit ...	*Medal.*
	Shilbut Chundrabhun for embroidered Table Mats and Bags	*Honorable Mention.*
Dehra Dhoon	Dehra Dhoon Tea Company for goodness of quality of Tea ...	*Honorable Mention.*
Delhie	Manuck Chand for black and gold, and green and gold (Cashmere cloth) embroidered Shawls, Scarlet Crape, embroidered white, and a large assortment of similar articles of great beauty	*Medal.*
	Manuck Chand for a Net Shawl, embroidered with Floss Silk, Cardinal Scarf, in good taste ...	*Honorable Mention.*
Goruckpore	Osborne, George, for Caoutchouc from Goruckpore ...	*Medal.*
Gurwhal	Warrand, T., for goodness of quality of Tea ...	*Honorable Mention.*
Jubbulpore	Superintendent of the School of Industry for the excellence of design, color, and manufacture of Carpets ...	*Medal.*
Kumaon	McIvor, K., of the Kousamin Plantation, for the excellence of manufacture, strength, and flavor of his Tea ...	*Medal.*
	Troup, C. R., of the Megue Plantation, for goodness of quality of Teas ...	*Honorable Mention.*
Meerut	Superintendent of Jails for the excellence of design, color, and manufacture of Carpets ...	*Medal.*
	Koar Wuzee Ali Khan for good quality of Shoes ...	*Honorable Mention.*
Shahjehanpore.	Messrs. Carew and Co. for excellence of manufacture of Sugar	*Medal.*
	Messrs. Carew and Co. for general excellence of their Cane Juice Rum ...	*Medal.*
Banda	Dashwood, W., for cleaned Cotton from Sutwaree, unknown Seed, $11d.$ and $17d.$ per lb. ...	*Medal.*

OUDE.

Khyrabad	Lindsay, C., for his interesting collection of Arms ...	*Honorable Mention.*

PUNJAB.

Hansi	Messrs. Jardine and Co. for samples of their Indigo ...	*Medal.*
	Harrison, Captain, for a beautiful Dagger ...	*Honorable Mention.*
Lahore	Superintendent of Central Jail for the excellence of design, color, and manufacture of Carpets ...	*Medal.*
Peshawar	Mahomed Zuma for a collection of Arms ...	*Honorable Mention.*
Shahpore	Superintendent of Jail for a new application of Madar Floss to Mat-making, a very interesting experiment ...	*Medal.*
Sealcote	Imaun-ad-deen for excellent workmanship of Steel inlaid with gold ...	*Medal.*
	Indian Flax Company for various samples of Flax grown in the Punjab ...	*Medal.*

BOMBAY.

Bombay	Dr. Birdwood for an extensive collection of Indian Vegetable products of economic value ...	*Medal.*
	Dr. Birdwood for a collection of Oils and their goodness of quality ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	Bhrimjee Byramjee for good design and workmanship of carved Furniture ...	*Medal.*
	Jamsetjee Heerjee for a large number of admirable Carvings in Sandelwood ...	*Medal.*
	Sellon, Captain, for a series of Photographic views in India ...	*Honorable Mention.*

Bombay ...	Messrs. Smith, Fleming and Co. for Cotton from Bourbon Seed, cleaned, valued at 12½*d.* per lb. ...	*Medal.*
Ahmedabad ...	The Collector for Nurma Native Cotton from Ahmedabad, valued at 10½*d.* per lb. ...	*Medal.*
	The Manufacturers of Kincaubs for Kincaubs and other specimens of Gold and Silver (loom) embroidery on Silk ...	*Honorable Mention.*
Belgaum ...	Hearn, Mr., for cleaned Cotton, valued at 12*d.* per lb. ...	*Medal.*
Dharwar ...	The Collector for Models of Agricultural Implements ...	*Honorable Mention.*
Poonah ...	The Collector for Cotton from Native Seed ...	*Medal.*
Surat ...	The Manufacturers of Kincaubs for Kincaubs and other specimens of Gold and Silver (loom) embroidery on Silk ...	*Honorable Mention.*

Scinde.

Seebee ...	The Collector for Cotton from Seebee ...	*Honorable Mention.*
Shikarpore ...	The Manufacturers of Carpets for the excellency of design, color, and manufacture of their Carpets ...	*Medal.*

Madras.

Madras ...	Cleghorn, Dr., for goodness of quality of fragrant Oils ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	Deschamps, J., for good design and workmanship of Rosewood Arm Chairs ...	*Medal.*
	Hunter, Dr., for a carefully collected series of Pottery Clays and their manufactured products ...	*Medal.*
	Hunter, Dr., for a collection of Fibrous Materials of Madras, admirably prepared ...	*Medal.*
	McPherson, Dr., for a collection of Wood Carvings and other manufactures and Vegetable products ...	*Medal.*
	Maitland, Colonel, for fifteen excellent Slabs, illustrating the woods now in use in Madras ...	*Medal.*
	Mitchell, Captain, for an instructive series of specimens of *Magnetic Iron Sand employed in some parts of India by* Native Iron Smelters ...	*Honorable Mention.*
North Arcot ...	Ramashishala for Indigo from North Arcot ...	*Medal.*
	Venkata Rao and Bapana Rao for their good dyed Cloth and printed Chintzes ...	*Medal.*
Beypore ...	East Indian Iron Company for an interesting and instructive collection of Specimens illustrating the production of Iron and Steel in the Madras Presidency ...	*Medal.*
South Canara ...	Coelho V. Pedro for goodness of quality of Peppers ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	Coelho V. Pedro, for a series of Vegetable Fibres and for Gamboge from South Canara ...	*Medal.*
	Coelho V. Pedro for excellency of Palmyra Arrowroot ...	*Medal.*
	Coelho V. Pedro for thirty-six Specimens of Wood ...	*Honorable Mention.*
Chingleput ...	Shortt, Dr. John, for a collection of East India Drugs ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	Shortt, Dr. John, for a series of Mat-making Materials and Vegetable Fibres for general purposes, and for other Vegetable products of economic value ...	*Medal.*
	Shortt, Dr. John, for clean Cotton from Chingleput, Egyptian Seed, valued at 11*d.* per lb. ...	*Medal.*
Coimbatore ...	McIvor, W. G., for admirable Specimens of Fibres prepared from the Neilgherry Nettle ...	*Medal.*
Ellore ...	Carpet Manufacturers for excellence of design, color, and manufacture of Carpets ...	*Medal.*
Salem ...	Collector of, for Oopurn Native Cotton from Salem, valued at 11*d.* per lb. ...	*Medal.*
	Chetumbara Pillay for excellence of fragrant Oils ...	*Medal.*
	Messrs. Fischer and Co. for excellent quality of their Saltpetre	*Medal.*
	Messrs. Fischer and Co. for goodness of quality of Coffee ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	Messrs. Fischer and Co. for Samples of Indigo and for cleaned Cotton from Bourbon Seed, valued at 12½*d.* per lb. ...	*Medal.*
Tanjore ...	Carpet Manufacturers for the excellence of design, color, and manufacture of Silk (Rug) ...	*Medal.*
Tinnevelly ...	Mrs. Caldwell for black and white Lace from Tinnevelly, shewing considerable aptitude for this class of manufacture, and that with preseverance great progress would likely be made ...	*Honorable Mention.*
Trichinopoly ...	Rasalingum Assary for Gold Chain and Bracelet, and general merit of workmanship ...	*Medal.*

Mysore.

Mysore ...	Astagram Sugar Company for excellence of manufacture of their Sugar ...	*Medal.*
	Astagram Sugar Company for general excellence of Rum ...	*Medal.*
	Onslow, Colonel D. Campbell, for excellent quality of Coffee	*Medal.*
	Puckle, Captain J., for a series of twenty-six Specimens of Wood of Mysore, shewing the strength of each ...	*Medal.*

Burmah.

Rangoon ...	Phayre, Colonel, for sound well-grown fragrant Leaf Tobacco	*Medal.*
	Brandis, Dr., for an excellent scientifically named collection of 120 Woods of Burmah ...	*Medal.*

Straits Settlements.

Singapore ...	Angus, G., for a valuable collection of Resins, Dammer, Gums, and Tanning Materials ...	*Medal.*
	Brown, G. H., for Sea Island Cotton, valued at 14*d.* per lb....	*Medal.*
	Cavanagh, Hon'ble Colonel, for cleaned Cotton from Singapore, Pernambuces Seed, valued at 12½*d.* per lb. ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	Cavanagh, Hon'ble Colonel, for his interesting collection of Arms ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	D'Almeida, Jos., for excellency of Pepper ...	*Medal.*
	D'Almeida, Jos., for general excellency of Rum ...	*Medal.*
	Thompson, D. C., for excellent quality of Tapioca and novelty of preparation ...	*Medal.*
	Tan Kim Sing for general excellency of Arrack ...	*Medal.*
	Tan Kim Sing for Native Boots, Shoes, and Clogs well made	*Medal.*
Malacca ...	DeWind, A. A., for Gutta Terbole ...	*Medal.*
	Baumgarten, J., for specimens of Malacca Cotton, valued at 12½*d.* per lb. ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	Neubronner, T., for several varieties of Gutta Percha from Malacca ...	*Medal.*
Penang and Wellesley ...	Glugor Estate for Sea Island Cotton, valued at 24*d.* per lb., and for Pernambuces at 13*d.* per lb. ...	*Medal.*
	Horsman, Hon'ble E. M. P., for excellent quality of Sugars...	*Medal.*
	Hutchinson, A., for Washington Cotton from Wellesley ...	*Medal.*
	Man, Hon'ble Major, for twenty-five Specimens of Penang Wood ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	Nairn, Lawrence, for good Tapioca and novelty of preparation ...	*Honorable Mention.*
	Scott, G., for excellence of quality of fragrant Oils ...	*Medal.*

(True Extract)

T. D. Forsyth,

Offg. Secretary to Govt. Punjab.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 21st OCTOBER 1863.

TEA CULTIVATION, PUNJAB, 1863.

From the Secretary to Government Punjâb, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, No. 686-121, *dated the* 27*th July* 1863.

I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy, copy of a letter from Dr. Jameson, Superintendent Government Botanic Gardens and Tea Plantations, giving a full and interesting report on the progress of tea cultivation in the Kangra valley.

2. The Government of India is indebted to Dr. Jameson for the introduction of tea into the Punjab, and his name should ever be connected with the success of its cultivation in Upper India.

3. His report contains ample information of all that is being done not only on Government lands, but also by European planters, and by natives, who, adopting the plan which has been found in China to answer so well, cultivate the plant in small patches, and sell the leaves to the Government factory. One chieftain, Raja Joodbeer Chund, of Nadoun, in British territory, and the independent Chief of Mundee, through his Wuzeer Goosain, have entered vigorously on tea cultivation.

4. Dr. Jameson considers that the time has now arrived for abandoning the plantation at Holta as a Government concern : and proposes to sell the Government factory and lands at the end of the present working season, or in March 1864, and to leave the future growth and manufacture of tea to private enterprize.

5. On this very important question, bearing so much on the future prospects of tea cultivation, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor considered it advisable to consult the planters, both European and native, and to obtain the opinion of two experienced officers—Mr. McLeod, Financial Commissioner, and Colonel Lake, Commissioner Jullundhur.

6. The European planters whose estates are well established desire the sale. Those whose estates are not far advanced ask for delay.

7. The natives are opposed to the sale. They fear that they will not get the same price for their leaves from the planters that they now receive from Government, and that they will also suffer by not getting seeds and plants.

8. Colonel Lake, after weighing the matter well, and with all his experience on the spot, considers that the Holta factory and estate should be sold, but not before the 1st November 1865. This would give two years more distribution of seeds and plants, and with two years notice private persons would all be able to mature their arrangements for supplies of seeds and seedlings, and would then be altogether independent of Government aid.

Mr. McLeod likewise advises some delay in disposing of the estates.

9. There is, perhaps, some doubt whether the natives have not planted tea on the understanding that the Government would purchase the leaves, and if so they should not be suddenly abandoned without due notice.

10. Considering all the circumstances, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is inclined to recommend that the sale of the Government plantations and factories at Holta be deferred till November 1865;—the Government reserving the right of then declaring whether they will reserve the the two small gardens of Bhowarna and Nagrota for the distribution of seed.

11. Notice should be given at once that after November 1865, the Government will leave the field, and that they only remain in it at present to foster still further the extension of tea cultivation.

12. I am directed to add that each year brings additional demands for tea seeds and plants.

The Lieutenant Governor believes that the next two years will see an immense increase of tea cultivation, especially amongst the natives.

The chiefs already mentioned in this letter have been complimented for their exertions, and recommended to extend their cultivation.

13. With regard to the new field in the Hazara and Murree hills, I am to state that the seedlings have not thriven well, but this is partly owing to the distance they were brought, also to the want of care on the part of the gardeners.

14. But the seeds have all germinated, and the young plants are thriving. Major Younghusband, who has had experience of tea cultivation in the Kangra hills, has reported that these plants are most promising. Some are now being transplanted on trial, but it is evident to the Lieutenant Governor that the gardeners require the superintendence of some person well acquainted with the tea plant, and Doctor Jameson has been asked for such a supervisor. Mr. McLeod also has seen the seedlings, and states that they promise well, and, with Dr. Jameson, considers that the Murree and Abbottabad hills afford an encouraging field for tea cultivation.

15. But it is evident that in these northern hills large tracts of waste land will not be available, and the Lieutenant Governor would desire to see the plan tried here which is followed in China, of each village getting up a small tea plantation.

16. In order to encourage the cultivation, and shew the way to improvement, the Government might hereafter establish a factory for the purchase of leaves and the manufature of tea;—the Government retiring from the field as private speculators came forward to occupy it.

17. After receiving the orders of the Supreme Government, the Lieutenant Governor would propose to make public this correspondence, which contains so much that is interesting to all connected with tea cultivation.

From the Superintendent Botanical Gardens N. W. Provinces, and Tea Plantations, to the Officiating Secretary to Government Punjab, No. 305, dated 25th April 1863.

In laying before you, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, a statement shewing the manner in which the Government Tea Plantations in the Punjab have been worked during the last season, or from April 1862 to April 1863, I have high gratification in stating that during this period Tea cultivation has made great progress, and that there is now an immense tract covered with Tea bushes in the highest state of luxuriance.

2. In the Government Factory the out-turn of Tea has, during the last season, been pounds 16,125.

Thus, Black Tea, lbs.	15,691.
Green Tea, lbs.	434.
Total, lbs.	16,125.

Of this quantity lbs. 1720 have been prepared from leaves purchased from Zemindars.

3. This out-turn shews a considerable increase on that of last year (1861) viz. lbs. 2536. The leaves too have been gathered with much greater care, and the proportion of fine tea to coarse will be much greater. I say will be, as the *sifting* and *picking* of the season's crop is not yet finished, thus preventing me from giving the exact details.

4. The quantity of the tea prepared is also much improved, owing to the native tea makers having become more expert, and more careful in their work, and the Overseer, Mr. Rodgers, having, in compliance with the instructions given, paid much greater attention to the quality than to the quantity of the tea produced.

5. The demand for tea is on the increase, and the quantity sold and made over to the Commissariat Department is considerable.

6. A sale by auction took place at Dhurmsallah on the 14th October 1862, and the prices realized were fair average ones. For the Home market a sample consisting of 250 chests of 40 lbs. each have been packed, a detailed list of which will afterwards be submitted.

7. By Mr. Cope it is stated that the consumption of tea in Umritsur is equal to nearly lbs. 100,000. Samples, therefore, of the different kinds of tea prepared in the factory have been forwarded to a leading house, in order if possible to monopolize this trade.

8. By the Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, Mr. Egerton, the Overseer has been requested to make up a hundred small packages of fine and coarse tea for presents to parties on the British frontier towards Tibet, to which he is about to proceed in order to encourage merchants to bring through the British territory the shawl wool produced in Ladak. Pending the sanction of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, I have ordered the Overseer to make up the packages, which I trust will meet with approval, as samples distributed in this manner will act as a good advertisement for the Government teas.

9. To the Commissariat Department at Lahore, lbs. 4813 of green tea have, in compliance with Government orders, been delivered for the use of the public service. The whole quantity of tea disposed of and in store is shewn in Appendix E.

10. During the season a large tract of new land has been broken up and planted, and in conducting operations the Overseer, Mr. Rodgers, has acted with vigour and energy.

11. Nor have private planters been neglected. By them the large quantity of 775 maunds or 28½ tons, were purchased for Rs. 14,060. This large sum, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has most generously remitted, it having been shewn that private planters had been guaranteed the free distribution of seeds and plants.

12. Financially the result of working the plantations may be thus considered :—

lbs. 16,125 of tea at ... ... rupees 1-8 =	Rs.	24,187	8	0
1155 maunds of tea seed at 20 rupees per maund,	„	23,100	0	0
Total rupees, ...		47,287	8	0
Expenses incurred in working ditto, ...		20,000	0	0
Rupees		27,287	8	0

But to this must be added the value of 2,000,000 of seedlings distributed, or about to be distributed, to planters.

Thus 2,000,000 at rupees 3 per 100, ...	Rupees	60,000 0 0
GRAND TOTAL, RUPEES, ...		87,287 8 0

13. To be able to report from personal observation on the present state of tea cultivation throughout the Kangra Valley, and the progress lately made by planters, I in January-February, made a tour throughout the district, and inspected all the best plantations from Kangra to the Bier Valley, and with one and all I was highly pleased.

In the immediate neighbourhood of the Government property at Holta, there are two fine plantations belonging to the Nassau Tea Company, and the Kangra Tea Company, both of which have broken up, and planted in a superior manner, much land, and their tea plants were looking in the finest state of health. By both companies some tea has been made during the last season, of excellent quality.

14. Proceeding about a mile to the eastward of the Government plantations, we came to a rich and luxuriant plantation belonging to the Raja of Nadown, who has here erected a factory, and is about this season to prepare tea. To assist him I have placed at his disposal some skilled native workmen.

Further to the eastward, at Bijnath, we find the fine property of the Bijnath Tea Company, superintended by Captain Fitzgerald, where the tea plant, which two years ago was represented by small seedlings, a few inches high, is now found to have attained a height of three or four feet, and assumed a fine basket shaped form, and yielding large supplies of leaf, some of the land having yielded prepared tea, though the plantation is in its very infancy, to the amount of lbs. 200 per acre. Here, too, a tea factory has been erected, and all the appliances required to carry on its preparation with vigour brought together.

15. Crossing the Pass that separates the Kangra Valley from the Rajah of Mundee's country, we come to the fine valley of Bier, the greater portion of which is still lying waste, admirably adapted to the cultivation of the tea plant. The hill sides to the north and south, now covered with dense jungle, are also well fitted for the purpose.

Being made aware of this, and acting up to the advice tendered to him by the Commissioner, Colonel Lake, the Wazeer of the Rajah of Mundee, Wazeer Goosain, has established several plantations in the valley, which I found to be in the finest condition, many of the plants being upwards of four feet high. In this fine valley there will not be much difficulty in bringing under cultivation with tea five thousand acres of land, which with proper care, and when the plants are in full bearing, would yield lbs. 300 per acre, and thus give a return of lbs. 1,500,000, and in itself cause a considerable export trade.

By the Gossain, a factory has been built, and by him the preparation of tea will be commenced this season. Land, too, is being broken up by him with great vigour, upwards of 100 workmen being engaged on the work. In beds too he has many lacs of fine tea seedlings, and large quantities of tea seeds have been sown for extension. Here, therefore, we find a highly intelligent and prudent native foreseeing the advantages that will accrue to his country by such a cultivation as tea, carrying on the

work with energy and spirit, and vieing in the race of culture with the European settler of the adjoining district. The Rajah of Nadown also deserves special notice, as by him a very fine plantation, though small when compared to that of the Wazeer Gossain, has been made, and a tea factory, as stated, erected. But the most extensive operations carried on in the Kangra Valley are those of the Nassau Tea Company, which during the last season have made great progress in their plantations, having planted out a large tract of country. By them, too, a tea factory has been built, and during the season a considerable quantity of tea will be prepared. In their Nurseries too, they have upwards of twenty lacs of seedlings, all of which will be transplanted during the rains.

16. Second only to the Nassau Tea Company, is the Kangra Tea Company, whose plantations are situated to the west of, and adjoining the Government plantations. By them considerable operations have been carried on, several hundred acres of land having been brought under cultivation. A factory too has been erected, and tea, in quantity, prepared. In their Nurseries, too, are large numbers of seedlings reserved for planting in the ensuing rains. Holta, therefore, will in a short space of time present a great mass of tea cultivation, than which a finer tract throughout the Kohistan is not to be found, and this, too, established on land which ten years ago was considered to be so bad as to be unfit for any kind of cultivation.

17. Proceeding to the westward from Holta we come to the fine but limited plantation of the Bundla Tea Company, where the tea plant is growing with great luxuriance. By them a tea factory has been erected, and during the season a small quantity of tea was prepared, which will be greatly increased this season, as a considerable portion of their plantations will give a return. By them too, a large tract of forest land is being cleared, to enable them to extend their operations during the rains.

18. Further to the westward [illegible] favourable manner, and some miles further to the westward, the plantation of Colonel Burnett.

19. The small plantations established by natives are far too numerous to notice in detail. One only we may mention, that of Tek Singh, who on a waste piece of land below and to the south of Dhurmsalah, has formed a plantation, from which considerable crops of leaves are now being collected, and sold to the Government Factory. This native has taken the lead in the valley, and is a bright example to other natives entering on the cultivation.

20. Proceeding to the eastward, beyond Mundee, we came to the Kooloo country, in which Messrs. Knox and Gordon have established plantations, which are progressing. Crossing the Sutlej and proceeding by the fine new Thibet road to Kotghur, we came to the excellent plantation of Mr. S. Berkeley, which is advancing rapidly, upwards of two hundred acres of land having been brought under cultivation by him, and considerable quantities of tea being prepared by skilled native workmen, supplied from the Government factories.

21. Close to and in the immediate neighbourhood of Simla, Messrs. Innes, Goad, and Levinge have formed plantations.

22. To one and all of these plantations and factories skilled workmen have been furnished from the Government establishments. In this manner alone the Government institutions have been highly useful, and without them private planters could not have progressed in the highly satisfactory manner that they have done.

To all applicants, aid in the form of Chowdries for tea plantations, and skilled native tea manipulators for factories, large supplies of tea seeds, and thousands of seedling plants, have been granted;

and the movement, which a few years ago was confined to a few experimental acres of land, has assumed a gigantic form, a form which may now be styled national.

23. The following statement will show in a general form the land that has been taken up for tea cultivation in the Kangra valley, and in the Kohistan of the Punjab :—

	No. of Acres.
Kangra Valley.	
Shahpore Tea Plantation, Colonel Burnett, ...	240
Kuneerah Tea Company, Superintendent Mr. Shaw, ...	300
Fir Tea Company, Superintendent Mr. Man, ...	270
Tek Sing's Plantation, near Dhurmsalah, ...	150
Tendol Plantation, Mr. Judd, ...	64
Bundlah Tea Company, Superintendent Captain Duff, ...	400
Nassau Tea Company, Superintendent Mr. Ballad, ...	1250
Kangra Tea Company, Superintendent Mr. Lennox, ...	800
Government Tea Plantation, ...	800
Rajah of Nadown's Plantation, east of Holta, ...	60
Plantation of Mr. Conlan, ...	14
Mount Somerset Tea Company, Superintendent Captain Batt, ...	470
Bijnath Tea Company, Superintendent Captain Fitzgerald, ...	1150
Lanode Tea Plantation, Dr. Crawford, ...	1150
Mundee Territory.	
Plantation of Wazeer Gossain, ...	300
Kooloo Territory.	
Major Gordon's Plantation, ...	250
Mr. Lennox's Plantation, ...	300
Simla District.	
Plantation at Kotghur, Mr. S. Berkely, ...	600
Plantation of Major Goad, Simla, ...	150
Plantation of Captain Levinge, Simla, ...	200
Plantation of General Innes, near Simla, ...	250
Plantation of Patialah Rajah, at Pinjore, ...	50
Total Acres,	9,518

or a grand total of 9,518 acres, which, if all were brought under cultivation, and highly cultivated, would yield 24,53,400 lbs, and thus afford in itself a considerable export trade. The map appended will give a general idea of the present condition and extent of tea cultivation in the Kohistan of the Punjab and North West Provinces.

24. Tea, therefore, in the Kohiston of the Punjab, is no longer an experiment. It has passed from speculation to fact. It has been established by incontrovertible data, that in the Kohistan and Dhoons of the Punjab, tea can be grown and prepared, and admirably fitted for the

markets of India and Europe, and that the cultivation and preparation present a safe and profitable investment for capital.

25. The field is now occupied on an extensive scale, as shewn above, by private planters, and a large amount of private capital is invested in the undertaking. Most of the private planters, too, have large numbers of seedlings at their disposal for extension ; and in the Government plantations at Holta there are 30,00,000 of seedlings, for which there is not much demand, and are, therefore, at the disposal of any one desirous of entering on the cultivation. The demands, therefore, of those who have, up to date, settled in the Kohistan, have been nearly met to depletion, so far as seedling plants are concerned.

26. The prolongation therefore of the experiment on the part of Government is no longer necessary, nor required, and the time has arrived, in my humble opinion, when the field ought by them to be abandoned, and left open entirely to private enterprise and capital. I would therefore venture to suggest,—on the termination of the present season's operations,—that tea cultivation in the Kangra Valley be by Government brought to a close, and that the plantations and factories with their Stock and Block be offered for sale at an upset price.

That the property be sold in fee simple, and handed over to the highest bidder—above the upset price advertized. That the sale be advertized in the English and Indian papers, and to admit of this that the sale be deferred until 1st March 1864. This would allow ample time for advertizing in the Home papers, and admit of the season's operations now going on to be closed, and the estate thus completely ready for delivery to the purchaser.

27. As an upset price I would recommend the property to be offered, in fee simple, for two lacs of rupees, the whole of the Government property in the Kangra Valley tivation the upset price on the 1st March. The tea in store, and the tea now in preparation, or the crop of this season to be considered the property of Government, to be removed prior to making over the premises to the purchaser or purchasers.

28. I shall now briefly lay before you a statement shewing the steps taken by me to introduce the tea plant into the Sind Saugor Doab, in compliance with the orders given by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, in the interview I had the honor to receive at Lahore, on the 26th February last, which were recorded by Sir R. Montgomery in his Minute of the same date, copy of which was forwarded to me at Kangra.

29. To carry out the orders received, I immediately proceeded to Holta in the Kangra Valley, packed 70,000 seedling plants, and as all the available tea seeds of the Kangra plantations had been disposed of, I sent orders for a supply to be at once sent from Saharunpoor direct to Rawul Pindee. To form the nurseries in the Kohistan of the upper Doab of the Punjab, I selected six mallies belonging to the Holta plantations, men well acquainted with tea cultivation, and who had for some years been there employed, and sent them in charge of the plants by bullock train, as the season was rapidly advancing. I followed them on the 9th March, proceeding by express mail cart to Rawul Pindee, where I arrived on the 13th, and immediately, in compliance with the orders received in the Lieutenant Governor's minute, placed myself in correspondence with the Deputy Commissioner of the district, Major Cracroft, from whom I received every assistance, and, in company with him, examined a large tract of the Kohistan of Rawul Pindee and Hazarah. Shewing the route followed by me, I append copy of a sketch map, for which I am indebted to Major Cracroft, and on which I have marked out the line of country traversed, from the Kukurdurrah Pass, in Hazarah, to Owen, on the Jhelum, in the Kohistan

of the Rawul Pindee district, or what was formerly known as S. E. Hazarah, but which has now been appended to the Rawul Pindee district.

* * * * * * * * *

31. We proceeded due north by east to Murree viâ Barakao, Seelah, and Trete. Shortly after leaving Barakao we enter the mountains, through which by a gradual ascent the fine road leading to the sanatarium runs.

32. In the neighbourhood of Seelah, 18 miles to the north by east from Rawul Pindee, in lat. 33°53″ there are several localities well fitted for tea cultivation. I, therefore, having received from Major Cracroft a few acres of land here, established a nursery for rearing seedlings, as it presented many facilities in irrigation from the Koorung river, and accomodation for mallies, &c. The whole of this district is composed of red sandstone alternating with red and green marls, dipping to the south east under an angle of 35°, which further to the north are found alternating with a nummulitic limestone.

33. As a centre from whence tea plants can be distributed, Seelah is admirably adapted, as leading from it there is a good road, and other advantages. Here, too, there is a Government garden, in which all kinds of European vegetables are growing ; and fruit trees, as limes, peaches, oranges, plums, apricots, pomegranates, &c. On all sides it is surrounded by mountains, composed of nummulitic limestone, whose vegetation consisted chiefiy of *Adhatoda vulgaris* "*Bikoe*," *Ole and ferruginea Cow or Zietoon, Bombax heptaphllum Simbhul, Urtica salicifolia, Gundaree, Bauhinia purpurea Kubear, Dodonia Mackesonia Sounultah, Carissa villosa Karounda, Syzigium jambolanum, Jamun or Jummooar Chinginh, Acacia catechu, Khair, Emblica officinalis, Amli or Aolah, Zanthoxylon hostile Timbood, Cocculus laurifolius Berkow, Quercus undulata Bunni, Nerium odorum Kuneera.* On the mountains above, as at Murree, the following trees, &c., were common :—*Pinus excelsa, Picea,* [illegible], *Cedrus deodar Diar, Quercus incana, Kunh, Daphne Cannabina, Nuhur, Pyrus Nariolosa, Batinghi, Alnus Nepalensis, Ootees or Oodees.*

34. As soon as the 70,000 seedling tea plants which were sent by me direct to Seelah have established themselves at Seelah, and seedlings raised from the seeds sent from Saharunpoor, which they will shortly be, plants will be available for distribution from this nursery about the end of this season, and by them other nurseries in other localities can be established at a small expense. From Seelah we proceeded to Murree, found it too high (7262) to yield a paying crop of tea. But in its neighbourhood there are many small localities adapted for the purpose, as at Saonli, &c.

35. At Murree, the rock consists of sandstone highly impregnated with peroxide of iron. The strata are highly inclined, and dip to the N. W. by west under an angle of 35°.

36. Returning from Murree to Barakao, we proceeded to the west viâ Noorpoor, Mundla, and up the valley of that name. Here we found wild date trees, *Phœnix dactylifera*, abundant with mangoes, Cow, (*Olea ferruginea*,) and Bekoor, (*Adhatoda Vulgaris*) and Zonatta, (*Dodonia Mackesonia*), in great abundance, and the common *Bamboo, Bambusa, Arundinacea*, in large numbers on the sides of mountains, with *Euphorbia pentagona* marking the dryness of the locality.

37. Proceeding to the westward viâ Syudpore, and Shaldetta, we meet with the same kind of rocks and similar vegetation. From Shaldetta we proceeded, by the magnificent new road planned and carried out across the Murree range of mountains into West Hazarah, viâ the Kukurdurrah Pass, by Major Cracroft. Here we found the fundamental rock to be nummulitic limestone, and the

country excessively dry and quite unfitted for tea. We ascended the pass into Hazarah, and proceeded to Kanitta over a dry and barren waste, with here and there a little cultivation, and this was the general character of Western Hazarah, as presented to us from the Kukurdurrah Pass. We therefore resolved to proceed to the south-east portion of the Kohistan, it presenting geological characters, and thus agriculture properties much more promising than the country before us. We therefore returned to Shaldetta, thence along the new road to Rawul Pindee. Having despatched the tea plants and mallies who had arrived at Rawul Pindee, to Seelah, we proceeded to Chirrah, and from it examined the country as far as the Kuror mountain. He we found many tracts well fitted for tea, but all more or less under cultivation with cereals.

38. From Chirrah, we proceeded up the Naraie Valley to Naraie. Here the fundamental rock was sandstone, dipping to the south-west under an angle of 70° to 75°. The upper and higher portion of the valley is covered with Cheer (*Pinus longifolia*) and lower down the jungle consisted chiefly of *Sonatta (Dodonia Mackesonia) Bikoor* and *Cow*, and in the ravines the Oleander was common. Close to Naraie there were many fine mangoes, and in the lower part of the valley fine toons, *(Cedrela toona)* and *Kakur (Rhus acuminata)* a magnificent yellow grained timber well adapted for all kinds of furniture, the value of which does not appear to be appreciated or known. Turning the Naraie Valley, we crossed some small ranges of sandstone, and proceeded to the south down to the Kahouta Valley, to a large village of that name. Over the whole of this country we frequently met with small pieces of land well fitted for tea cultivation. But nowhere did we find any extensive tract lying waste fitted for the purpose. From Kahouta we proceeded to examine the forest of Pinjur, consisting almost entirely of Cheer Timber, (*Pinus longifolia,*) and that too of the twisted fibred variety, a kind of but little value in the market and of small scantling, all the finer timber having been cut and removed. Of second class timber there are still a vast quantity remaining, which if properly husbanded (which it will no doubt be by the Deputy Commissioner, Major Cracroft), will soon become valuable. Further to the north is the Nurr mountain, in altitude 6090 feet* where some fine land fitted for tea is met with.

39. Returning to Kahouta we proceeded almost due east to Owen on the Jhelum, passing over many fine tracts of cultivation, the chief cereals being wheat, with here and there rich fields of Torea, or mustard plant *(Sinapis glanca.)*

40. From the cliffs of sandstone mountains, the strata of which dipped to the south-east at an angle varying from 70 to 75°, plants of the lovely *Incarreillea emodi,* a bignonicious plant, were in great profusion, their fine large pink blossoms forming a striking contrast with the dull sombre colour of the rocks. Its locality, too, in rents in the strata, appeared very marked.

41. From Owen we proceeded south to Beor, where we met with numerous tracts well fitted for tea cultivation. But as in other places in the Rawul Pindee district fitted for tea cultivation, all the land had been brought under cultivation with the plough. The population too here is dense. To establish therefore a large plantation, a waste tract adapted for the purpose is nowhere to be found. From Beor we proceeded to Mutor, passing over very fine cultivation, and land admirably adapted for tea cultivation,. Here we were again in the plains.

42. From this rapid statement, it will be perceived that there is no large waste tract in Southern Hazarah fitted for tea cultivation available. Nor is this necessary, as in commencing opera-

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* For the altitude of the mountains &c., I beg to acknowledge my obligations to Captain Robinson, Superintendent Trigonometrical Survey.

tions in Kumaon, Gurhwal, and Kangra, small nurseries only were established, and from them the numerous plantations that now exist have taken their rise.

43. I append a map prepared in the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, by order of Government, from information supplied by me, which will give His Honor the Lieutenant Governor a general idea of the site of the tea plantations in the Kohistan of the North West Provinces and Punjab. In China too, it is stated by Mr. Fortune that nowhere did he observe large plantations under cultivation with tea. On the other hand, it was confined to small nurseries of three and four acres. Each village had its own nursery of tea, to supply its own wants, or sell to the wandering merchants, who at certain seasons of the year, with cash in hand, visited the district and purchased the tea in an unsifted state.

44. The value and uses of tea are generally known throughout the country. The people too seem anxious and willing to introduce it. All therefore that is required, are plants or seeds, but more particularly the former, to be placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Major Cracroft, who takes a high interest in the introduction of the cultivation into the district, and in whom the people appear to place the highest confidence. By him therefore there will be no difficulty in getting the Zemindars to plant out the tea plant and to carry on the cultivation, and as soon as their plantations are sufficiently advanced to give leaves, Government might then erect small factories at convenient places ; work them with experienced native tea manipulators with the leaves obtained from their own nurseries, and with those brought in by the Zemindars, they being purchased at the same rates as now given at the Kangra factories. This arrangement might remain in force a few years, or until the natives had seen the value of the cultivation, and learnt to prepare tea for themselves ; and on having accomplished this, Government could then retire, as foreign aid would no longer be necessary. By so acting Government would confer a great boon on the people, and on the country at large, and tea cultivation introduced by Government aid, would thus be spread over the whole of the north west and north east frontier, from Hazarah to Kumaon, giving employment and livelihood to thousands of poor and needy cultivators.

45. In my annual report for 1861 I pointed out that all the forest land was being sold, and that it was absolutely necessary for me to procure a tract of forest land to obtain timber for making tea chests, firewood, charcoal, &c., for the use of the Government factories, and solicited that two hundred acres of the forest land at Bundiaree, where I was then cutting timber, be annexed to the plantation for the purpose. With my request the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to comply, and by me application was made to the Deputy Commissioner for the land. Up to date, however, it has not been assigned. When at Holta, I brought the subject to the notice of the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Major Mercer. But it still remains unsettled, and as all the forest land at the disposal of Government is shortly about to be sold by auction, I again respectfully solicit that two hundred acres of forest land at Bundiaree, or in any forest near the Holta plantations, be reserved for the use of the Government factories. If this be not done timber for making chests, &c., will ere long be obtained with difficulty, unless at a highly enhanced rate.

46. Advertised for sale there are, amongst other tracts, two near Holta, viz. Chicheean, of 172-2-25, and Kusmul, of 82 acres=254-2-25, from which timber could be readily obtained. I therefore respectfully solicit that they be reserved for the use of the plantations.

From the Under Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab,—(dated Simla, the 22nd August 1863.)

With reference to your letter No. 121, dated 27th July, forwarding a letter from Dr. Jameson, giving a full and interesting report on the progress of Tea cultivation in the Kangra valley, I am directed to state that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General approves of the proposal to sell the Government plantations and factories at Holta from the 1st of November 1865, on the terms suggested by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in the 10th paragraph of your letter. A Notification should be issued to that effect in the *Punjab Gazette.*

2. The papers will be published in the Supplement of the *Calcutta Gazette.*

3. A copy of paragraph 45 of Dr. Jameson's report has been sent to the Public Works Department, for information and consideration.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS,—LAHORE.

تتمہ نمبر ۳

نقشہ رپوٹ کمیٹی قسمت امتحان جو تاریخ مارچ سنہ ۱۸۶ کو مجتمع ہوئے

درجہ امتحان	نام امتحان دینے والون کے	اختیارات جو امتحان دینے والونکو حاصل ہین	نمبر: رپوٹ عام مالیات	خلاصہ مقدمات منفصلہ	قانون فوجداری	قانون دیوانی معہ قانون شہادت	مال معہ کاروبار خزانہ	[illegible]	ترجمہ تحریری	ترجمہ زبان کو زبانی سمجھنا	فیصلجات مقدمات [illegible]	مطالعہ اردو [illegible]	تقریر زبانی	دستخط	کل میزان نمبر	فیصلہ کمیٹی قسمت	
ادنیٰ	کل تعداد نمبر اعلیٰ جو حاصل ہو سکتے ہین		۱۵۰	۵۰	۱۲۰	۱۲۰	۱۲۰	۱۲۰	۶۰	۲۰	۸۰	۴۰	۸۰	۴۰	۱۰۰۰		
	آ ب اسسٹنٹ کمشنر	معمولی	۱۵۰	۵۰	۱۰۰	۱۰۰	۱۰۰	۱۰۰	۵۰	۲۰	۶۰	۳۰	۸۰	۲۰	۸۶۰	امتحان پورا ہوا	تعریف کے ساتھ
	س د ایکسٹرا اسسٹنٹ کمشنر	ایضاً	۱۵۰	۵۰	۱۰۰	۸۰	۹۵	۱۰۵	۴۰	۲۰	۶۰	۳۰	۶۰	۲۰	۸۱۰	ایضاً	
اعلیٰ	ی ف اسسٹنٹ کمشنر	خاص	۱۵۰	۵۰	۱۰۰	۱۱۰	۱۱۰	۱۰۰	۱۰	۲۰	۸۰	۳۰	۸۰	۴۰	۹۳۰	ایضاً	بہت تعریف کے ساتھ
	ج ہ ہندوستانی ایکسٹرا اسسٹنٹ کمشنر	ایضاً	۱۵۰	۵۰	۱۰۰	۸۰	۷۰	۰	۰	۰	۶۰	۲۰	۰	۳۰	۵۶۰	ایضاً	
	ع ک مجسٹریٹ چھاؤنی	×	۱۰۰	۳۰	۸۰	۷۰	۸۰	×	۳۰	۱۰	۵۰	۲۰	۳۰	۲۰	۵۲۰	امتحان پورا نہین ہوا	

ل م — میر مجلس امتحان

ن و، ب ق — ارکان مجلس امتحان

کوہ نور پریس

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 24TH OCTOBER 1863.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	Week ending 20th Septr. 1863. *Miles open* 43½.			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open* 32.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	2,744	11	6	1,778	6	...
Goods and Minerals, ...	205	14	4	48	11	6
Total, ...	2,950	9	10	1,827	1	6
Total Traffic from 1st July 1863 to above date, ...				31,022	14	7
Ditto, 1st July 1862 to corresponding last year, ...				24,640	8	4

G. Sim, *Captain*, R. E.,
Consulting Engineer to Govt. Punjab.

R. W. Stevens.
Agent.

Agent's Office,
Murree, 15*th Oct.* 1863.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS,—LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 28TH OCTOBER 1863.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE GOVERNMENT TEA FACTORIES AND PLANTATIONS IN THE N. W. P. FOR 1862-63.

From W. Jameson, Esq., Surgeon-Major, Superintendent of Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, to R. Simson, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, Allahabad,—(No. 315, *dated Seharunpore, the* 8*th May* 1863.)

I have the honor to lay before you, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the following details shewing the manner in which the Tea factories and plantations in the North Western Provinces have been worked during the last season, or from April 1862 to April 1863:—

2. During this time the quantity of Tea prepared in the factories was—

		lbs.	oz.
Kowlaghir Factory in the Dehra Doon,	... ...	18,915	12
Hamul Bagh ditto in Kumaon,	... ...	6,241	8
Ayar Toli ditto in ditto,	... ...	8,475	8
Bheem Tal ditto in ditto,	... ...	2,251	0
Total,	... ...	35,883	12
To this add the yield of the Kangra plantations, ...	...	16,125	0
And we have thus an out-turn of,	... ..	52,008	12

3. During the season the Government plantations at Paoree in Gurhwal has been sold for rupees 1,00,000, (one lac of rupees.)

4. In addition to the Tea produced an enormous quantity of seeds has also been yielded. Thus—

		Mds.	Seers.
Dehra Dhoon plantations,	... ...	1,307	0
Hamul Bagh ditto,	... ...	973	39
Bheem Tal ditto,	... ...	135	0
Ayar Toli ditto,	... ...	446	33
		2,859	32
ADD—Yield of Kangra plantations,	... ...	1,151	0
Total,	...	4,010	32

or the enormous quantity of 148 tons, 2 cwts., and 10 lbs.

5. Financially the result of the working of the Tea plantations, North-Western Provinces, may be thus considered—

		Rs.	As.	P.
To 35,883·12 lbs., at rupees 1-8 per lb.,	...	53,825	10	0
To 2,859 maunds of seeds, at rupees 20 per maund,	...	57,180	0	0
Total,		1,11,005	10	0
To expense of working the plantations,	...	65,000	0	0
Balance,	...	46,005	0	0
To this must be added the value of the plants distributed gratis to private planters, *viz.*, 7,00,000, at Rs. 3 per 100,		21,000	0	0
Total Balance,	...	67,005	10	0

		lbs.	oz.
6. All the plantations shew an increase on the out-turn of last year, that of the Dehra plantations being,	...	3,933	4
Of the Hamul Bagh and Ayar Toli plantations,	...	689	10
And of the Bheem Tal plantation,	...	985	9
Total,	...	5,608	7

7. The demand for Tea is greatly on the increase, and the prices realized at the auctions were fair average ones,—Appendix E.

8. To the Commissariat 3,756 lbs. of green Tea were made over to the Assistant Commissary General, Umballah,—See Appendix D. By natives the demand is considerable, and by one party, a Cashmeree, by name Gholam Ghose, 1,300 lbs. were purchased to forward to Bochharah.

9. To the plantations themselves considerable additions have been made, particularly to those of Ayar Toli, where upwards of two hundred acres of waste land have been broken up and planted. All the remaining waste land too at Hamul Bagh has also been planted, and at Bheem Tal a large tract of jungle has been cut down, cleared, and planted.

10. To private planters great assistance in the form of seeds and plants has been rendered, and during the season the enormous quantity of 2,055 maunds or 77 tons, and 700,000 seedlings, have already been distributed gratis from the plantations, North-Western Provinces, to applicants,—See Appendix F. But this enormous quantity was very far short of the demand.

11. To the Madras Government, at the request of Dr. Cleghorn, twenty-four large packages of Tea seeds were forwarded to the Secretary to Revenue Board, Madras, which by him have been sent to the Collectors of Salim, Madura, Tennivelly, Coimbatore, Malabar, and Coorg for distribution to planters.

12. In the cultivation a large amount of capital is now invested, and annually large tracts of jungle land are being broken up and planted with Tea; and such is the demand for seeds that prices demanded by private planters who have plantations, varying from rupees 20 to rupees 50 per maund, were readily given for them, and by a sale of seeds to private planters, protion of the produce of the Government plantations in the Kangra Valley, the large sum of rupees 14,060 was realized. This sale, however, was cancelled by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, it having been shewn

that private planters were guaranteed the distribution of seeds and plants gratis so long as the Government plantations were kept up. At Darjeeling seeds were, during the last season, selling at the rate of rupees 120 and rupees 130 per maund; and in Assam at rupees 250. This, therefore, shows their value, and the value of the aid yielded by the Government plantations to private planters in their gratis distribution.

13. To many planters, both European and native, experienced Tea cultivators, and tea manipulators have been given, and in every Tea factory from Kumaon to Kangra men educated in the Government factories are to be found. In every plantation, too, formed by private parties, their head native workmen or chowdries are found to be men brought up in the Government plantations. But to give this kind of aid, and at the same time to distribute seeds and plants largely, and thus encourage and rapidly extend Tea cultivation in the Kohistan and Dhoons, are the chief purposes for which the Government plantations are now maintained, and this, I trust, has been done in a most efficient and effectual manner.

14. To Madras, on the requisition of the Madras Government, four experienced native Tea-makers have been forwarded from the factory in the Dehra Dhoon to teach the natives in that Presidency how to manipulate Tea.

15. To shew the extent of the move connected with Tea cultivation in the Kohistan of the North-Western Provinces, we shall briefly mention the plantations now in working order, and illustrate the remarks with a map which was prepared in the office of the Surveyor-General of India, Colonel Thuillier, by orders of His Honor the late Lieutenant Governor.

16. *In Eastern Kumaon, at Petoraghur, and Lohooghat Messrs.* Lyall and Company, and Messrs. Dansey, have formed plantations, and are carrying on their work with vigour and energy. These plantations near the Kali River, which separates the British Territory from Nepal Proper, are the most eastern ones in the Kohistan of the North-Western Provinces. Proceeding to the westward, *viâ* the Military road leading to Almorah, we come to the plantations of Messrs. Wheeler at Culnah, consisting of three hundred acres, of which upwards of 100 have been planted.

17. In the immediate neighbourhood of Almorah we met with numbers of small but fine plantations belonging to different parties, two of them to Government, and the first established nurseries in the Province, and from which all the plantations in the Kohistan have taken their rise.

18. Proceeding north to Hamul Bagh we find on all sides Tea plantations, the largest belonging to Government. Here, too, we find a magnificent plantation, yielding large quantities of Tea, established by the Commissioner, Colonel Ramsay. This plantation, formed chiefly by prison labor, shews how easily the work can be carried on provided that it receives the necessary attention.

19. Here, too, we find plantations of Chullar, &c., belonging to Government with its factory, godowns, &c., on a complete and efficient establishment. Surrounding the factory there are plantations of upwards of a hundred acres covered with fine and luxuriant Tea bushes.

20. Proceeding due south from Almorah and thirty miles distant we come to the Government plantation of Bheem Tal, where the Tea plant is growing most luxuriantly. To this plantation great additions have lately been made, which will cause the out-turn this season to be treble that of former years.

21. From Hamul Bagh twenty-five miles north we meet the great plantation belonging to the Kosaine Tea Company which is being vigorously carried on, and by them large quantities of Tea

prepared. Descending the Ghaut at Kosaine we enter the Bijnath Valley, and on all sides meet with flourishing Tea plantations. This valley is destined to become one of the great centres of Tea cultivation in the Himalayas. In it there is the great Government plantations of Ayar Toli, and adjoining the plantations of the Bijnath Tea Company, and those of several other parties.

22. Crossing the range of mountains which separates Kumaon from Gurhwal we come to the flourishing plantation of Messrs. Warrand at Gauldun, which is progressing most favorably. Twenty-five miles north-west from Hamul Bagh we meet with the plantation of Colonel Money at Donagiree, and at Lohah the plantations of Messrs. Richards, and adjoining those of Messrs. Barstow and Company at Silkote.

23. At the Head-Quarters of the Senior Assistant of Gurhwal, *viz.*, Paoree, we find the fine plantation of Chopea, which was lately sold to Mr. Henry for rupees 1,00,000.

24. As a great centre for Tea cultivation Paoree is admirably suited, commanding, as it does, good roads to the plains *viâ* Tuppubund and Hurdwar, and *viâ* Kotdwarrah and Najeebabad.

25. Leaving the Kohistan and proceeding to the Dehra Dhoon every where we find the Tea plants under cultivation, at least in localities where man can live. Many other localities there are in this magnificent valley fitted for this kind of cultivation, which, however, owing to its unhealthiness from the want of drainage, as in the Eastern Dhoon, or the entire want of water, as in the upper part of the Western Dhoon, cannot be inhabited. But by the Tea plant the Dehra Dhoon, which has remained, I may almost say, stationary for the last forty years, no successful attempt having been made to clear its vast waste jungles, is now being regenerated, and a vast stimulus given to farming ; and in a few years, if the active and energetic measures now being adopted to bring the valley under cultivation with Tea be continued, this magnificent, and until *lately* neglected, spot, will become one of the most important districts of the North-Western Provinces.

26. The same remark, too, applies to the Kohistan of the North-Western Provinces, which in 1814 was considered by Government as so unprofitable as to be unworthy of retention. Heirs therefore, to Hill lands which had, by right of conquest, become the possession of Government, were hunted out, and all parties who had been driven from their possessions in the Kohistan by the Goorkhas in 1803 were invited to return and reclaim what belonged to them, though they had not in any way assisted in expelling the invader.

27. A third of these lands are fitted for Tea cultivation, and if so cultivated would not only supply the whole of the Indian markets with Tea but that of Europe also.

28. In a former communication I estimated the quantity of waste and other lands fitted for cultivation with Tea throughout the Kohistan of the North-Western Provinces and Punjab and Dhoons and shewed that by them the enormous quantity of 885,000,000 lbs. might be there raised. But in this estimate I excluded the Kohistan of Huzarah and Rawul Pindee, of Cashmere, Jummoo, and the protected Seikh States. The following estimate of the yield of the British Territory is more nearly the mark, and as a general return when in full bearing 100 lbs. per acre may be given :—

		Acres.	100 lbs. per Acre.
Kohistan of Rawul Pindee, and Huzarah,	...	20,000	2,000,000
Kangra Valley,	...	35,000	3,500,000
Kasloo,	...	35,000	3,500,000
Mundee, &c.,	...	40,000	4,000,000
Protected Hill States,	...	10,000	1,000,000
Jonsar Bawer,	...	10,000	1,000,000
Dehra Doon,	...	100,000	10,000,000
Western Gurhwal,	...	180,000	18,000,000
Kumaon,		3,500,000	350,000,000
			930,000,000

a quantity equal to the whole export trade of China, and with high cultivation the figures might easily be doubled, and thus not only allow an immense quantity for the consumption of the Indian community, but at the same time afford a vast supply for export to other countries.

29. In February last, at the request of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, I proceeded to the Kohistan of the Rawul Pindee districts and Huzarah, there to establish the Tea plant, which has been most successfully done, the plants removed from the Kangra plantations and transplanted at Seelah now growing with vigour.

30. We have thus now the Tea plants thriving over 4° 30′ of latitude and 8° of longitude, or from the Kali River in the east to Huzarah in the west, and from Dehra Dhoon in the south, to Ramaserai in West Gurhwal in the north, or over a tract containing upwards of 35,000 square miles. In this mighty tract, the whole of which might have been the property of Government had it not alienated away its just rights to others from a mistaken idea that its retention would be unproductive and unprofitable, there is a sufficient quantity of land fitted for Tea cultivation, which, if so used, would produce Teas capable of supplying the whole world.

31. The crops generally grown in the hills yield but a small return to the cultivators, and thus they are obliged to look to other sources than the sale of the produce of their lands to procure means to pay their revenues. The Kumaon and Gurhwal provinces, covering a tract of upwards of 19,000 square miles, yield little more than two lacs of rupees annually to the State, shewing the poverty of the country. Tea, on the other hand, is a highly renumerative crop, and occupies the time and attention of millions of beings in the adjoining kingdom of China, and is the means of yielding a large revenue to the State. India possesses within itself capabilities equally advantageous for the cultivation in having abundance of land fitted for the purpose, unlimited, and cheap labor, great rivers, and ere long an iron road for transmitting the produce to good and available markets; and last, not least, a climate equally well adapted for the growth of the plant, as has been proved by the Government plantations scattered over the country.

32. By the Press it has been stated that the land fitted for Tea cultivation was limited and labor scanty. But both are great errors; land in the vast forest tracts abounds admirably fitted for the Tea plant, and when brought under cultivation with Tea, which is gradually being done and which the fine plantations at Ayar Toli, Paoree, &c., have proved to be so well adapted for the purpose, Tea on them could be raised to a vast amount, and form a mighty export trade. In many districts, too, in the hills, admirably fitted for Tea now covered with dense and impenetrable forests, as in Kuttyoor and Gungoli, there are no roads, or roads wholly unfitted for beasts of burden, nor can good roads be expected until the country yields a produce sufficiently valuable to pay expenses of opening it up, and at the same time offer to Government some return for the labor and money which would require to be spent. Were Tea, therefore, generally introduced a produce would be forthcoming which would yield the requisite means to open up those hitherto neglected mountainous regions.

33. In six or eight years the Dehra Dhoon, particularly the western portion, will present one sheet of Tea cultivation. There we have the following parties actively and energetically carrying on the work:—Close to the Jumna we find the luxuriant plantations of Messrs. Rind and Co., Messrs. McPherson and Co., and the Western Hopetown Tea Company. Here, too, there are some fine plantations cultivated by natives, as Heera Lal, &c. Further to the eastward we come to the fine Tea plantations of the Dehra Dhoon Tea Company with a capital of twenty lacs of rupees, by whom Tea is now being manufactured in large quantity. The fine plantations of Messrs. Dick, Messrs. Barlow and Co., Messrs. Forrest and Co., Messrs. Batt, Messrs. Swetenham, Messrs. Richards, &c.

34. By wealthy and intelligent natives many fine plantations have also here been formed, the most important being those of Lullah Ram Nauth and Nund Lall at Hurbujwalla; Dhoom Singh at Gurree; Kuniah Lall and Thakoor Dass at Neerunjunpoor; Rajah Lall Singh at Nuthunpore, and Mahnat Preetum Doss at Umbawallah.

35. In the centre of the valley at Kowlaghir is the great Government plantation, from which has sprung all the plantations around.

36. The move, therefore, is now a gigantic one, and in the following Table G, I have attempted to shew approximately the quantity of land being brought under cultivation, and the men and capital thus employed. But it is a mere approximation, as monthly new parties are entering on this now highly popular field of enterprise.

37. To the westward or Kohistan of the Punjab, and Kangra Valley, &c., an enormous amount of capital is also being invested in the undertaking, and the valleys and hill sides are rapidly being covered with Tea plants, and that, too, in a country where ten years ago the Tea plant was unknown.

38. The work there done will form the subject of report to the Punjab Government.

39. But it is no longer an experimental Tea cultivation in the North-Western Provinces, it having passed from experiment to fact. It having been proved by data which cannot be gain-said that the cultivation of the Tea can be profitably conducted; that the Tea prepared is admirably fitted for the Home and Indian markets; and that, if properly conducted and backed by capital, the undertaking presents a safe and profitable investment.

40. This having been fully proved, and the field occupied by an immense amount of capital, the time, in my humble opinion, has come for Government to retire from the field and allow it to be occupied unfettered by the private capitalist.

41. Already many estates raised entirely from plants and seeds supplied gratis from the Government plantations have changed hands for large sums of money, as the Hurbunswallah Estate in the Dehra Dhoon for £50,000, &c., and several others also raised from seeds and plants distributed gratis from the Government plantations.

42. By many private planters seeds and seedlings are now offered in any quantity and number for sale. This, therefore, shews that the field is fairly occupied, and that aid from Government is no longer required to induce parties to go on with the cultivation.

43. The move is already a national one, and the part which was necessary for a great, liberal, and powerful Government to play is completed.

44. Parties with the limited capital of a few thousands of rupees are now rushing into the field to take up waste land and form plantations from the seeds and plants given gratis from the Government plantations, such individuals are rushing on their ruin, and must break down, or they must sell the plantations thus formed, unless supported by capital. To form a plantation is an easy affair; but to work that Plantation, prepare and pack Teas fitted for the market, and to forward such Teas to distant and available markets, is not to be done without money; and Tea cultivation to be highly remunerative must be conducted on a large scale. The local markets open at present for the produce of the Factories now in operation will soon be glutted, and thus cause the growers to seek markets for their produce in those of Europe, America, or Australia. But these markets cannot be reached without capital. For parties, therefore, with only a few thousands of Rupees to

attempt to embark successfully in Tea speculations is, in my humble opinion, a mistake, and to these men the gratis distribution of seeds and plants, and the easy terms on which Waste Lands can be obtained in the Kohistan, are the primary inducements. But, as stated above, Government have fully played out their part, and the support so generously tendered for many years to private parties is now no longer required.

45. For Government now to part with their Tea Plantations the time, therefore, has come. I would, therefore, respectfully venture to suggest at the end of the present season that the Tea Plantations in Kumaon and the Dehra Doon be sold, in fee simple, to the highest bidder ; that the sale be advertized in the Indian and Home papers, and that in March 1864 the highest tender above the upset price be accepted. This would give ample time to advertize the sale in the Indian and Home papers, and at the same time the produce of this season will then be all finished, sifted, and packed, and thus ready for removal.

46. I would further recommend that the Plantations be sold in three Lots.

1st.—The Plantations at Hamul Bagh, at or near Almorah, and at Ayar Toli, in Kuttyoor, with their dwelling-houses, factories, stock and block, and every thing complete for preparing and packing Teas, be offered for sale at an upset price of two lacs of Rupees.

2nd.—That the Plantations at Bheem Tal in Kumaon, with its factory, stock and block, and every thing complete for preparingg and packing Tea, be offered for sale at an upset price of Rupees (20,000) twenty thousand.

3rd.—That the Plantations at Kowlaghir in the Dehra Dhoon, with the factory, &c., and stock and block and every thing complete for preparing and packing Teas, be offered for sale in fee simple at an upset price of two lacs, £20,000.

47. In the Home Markets Teas the produce of the Government Factories in the North-West Provinces and Punjab are well known, *but seldom seen. The sample about to* be transmitted consisting of three hundred 40lbs-Chests will shew to London Capitalists the kinds of Tea capable of being produced, and will thus assist, along with advertisement, to attract attention to the Plantations which are shortly to be thrown into the market. A detailed List shewing the kinds of Teas packed and forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India will shortly be transmitted for information.

G.

Statement shewing the number of private Planters carrying on Tea operation on their own account, and the extent of Waste Land under cultivation in Kumaon, Gurhwal, and Dehra Dhoon.

District.	Name of Owner.	Name of Plantation or Grant.	Extent of Plantation of Grant in Acres.	Number of Acres under cultivation.	Amount of Crop.	Number of Laborers employed.
Dehra Dhoon.	Mrs. *Dick* ...	Charhville ...	140	80	350	55
	Smyth and Company ...	Mahabbowallah ...	850	20	20	24
	Western Hopetown Tea Company	West Hopetown ...	400	150	1,500	70
	Barlow and Company ...	Bunjarawallah ...	200	80	400	40
	Ambaree Farm Company ...	Ambaree ...	802	50	...	100
	Messrs. Rind and Company ...	Aunfield ...	1,000	100	6,000	160
	Heeraloll ...	West Hopetown ...	100	30	...	25
	Messrs. McKinnon and Company	... ...	400	30	...	...
	Rajah Lall Singh ...	Nuthunpore ...	100	75	10	20
	Nundloll ...	Hurbujwallah and Gurree	860	160	220	53
	Ram Nath ...	Hurbujwallah ...	900	160	200	40
	Thakoor Doss ...	Neerunjunpore ...	220	110	11	16
	Dhoon Singh ...	Gurree ...	529	242	4,800	15
	Kuniah Lall ...	Neerunjunpore ...	220	110	11	16
	Mahunt Preetram Doss ...	Umbawallah ...	185	85	18	10
	Messrs. Batt ...	Neerunjunpore ...	80	60	...	50
	" Forest and Company ...	Hurawallah ...	500	30	...	40
	" Thelwell and Company	Markham Grant ...	600	20	...	30
	" Swetenham and Company	Gurree ...	300	30	...	30
	Government Tea Plantation ...	Kowlaghir ...	400	350	19,000	160
	Dehra Dhoon Tea Company ...	East Hopetown ...	10,000	600	24,000	300
East Gurhwal	J. Henry, Esquire ...	Paoree ...	3,500	250	12,000	150
	Messrs. Warrands ...	Gauldun ...	1,000	100	...	136
	" Barstow and Company	Silkote, Lahah, &c. ...	3,000	80	1,500	150
	" Richards ...	Lahah ...	400	80	500	60
	" Gawn and Company ...	Bounlal ...	2,000	34	1,500	200
Kumaon ...	Kuttyoor Tea Company ...	Wogoola ...	3,500	200	2,000	200
	Messrs. Rich ...	... ...	1,000	20	...	30
	" Stoney ...	... ...	1,000	80	...	80
	Government Tea Plantation ...	Ayar Toli ...	1,000	500	8,000	250
	Kosaine Tea Company ...	Kosaine ...	2,000	800	10,000	300
	Government Tea Plantation ...	Hamul Bagh ...	100	100	6,000	80
	Line Plantation ...	Ditto ...	100	80	2,500	40
	Messrs. Wheeler ...	Julna ...	300	100	...	80
	" Lyall ...	Lohoo Ghaut ...	300	...	...	...
	" Dansey ...	Ditto ...	300	...	...	...
	Government Plantation ...	Bheem Tal ...	300	100	2,350	100
		Total ...	38,556	4,596	33,960	3,080

SEHARUNPORE,
The 8*th May* 1863.

(Signed) W. JAMESON, *Surgeon-Major,*
Supdt., Botanical Gardens, N. W. Provinces.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 31ST OCTOBER 1863.

QUARTERLY ABSTRACT OF RAIN-FALL IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FROM APRIL TO JUNE 1863.

Division.	District.	For April 1863.	For May 1863.	For June 1863.	Total.	Aggregate fall during the 1st Quarter of 1863.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Dehli.	Dehli, ...	...	0·1	4·0	4·1	2·2	6·3	Wind varying. Aspect of sky cloudy and clear alternately. Prospects of harvest good. Ploughing for Kharif crops commenced. No locusts.
	Goorgaon, ...	0·1	0·1	3·7	3·9	1·4	5·3	Ditto ditto ditto. Hail fell at Tahsil Palwal.
	Karnal, ...	0·4	...	5·6	6·0	2·3	8·3	Ditto ditto ditto. Two hail storms during the quarter. Slight injury done to crops. Districts visited by locusts on several occasions, but no damage done.
Hissar.	Hissar, ...	...	0 6	2·4	3·0	2·1	5·1	No remarks offered in May and April. In June winds variable. Aspect of sky generally cloudy. Prospects of harvest good.
	Rohtak, ...	0·1	0·2	3·7	4·0	2·2	6·2	Ditto ditto ditto. Some hail fell at Gohana, slightly injurying the Tobacco crop. No locusts appeared during the quarter.
	Sirsa, ...	0·2	0·7	8·3	9·2	4·3	13·5	Wind easterly and westerly. Aspect of sky generally cloudy. Prospects of harvest good. Large flights of locusts have passed and repassed through the district without doing much damage.
Amballa.	Amballa, ...	...	...	7·1	7·1	3·3	10·4	No remarks offered in April and May. In June the rain was favorable, and ploughing going on every where. Locusts appeared on the 24th, but no damage done.
	Ludhiana, ...	0·1	0·9	3·5	4·5	3·7	8·2	Winds variable. Aspect of sky cloudy and clear alternately. Crops good; district visited by locusts three times during June. No damage done.
	Simla, ...	18.7	2·3	10·6	31·6	32·9	64·5	In April the general direction of wind was easterly. Sky often cloudy. Crops looking well. No remarks offered in May and June.
Jallandhar.	Jalandhar, ...	0·2	...	2·3	2·5	3·4	5·9	Winds variable. Aspect of sky cloudy and clear. Prospects of harvest good. Several visitations of locusts during June. Slight injury done to trees.
	Hoshiarpore, ...	0·5	0·1	3·9	4·5	11·8	16·3	No remarks rendered.
	Kangra, ...	1·4	0·3	10·1	11·8	6·8	18·6	Winds high and variable. Aspect of sky cloudy and clear. Prospects of harvest good. No locusts appeared.
	Dhurmsala Sanatarium,	...	0·3	23·5	33·8	...	23·8	From May the rain-fall at this station has been separately shown, and excluded from the average of the Kangra district.
Amritsur.	Amritsur, ...	0·1	0·3	5·8	6·2	7·0	13·2	Winds varying. Dust storms prevalent. Sky cloudy and clear alternately.
	Gurdaspore, ...	0·1	0·	5·1	5·2	8·7	13·9	No remarks offered in April and May. In June the prospects of the harvest were considered favorable.
	Sealkote, ...	1·2	0·5	4·8	6·5	4·8	11·3	High winds and variable. Considerable damage done to crops in some villages fron hail storm in April. Cotton crops are not very flourishing.

Division.	District.	For April 1863.	For May 1863.	For June 1863.	Total.	Aggregate fall during the 1st Quarter of 1863.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Lahore.	Lahore, ...	...	...	3·4	3·4	2·8	6·2	Winds varying. Sky generally clear. Prospects of harvest good. Locusts appeared in several parts of the district in June, injuring the cotton plants slightly.
	Ferozepore, ...	...	...	4·8	4·8	1·9	6·7	Ditto ditto ditto. Locusts appeared on the 25th June. No damage done.
	Goojranwala, ...	0·2	0·1	8·3	8·6	2·8	11·4	Ditto ditto ditto. Dust storms very prevalent in April and May. Several visitations of locusts in May; but they have all passed on.
Rawulpindee.	Rawulpindee, ...	10·1	0·6	2·6	13·3	20·9	34·2	Winds varying from east to west. Aspect of sky generally cloudy. Prospects of harvest good. Hail storms prevalent in April. Locusts passed through the district in June towards Hazara and Attock.
	Murree Sanatarium,	...	0·7	8·3	9·0	...	9·0	From May the rain-fall at this station has been shown separately, and not included in the average of the Rawulpindee district.
	Jhelum, ...	0·8	0·2	3·4	4·4	4·2	8·6	Winds variable. Aspect of sky generally clear. Prospects of harvest good. Locusts have disappeared.
	Shahpore, ...	0·2	...	2·1	2·3	2·4	4·7	Do. do. Harvest an average one. Considerable damage done by a heavy hail storm in April. Dust storms prevalent.
	Goojrat, ...	1·3	0·2	4·6	6·1	6·7	12·8	Do. do. A more abundant harvest has not been known in the district for years. Locusts passed over the district in June.
Multan.	Multan, ...	...	0·2	1·1	1·3	1·2	2 5	Winds variable. Aspect of sky generally clear. Prospects of harvest cheering. Locusts appeared and disappeared during June, slightly damaging the cotton and Indigo crops.
	Gugaira, ...	0 2	0·2	3·1	3·5	2·1	5·6	Do. do, do. Locusts appeared and retired without doing any damage.
	Jhang, ...	1·6	0·4	6·0	8·0	4·5	12·5	Do. do. do. Large swarms of Locusts in June. No damage done.
	Muzaffargarh, ...	...	0·1	0·9	1·0	0·5	1·5	*Winds variable. No further remarks offered.*
Derajat.	Dera Ismail Khan, ...	...	0·1	0·5	0·6	5·1	5·7	No remarks offered in April and May. In June, direction of wind variable. Prospects of harvest, good. Locusts passed through without doing damage.
	Dera Ghazee Khan,...	...	0·7	...	0·7	0·1	0·8	Winds variable. Sky generally clear. Dust storms frequent.
	Bannû, ...	0·2	...	3·7	3·9	2·2	6·1	Do. do. do. Prospects of harvest good. Locust visitations in May. Slight damage done to clover fields, &c.
Peshawar.	Peshawur, ...	0·2	0·1	2·2	2·5	5·0	7·5	Wind generally west and north-west. Crops ordinary. Two large flights of Locusts passed over the district in June, in the direction of Kohat.
	Kohat, ...	0·1	0·2	4·1	4·4	2·3	6·7	Winds variable. Aspect of sky generally clear. Visitations of large flights of Locusts in June. Eggs have been deposited in the hill tracts and young ones have appeared.
	Hazara, ...	1·1	0·2	2·9	4·2	6·9	11·1	Do. do. do. do. in April. Slight injury done to crops, trees and gardens. Young Locusts have appeared and are doing much mischief—but are being destroyed in myriads.

Lahore, the 12*th October* 1863.

STATEMENT OF RAIN-FALL IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1863.

Division.	District.		Total average Rain fall.	Remarks.
Delhi,	Delhi,	...	0·3	Direction of wind generally west. Aspect of sky scattered. A flight of Locusts passed from west to east. Prospects of harvest unfavorable, owing to want of rain.
	Goorgaon,	...	0·6	Wind westerly. Condition of crops favorable, but want of rain considerably felt. District visited by several flights of Locusts, damage done by them trifling.
	Kurnal,	...	1·1	Wind westerly. Sky clear. Up to the middle of the month ploughs were worked for the Rabbi sowing, but absence of rain has precluded their further working. Rain urgently needed both for the Kharriff and Rabbi crops. Several flights of Locusts visited the district, but did not occasion any serious injury.
Hissar.	Hissar,	...	0·3	Wind westerly. Aspect of sky clear, and appearance of crops promising. Several flights of Locusts appeared in the district, and caused slight injury. Young Locusts destroyed to a very considerable extent during the month.
	Rohtuk,	...	0·8	Wind westerly. Locusts in large numbers from the Bikaneer direction appeared in the district and injured the crops partially. Rain required for the Kharriff crops and the Rabbi sowings, the former in some places withering for want of it.
	Sirsa,	...	Nil	Direction of wind westerly. Prospect of harvest favorable. Locusts appeared in the district in large numbers and occasioned trifling injury to the crops. A good deal of young Locusts destroyed during the month.
Amballa.	Amballa,	...	1·4	Direction of wind westerly and easterly. Aspect of sky clear and cloudy alternately.
	Loodhiana,	...	0·8	Wind variable. Clear sky. A fair harvest anticipated. Several maunds of young Locusts destroyed. A small flight of Locusts passed the district.
	Simla,	...	1·3	No remarks offered by district Officer.
Jullundhur.	Jullundhur,	...	1·5	Prospects of the season good.
	Hoshiarpore,	...	0·9	No remarks furnished.
	Kangra,	...	0·4	Prospects of harvest good.
	Dharamsala,	...	11·1	
Amritsur.	Amritsur,	...	0·2	Wind variable. Rice crops likely to fail for want of rain. Zamindars who depend on canal water will sustain severe loss.
	Sealkote,	...	0·4	Prospects of harvest unfavorable. Rain urgently needed for Rabbi cultivation.
	Goordaspore,	...	0·6	No remarks offered.
	Dalhousie,	...	3·9	
Lahore.	Lahore,	...	0·2	Prospect of harvest continues good, but rain required.
	Ferozepore,	...	Nil	Prospect of harvest good. Wind variable. Aspect of sky clear.
	Goojranwalla,	...	Nil	Prospect of harvest not favorable owing to want of rain.
Rawul Pindee.	Rawul Pindee,	...	1·2	East and west wind prevailed during the month, and the aspect of sky was generally clear.
	Murree,	...	1·9	
	Jhelum,	...	0·2	Crops suffering for want of rain.
	Goojrat,	...	Nil	Wind varying from east to west. Rain much required. District free from Locusts.
	Shahpore,	...	Nil	The Kharriff harvest is suffering from want of rain, and prices are steadily rising from the same cause.
Mooltan.	Mooltan,	...	0·1	Prospect of harvest good. Swarms of Locusts visited the Lodhran Tahsil during the early part of the month, and did some damage to the standing crops.
	Jhung,	...	Nil	No remarks rendered.
	Googaira,	...	Nil	Prospect of harvest favorable. Wind variable. A flight of Locusts passed the district.
	Moozuffergurh,	...	Nil	A fair average harvest anticipated.
Derajat.	Dera Ismail Khan,		Nil	Prospect of harvest good. Direction of wind variable.
	Dera Ghazee Khan,		Nil	Crops suffering for want of rain and failure of Canal water. Wind variable. A flight of Locusts appeared in the district, but did not commit any damage.
	Bunnoo,	...	0·3	Prospect of harvest good.
Peshawur.	Peshawur,	...	0·4	For the first two weeks condition of crops reported favorable. No remarks for the remaining weeks.
	Kohat,	...	0·3	Crops continue in flourishing condition, several flights of Locusts visited the district. Absence of rain considerably felt. Wind east and west.
	Huzara,	...	1·9	Wind variable. No Locusts appeared. Prospects of harvest continue favorable.

F. E. Moore, *Personal Assistant,*

for Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Lahore, the 16th October 1863.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 4TH NOVEMBER 1863.

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REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE SMALL CAUSE COURTS IN THE PUNJAB, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1863,

SHEWING THE WORK PERFORMED IN THE MONTHS OF JULY AND AUGUST.

Name of Courts.	Name of Presiding Judge.	DESCRIPTION OF SUITS.	Pending at the close of last quarter.	Institut ed during the quarter.	Total.	Disposed of during the quarter.							Pending at the close of the quarter.	REMARKS.
						Exparte.	On confession.	By arbitration.	By decision on merits.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Total.		
Delhi.	Mr. O. Wood.	I.—For money due on bond or contract, ...	61	544	605	61	207	49	79	66	55	517	88	The Judge tried 4 Criminal cases also.
		II.—For rent, ...	2	27	29	...	3	5	4	2	9	23	6	
		III.—For personal property, or its value, ...	...	88	88	4	23	8	8	23	7	73	15	
		IV.—For damages, ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	
		Total, ...	64	660	724	65	233	62	93	91	71	615	109	
Loodiana.	Mr. G. D. Westropp, from 20th July to 31st August.	I.—For money due on bond or contract, ...	...	301	301	3	100	9	122	10	32	276	25	The Judge disposed of 70 Civil and 26 Criminal cases also.
		II.—For rent, ...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	....	3	...	
		III.—For personal property, or its value, ...	...	14	14	...	...	...	10	...	3	13	1	
		IV.—For damages, ...	...	10	10	1	...	1	6	...	2	10	...	
		Total, ...	...	328	328	4	100	10	141	10	37	302	26	
Simla.	Mr. J. C. Murphy.	I.—For money due on bond or contract, ...	13	241	254	3	51	3	124	15	19	215	35	4 Cases transferred. Cases decided in addition to work of Small Cause Court :— 23 Civil Suits. 4 Miscellaneous, do. 30 Decrees executed as P. S. Ameen.
		II.—For rent, ...	1	8	9	...	1	...	4	...	2	7	2	
		III.—For personal property, or its value, ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	
		IV.—For damages, ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	
		Total, ...	15	251	266	3	52	3	131	15	21	225	37	
Jullundur.	Mr. J. H. Penn.	I.—For money due on bond or contract, ...	92	1,833	1,925	26	636	31	596	247	239	1,775	125	25 Cases transferred to District Courts. No criminal or revenue work performed.
		II.—For rent, ...	...	8	8	...	2	...	3	...	2	7	1	
		III.—For personal property, or its value, ...	...	12	12	...	...	...	5	2	4	11	1	
		IV.—For damages, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		TOTAL, ...	92	1,853	1,945	26	638	31	604	249	245	1,793	127	

Report on the working of the Courts of Small Causes.—(Continued.)

Name of Courts.	Name of Presiding officer.	DESCRIPTION OF SUITS.	Pending at the close of last quarter.	Instituted during the quarter.	Total.	Disposed of during the quarter. Exparte.	On Confession.	By arbitration.	By decision on merits.	Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Total.	Pending at the close of the quarter.	REMARKS.
Hooshyarpore.	Lt. G. Young, and Mr. R. Spencer.	I.—For money due on bond or contract, ...	69	895	964	4	220	18	372	91	84	789	172	3 Cases transferred to District Courts; oldest case pending, 27th July. The Judges disposed of several Criminal, Revenue, and Miscellaneous cases also.
		II.—For rent, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		III.—For personal property, or its value, ...	2	124	126	...	10	2	102	7	5	126	...	
		IV.—For damages, ...	2	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	
		TOTAL, ...	73	1,020	1,093	4	230	20	477	98	89	918	172	
Amritsur.	Captain C. A. McMahon.	I.—For money due on bond or contract, ...	113	922	1,035	40	282	77	272	160	124	955	70	13 Cases transferred to District Courts. No other work performed.
		II.—For rent, ...	1	21	22	...	1	5	9	3	1	19	3	
		III.—For personal property, or its value, ...	2	35	37	...	1	1	12	8	12	34	...	
		IV.—For damages, ...	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	
		TOTAL, ...	117	979	1,096	41	284	83	291	171	137	1,010	73	
Lahore.	Mr. J. G. Cordery.	I.—For money due on bond or contract, ...	51	793	844	72	214	25	299	106	94	810	31	3 cases transferred to District Courts. No additional work performed by Judge.
		II.—For rent, ...	1	23	24	3	3	1	13	2	1	123	1	
		III.—For personal property, or its value, ...	1	10	11	...	1	...	5	3	1	10	1	
		IV.—For damages, ...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	
		Total, ...	53	829	882	75	218	26	320	111	96	846	33	
Peshawur.	Mr. F. R. Scarlett.	I.—For money due on bond or contract, ...	9	560	569	18	117	...	287	17	113	552	17	No other work performed.
		II.—For rent, ...	13	90	103	8	13	...	25	9	21	76	27	
		III.—For personal property, or its value, ...	14	91	105	...	5	...	27	6	1	49	56	
		IV.—For damages, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		TOTAL, ...	36	741	777	26	135	...	339	32	145	677	100	
		GRAND TOTAL, ...	450	6,661	7,111	244	1,890	235	2,399	777	841	6,386	677	48 transferred.

N. B.—All the Judges presided in the Courts of Bankruptcy, in addition to their other duties.

R. N. CUST,
Judicial Commissioner, Punjab.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 14TH NOVEMBER 1863.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	Week ending 27th Septr. 1863. *Miles open* 43½.			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open* 32.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	2,811	8	6	1,873	...	6
Goods and Minerals, ...	129	4	6	129	15	6
TOTAL, ...	2,940	13	...	2,003	...	...
Total Traffic from 1st July 1863 to above date, ...				33,963	11	7
Ditto, 1st July 1862 to corresponding last year, ...				26,643	8	4

	Week ending 4th October 1863. *Miles open* 43½.			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open* 32.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	2,274	4	4	2,257	7	...
Goods and Minerals, ...	200	11	9	80	5	...
TOTAL, ...	2,475	...	1	2,337	12	...
Total Traffic from 1st July 1863 to above date, ...				36,438	11	8
Ditto, 1st July 1862, to corresponding last year, ...				28,981	4	4

	Week ending 11th October 1863. *Miles open* 43½.			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open* 32.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	2,190	8	6	2,043	9	6
Goods and Minerals, ...	642	15	9	31	...	...
TOTAL, ...	2,833	8	3	2,074	9	6
Total Traffic from 1st July 1863 to above date, ...				39,272	3	11
Ditto, 1st July 1862 to corresponding last year, ...				31,055	13	10

G. SIM, *Captain*, R. E.,
Consulting Engineer to Govt. Punjab.

R. W. STEVENS.
Agent.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Lahore, Novr. 3rd 1863.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS,—LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 18TH NOVEMBER 1863.

WEEKLY REPORT ON THE FLIGHT AND DESTRUCTION OF LOCUSTS IN THE PUNJAB, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 31ST OCTOBER 1863.

Division.	District.	Date of arrival and departure of flights.	Direction of flight.	General Remarks on extent of flights, the measures taken for their destruction, and result.
Jallundhur.	Kangra.	Date of Deputy Commissioner's report, 23rd October 1863.		Reports the appearance of locusts at Dhurrumsala, flying towards the plains. The numbers are small. They are probably the flights of locusts which visited Dhurrumsala in June last, and the smallness of their number probably indicates that the Dhowla Dhâr mountain's are not a congenial nidus for their eggs.
		Do. 27th Octr. 1863.		Reports the appearance of considerable numbers of locusts in the upper part of the Palum valley and of the Nadown pergunnah.

F. E. MOORE,

Personal Assistant to Finl. Commr.

Lahore, the 6th Novr. 1863.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS,—LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 21ST NOVEMBER 1863.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	Week ending 18th October 1863. *Miles open* 43½.			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open* 32.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	2,323	2	9	2,130	11	8
Goods and Minerals, ...	829	...	8	16	13	3
Total, ...	3,152	3	5	2,147	8	11
Total Traffic from 1st July 1863 to above date, ...				42,425	7	4
Ditto, 1st July 1862, to corresponding last year, ...				33,203	6	9

	Week ending 25th Octr. 1863. *Miles open* 43½.			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open* 32.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	2,417	3	...	3,459	7	...
Goods and Minerals, ...	906	8	2	33	1	6
Total, ...	3,323	11	2	3,492	8	6
Total Traffic from 1st July 1863 to above date, ...				45,749	2	6
Ditto, 1st July 1862 to corresponding last year, ...				36,695	15	3

G. Sim, *Captain*, R. E.,
Consulting Engineer to Govt. Punjab.

R. W. Stevens.
Agent.

Agent's Office,
Lahore, 16*th Novr.* 1863.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, CENTRAL JAIL,—LAHORE.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

LAHORE, SATURDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER 1863.

Lahore, 21*st November* 1863.

It is with the deepest regret that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor announces, for the information of Her Majesty's subjects in the Punjab and its Dependencies, that His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., G. C. B., expired, on the 20th instant, at Dhurmsala.

In anticipation of the orders of the Supreme Government, His Honor requests that all officers, Civil and Military, in the service of the Crown, will go into mourning for the late Viceroy.

R. H. DAVIES,

Secretary to Government Punjab.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, CENTRAL JAIL,—LAHORE.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY.

LAHORE, MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER 1863.

Lahore, 23rd November 1863.

The following orders by the Hon'ble the President in Council are published for general information :—

R. H. DAVIES,
Secretary to Govt. Punjab.

Fort William, 21st November 1863.

With the deepest sorrow, the President in Council announces the death of the Right Honorable James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., G. C. B., & K. S. I., Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor General of India. This great public calamity occurred yesterday, the 20th instant, at Dhurmsalla, in the Kangra Valley. The President in Council directs that the flag at Fort William shall be hoisted half-mast high from sun-rise to-morrow, and that it shall continue to be so hoisted until the evening of the 28th instant. On that day fifty-two minute guns will be fired from the Fort; the last gun to be fired and the flag to be dropped as the sun sets. Similar marks of respect will be paid at the respective seats of Government, and at all the principal military stations in India.

The President in Council directs that all the officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military, and Marine services, do put themselves into mourning for the period of one month; and the President in Council invites all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India to join in this token of respect for the memory of the Statesman who has thus been prematurely lost to his Sovereign, whom he had served for many years and in many countries with distinguished zeal, wisdom, and success, and to the people of India, whose happiness and prosperity he had constantly and earnestly at heart.

Fort William, 22nd November 1863.

Pending the assumption of the office of Governor General of India by His Excellency Sir W. Denison, K. C. B., who, under the provisions of section 50 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, succeeds temporarily to the vacancy caused in that office by the death of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, it it notified that the said office is held by the Honorable Sir R. Napier, K. C. B.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, CENTRAL JAIL,—LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 28TH NOVEMBER 1863.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	Week ending 1st November 1863. *Miles open* $43\frac{1}{2}$.			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open* 32.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	2,572	8	...	2,556	12	2
Goods and Minerals, ...	697	14	...	50	15	
TOTAL, ...	3,270	6	...	2,607	11	2
Total Traffic from 1st July 1863 to above date, ...				49,019	8	6
Ditto, 1st July 1862, to corresponding last year, ...				39,303	10	5

G. SIM, *Captain*, R. E.,
Consulting Engineer to Govt. Punjab.

R. W. STEVENS.
Agent.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Lahore, 24th Novr. 1863.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, CENTRAL JAIL,—LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 2ND DECEMBER 1863.

REPORT ON IRON MINES IN THE KANGRA DISTRICT.

***REPORT** on the* IRON MINES *in the Kangra District, submitted by a Committee assembled under the orders of* SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, K. C. B., *Chief Commissioner for the affairs of the Punjab.*

Two great mountain ranges in the Kangra Distrct described.

In the north-east corner of the Kangra district, the two rivers Ravee and Beeas, take their rise. Running parallel to these streams, and following their general direction, are two high ranges of mountains; the former is the great Himalayan range, properly so called, extending from Bengal to Peshawur, and attaining in this region a general height of 14,000 feet; the latter is the range which divides Kooloo from Kangra Proper, the general height of which cannot be less than 12,000 feet,* although it is traversed by a pass between eight and nine thousand feet high.

Presence of ore throughout these ranges.

2.—These two ranges together form a regular enclosure wall to the Kangra district, and deserve prominent notice in this report, because the large spurs thrown out by them forming supports or buttresses to the main range, are known to contain ferruginous deposits. For, if the mines actually worked in Mundee, in Chumba, in Maharaja Goolab Singh's dominions, and in Kangra Proper, are considered in relation with the iron deposits of Kote Khaie, and those now being explored at Dalhousie, it is not too much to say that iron ore exists in abundance in most of the subsidiary spurs of the great ranges above described; and that while its presence along the whole line, from the Sutlej to the Ravee, has been tested by actual experience, it probably extends far beyond these limits.

Iron ore drifted down by some of the streams in Kangra.

3.—In further proof of this assertion, it may be mentioned that in various parts of the Kangra district, a class of men manufacture iron who are dependent for their supply of mineral upon the ore drifted down by some of the streams which intersect the country.

Mundee, and the Beer Boongahl talooqua, the chief seats of the iron maunfacture.

4.—This class of men, however, are insignificant in numbers, and the manufacture of iron on an extended scale appears to have been limited to Mundee, and a talooqua of the Kangra district adjoining thereto known under the name of Bír Boongahl. To this locality the examination of the Committee was first directed.

5.—As the commercial value of ore, however good and plentiful, must depend upon the

* The Committee crossed this range by the Surree Pass, and returned by Bijowra. The former was 12,120 feet, according to an observation taken by Monsr. Marcadieu, on the 12th May, at 7 A. M. The latter showed an elevation of 8,055 feet.

The question of transport.

means which exist for its transport, it is important to note here that the distance between the Bír iron mines and the plains of the Punjab cannot be less than one hundred and thirty miles, and that to reach the valley of the Ool river (the principal seat of the iron manufacture), a mountain range has to be traversed by a pass more than 8,000 feet high.* Although this range forms the right bank of the Ool, it is believed that it might be turned, and that a road passable for camels could be made without difficulty from Durmanee and the principal mines to the head of the Kangra valley. From thence a line to the plains would have to cross the drainage of the great Himalayan range, and great engineering obstacles must be overcome; but, as it would give an outlet for the tea of Holta, the opium of Kooloo, the borax of Thibet, the rice of Palum, and the hemp of the Himalayas, its construction is demanded by the requirements of commerce, irrespective of the importance of providing the Punjab with a cheap supply of iron.

Description of Ool valley.

6.—In order to convey an idea of the position of the Ool river, a map is annexed, by which it is seen that, taking its rise in the great Himalayan range above described (marked Dhaoladhar in the map), it discharges its waters into the Beeas, after running a distance of 70 or 80 miles. The right bank of the Ool is a spur from the snowy chain, forming, as it approaches the Mundee territory, a separate range, known under the local name of Ghoyurdhar, and famous for its extensive salt mines. The left bank of the Ool is formed by spurs from the great range which divides the waters of the Beeas from Kangra Proper, already alluded to in paragraph 1.

Geological features of the valley, and the quality of the ore.

7.—The geological features of the upper part of the valley of the Ool is decomposed mica schist, which is so soft that it crumbles to pieces under the slightest pressure. The ore is spread over the surface in small grains, which can be separated with great facility; and, as the matrix in which they are embedded contains a flux, nature herself has here accomplished the operation artificially performed elsewhere of mixing lime with the ore to render it fusible. The iron extracted is magnetic, resembling that of Sweden, and would probably be highly prized in the markets of Europe for the purpose of being converted into steel. Under the Sikh rule this iron was extensively used for gun barrels.

Extent of iron deposits.

8.—Along the whole of the left bank of the Ool, from its source to the point where it falls into the Beeas, iron ore is found in more or less abundance. Durmanee† is the centre of a cluster of mines now worked by the natives; and from this point to Naolotha, eight miles above, and to Dewal, six miles below, the mountains are richly charged with ore, and supply many of the furnaces in the Mundee territory in addition to those of the Bír talooqua. The veins at the village of Naolotha are at the base of the hill, while those at Dewal and Khod-ke-kut are at the summit, from which it may be inferred that the deposits of iron are most extensive, and that ore is a constituent part of the whole formation. It will facilitate mining operations that a large number of workmen can be employed simultaneously throughout a considerable extent of country without being in each other's way.

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* According to an observation taken by Monsr. Marcadieu, on the 6th May 1856, at 7 A. M., the heigh of this pass was found to be 8,431 feet.

† According to an observation taken by Monsr. Marcadieu, on the 7th May, at 4 P. M., the elevation of Durmanee was found to be 7,529 feet, and the climate would be favorable for Europeans.

9.—In consequence of a slip on the face of the hill, the veins at Durmanee are exposed to a considerable extent. On this account, as well as from the circumstances of the schist being particularly soft, the natives chiefly resort to this mine, and carry the ore to villages in the neighbourhood where no mines have been worked, but where fuel is more abundant.

The Durmanee mine.

10.—It does not follow, however, that, because this ore is best suited to the indolent habits of the natives and their primitive modes of manipulation, that equally profitable mines could not be made available to European industry. The peculiar feature of the ore is the facility with which the iron can be separated from the matrix which contains it. This chiefly commends it to the natives, who are averse to any laborious operations. The excavations they have made are merely rude galleries, or holes, running for a few feet into the face of the hill on which the veins crop out. If they come upon a hard stratum, they abandon the mines for new openings. From this cause the extent and richness of the veins has not been yet duly developed.

The nature of the ore suited to the native modes of manipulation.

11.—Nothing can be more wasteful than the native mode of manipulation. They first extract the ore with its matrix, which they subject to a washing process which* leaves 19 or 20 per cent. of the original matter. The ore, thus divested of its impurities, is put into a furnace with double the quantity of charcoal. The result is some crude impure iron, one-fourth the weight of the ore put into the furnace. Before this crude metal can be fit for any practical purpose, it must be subjected to a further purifying process, which will probably reduce its weight by a third. In other words, the original matter contains 20 per cent. of ore, which, after various laborious operations, scarcely gives a tenth of its own weight in pure iron. Under improved *modes of manipulation, this ore would probably give one-third its own weight in pure iron.*

Wasteful modes of manipulation practised by the natives of the country.

12.—While the native processes are unsatisfactory in their results, the expenditure of fuel is extravagant. Some details are below noted† showing approximately the number of trees which are annually expended in the manufacture of iron in Bír, by which it will be observed that, for the production of one ton of crude iron, some 28 fine trees have to be sacrificed; while, to purify that iron for the market, an expenditure still more considerable must be incurred.

Extravagant expenditure of fuel.

13.—If iron were made on an extended scale by the native processes now in vogue, no extent of forests would be sufficient; and, although the banks of the Ool and its tributaries are in some places well clothed with timber, it would soon be exhausted, if measures were not taken to renew the supply by means of planta-

Forest conservancy.

---

* In these mines, and those worked elsewhere, the composition of ores is as follows:—

	Per Cent.
Danneemora, in Sweden.	
Sesquioxide and protoxide of iron, ...	99·48
Island of Elba.	
Sesquioxide of iron, ...	83
Bír Iron Mines.	
Sesquioxide and protoxide of iron, ...	96

Mines profitably worked in Scotland and South Wales yield only 12 and 13 per cent. of metal.

	Pukka Maunds.	Tons.
† Estimated out-turn of iron in Bir per annum, ...	2,800	100
Charcoal expended for this amount of iron, ...	5,600	200
Weight of wood required for this amount of charcoal, ...	28,000	1,000

Supposing each tree to give about ten maunds of wood, 2,800 trees are annually expended on the manufacture of iron in Bir.

tions, and a proper forest conservancy. Were this point judiciously attended to, and improved methods of manufacture introduced, both for charcoal and iron, the fuel might keep pace with the demand. When the timber in the immediate neighbourhood of the mine was exhausted, it could be brought at no great expense from the higher mountains, and be floated down the various streams which intersect the talooqua of Bír Boongahl. It may be noted here that, although at some distance, vast quantities of fuel could be procured from Kooloo, which is a highly wooded country, and contains some large and extensive forests.

Water-power.

14.—The extent of water-power offered by the Ool and its tributaries, is another feature in this locality which commends it to European enterprise; and, if large works were established, the Committee would be disposed to recommend their erection at the point of junction where the Poolung or Swor stream falls into the Ool river. It is well situated both as regards ore and fuel; and, although conveniently placed above the bed of the river, an unlimited supply of water-power could be obtained at comparatively little cost.

Scanty population of Beer Boongahl.

15.—As, however, Bír Boongahl is very scantily inhabited,* having scarcely more than two persons to the square mile, a manufacturer undertaking operations on a large scale, would have to make arrangements for bringing labourers from a distance, and also for supplying them with food. The country is too poor to support even its sparse population, and the miners as a class are in wretched circumstances, being badly clothed, and using the coarsest kinds of grain; while the squalor and filth in which they live betoken their degraded condition.

Use of water-power as applied to machinery.

16.—If it be thought desirable to take measures for the improvement of the present native modes of manipulation, hammers and machines (for crushing and washing the matrix) worked by water-power might be constructed at a very small cost. A search should also be made for good clay, as the material of which the furnaces are at present composed is not calculated to stand the heat required under an improved process.

Mine at Dewut.

17.—The Committee would mention here that they found at Dewal, some eighteen miles nearer Kangra, an ore different in character from those of the Ool. The ore, however, appeared to be plentiful and of good quality. There was also a command of water-power at hand; but, for extensive operations, fuel would probably be found deficient. The natives had deserted the mine, and gave as their reason that the ore at Durmanee was more easily worked. This is not to be wondered at; for, while the matrix of the Ool mineral is mica schist, of so soft a nature that it can be crushed to powder in the hand, the ore at Dewal is embedded in quartz. It is in such a locality that the superiority of machinery would be most appreciated; and there can be no doubt that Dewal has many advantages of position, being some eighteen miles nearer the plains, and being on the reverse side of the range of mountains, which has to be crossed in order to reach the Ool river. This is an important consideration, for the transport of so heavy an article as iron by land carriage must materially enhance its price and impair its commercial value.

---

* *Area.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*	
11,323 square miles,	3,002	2,466	5,468	About 2 persons to the square mile.

There are one hundred and forty families of the miner class, by whom about a hundred and twenty furnaces are worked.

18.—At present the price paid at the mines for a maund of the crudest iron is two rupees. To purify this iron for the market, a further expenditure is involved of eight annas, and the Government duty, including the price of fuel, falls at the rate of ten annas a maund; so that the cost of producing a marketable commodity at the mines is $3\frac{1}{8}$ rupees per maund, which gives more than £8 a ton.* The object of European appliances would be to reduce the prime cost of manufacture. There remains, however, the expense of transport, which is now Rs.1-4-0 per maund. After adding ordinary contingencies, there is no doubt that, with due regard to economy, iron could be sold for Rs.4-8-0 a maund or £12 10*s*. a ton, at Madhopoor, the future work-shop of the Punjab. Gwalior iron now sells there for Rs.5 a maund or £14 a ton; English iron for Rs.6-4-0 a maund or £18 a ton. These details will show that, to compete with the iron of England and of Central India, the manufacture in the Ool valley must be conducted, with the most rigid economy, by persons intimately acquainted with all the practical details of this branch of industry.

Price of iron.

19.—In order to reach the Kooloo iron mine (whither the Committee next proceeded), it was necessary to traverse the great mountain range which divides the valleys of Kangra and Kooloo, and to penetrate, by an exceedingly difficult line of country, to the head of the Gooput Gunga (marked Gomati river, in the published maps of the Punjab) stream. This is one of the tributaries of the Beeas, into which it falls below Bhajowra, about twelve miles south of the point of junction of the Beeas and Parbutti. This latter is the famous stream which contains the boiling waters of Munikurn, and runs nearly parallel to the Gooput Gunga, in a general direction from east to west. Their waters are separated by a lateral spur of the great Himalayan range, at the eastern extremity of which the iron mine is situated. The specular ore it contains is of the finest quality, far surpassing any other in richness. It is embedded in quartz, which yields a very large per-centage of mineral.† Fuel likewise is abundant, but the inaccessible position of the mine, and the enormous outlay required to make a good róad, completely neutralize its commercial value; while ore is procurable nearer at hand.

Mine in Kooloo.

20.—The banks of the Gooput Gunga are composed, in many places, of perpendicular rocks, rising to an enormous height, where the construction of a road would involve extensive blasting and enormous expenditure. Furthermore, a road made in this direction would serve only for the iron, and would not be otherwise of a commercial value in opening out other markets. For a portion of the year the mine is covered with snow, and the Committee can see no opening here for extended operations.

Difficulties of making a line of road to the Kooloo iron mines.

21.—The same objections apply, although in a modified degree, to the Seoraj iron

* *Cost of manufacturing pig-iron in England.*

	£	s.	d.
Cost of raising iron ore per ton in South Wales, ...	0	8	0
Quarrying and delivering limestone, ...	0	0	8
Cost of manufacturing pig-iron, ...	1	16	4
	£2	5	0

In some of the Scotch works, pig-iron is produced at £2 per ton. Bar iron in Liverpool, in June 1843, was £4-10 *s*. per ton.

† A chemical analysis gives the following results :—

Sesquioxide of iron, ...	82
Silica, ...	18
	100

Seoraj iron mines.

mines, which were next visited by the Committee. They are situated in the Futtehpoor village, on a range of mountains facing the Jellowne Pass, and overlooking the main line of road between Sooltanpoor and Simla. At the foot of the range flows the Koondun river, a tributary of the Beeas. The ore is of the same quality as that in the Ool valley, but not so abundant, yielding a smaller per-centage of mineral when separated from the matrix. The natives acknowledged that they were in the habit of procuring ore from the neighbouring mines of Mundee, some of the richest of which have been already visited and described by Mons. Marcadieu. The Mundee authorities derive from this branch of industry an annual revenue of some twenty-seven thousand rupees; and it may be roughly calculated that between four and five hundred tons of iron are annually manufactured in Mundee, of which 50 tons are sheet iron hammered by the hand.

Traces of iron ore throughout Kooloo.

22.—Although no other iron mines are worked in Kooloo, from the traces of the mineral observed in the valley of the Purbuttee, its tributaries and elsewhere, the Commitee believe that further search will show that the ore abounds in all parts of Kooloo, and that, as a general rule, the lateral spurs of the Himalaya in this region are impregnated with this and other minerals.

Lead and copper mines in Kooloo.

23.—A lead mine on the Parbuti, and a copper mine on the right bank of the Sainj, were also visited by the Committee, who would recommend further explorations to be made to determine the commercial value of these discoveries.

Importance of improving the lines of communication with Kooloo.

24.—In connection with the supposed mineral wealth of Kooloo, it may be observed that the present main road into that purgunnah is unnecessarily circuitous, and that a new line could be made without difficulty by the Bibboo Pass, which would save three marches between Kangra and Sooltanpoor, the capital of Kooloo. This line would pass through the Ool valley, and thus give an impulse to the production of iron in that locality. Its construction would also be a great boon to the traders in borax, wool, and opium; and, in developing the resources of the country, would be an immense convenience to the public and to the local authorities.

Presence of Lignite in Kangra.

25.—In conclusion, the Committee have only to add that, if it be urged that in the way of an extended manufacture of iron, the two great obstacles are the expense of transport and the want of coal, it is in the power of the Government to facilitate the former, and the latter may be removed by the recent discoveries of lignite found in the Palum valley. These localities were visited by the Committee, and in one of them they found a lignite of excellent quality, with which they recommend that experiments be made at the workshops of Madhopoor. They would also suggest that specimens of the Bir, Kooloo, and Dalhousie iron be sent to England, with the view of determining whether any of them would command a remunerative price for the purpose of being converted into steel.

Conclusion.

26.—For further details, the Committee would refer to the Appendix; and, while they feel that their labours are in no wise commensurate with the importance of the question, they trust that the information they have given may accelerate the day when improved lines of communication and scientific appliances will provide India with a cheap and plentiful supply of manufactured iron.

Route followed by the Committee during their examinations of the Iron Mines in the Kangra District.

	Names of marches.	Remarks.
1st march, ...	Dhurmsala to Bundela,	Opposite Nigaerhoa *iron mines*, in the territory of the Rajah of Chumba, distance 3 marches. A double march.
2nd Do., ...	Pupprolla, ...	On the Binooa river.
3rd Do., ...	Bir, ...	Went off direct line and visited Dewal *iron mines*.
4th Do., ...	Pungall Doag, ...	
5th Do., ...	Naoluttha, ...	On the left bank of the Ool river, distant about two marches from its source, *iron mines; en route* crossed the range separating the valleys of Kangra and Ool at Setatrie-ka-tuhti, a height of 8,431 feet.
6th Do., ...	Durmanee, ...	On the left bank of the Ool river, *iron mines; en route* passed the *iron mines* of Khod-ka-kut and Mullah.
7th Do., ...	Jumterb, ...	On right bank of the Ool river, in the Raja of Mundee's territory; *en route* passed the villages of Surmanee, Duwat, Nari Bukly and Guryog, at all of which are *iron mines* or iron furnaces.
8th Do., ...	Turmanee, ...	*En route* passed the village of Mooltanee, on the left bank of the Ool, and on right bank of Sohad river, the spot selected as most favorable for the central works.
9th Do., ...	Toharra, ...	*En route* crossed the range separating the valley of Kangra and Kooloo at Surrie-ke-tuhti, a height of 12,120 feet.
10th Do., ...	Ghorean-ka-Doog, ...	
11th Do., ...	Gudeara, ...	
12th Do., ...	Sooltanpoor, ...	Capital of Kooloo, on the right bank of Beeas; emporium for borax and other products of Thibet.
13th Do., ...	Nuggur, ...	On the left bank of the Beeas.
14th Do., ...	Mullana, ...	
15th Do., ...	Russoul, ...	
16th Do., ...	Munneekurn, ...	On the right bank of the Parbuttee river; famous for its hot springs; *iron mines*, not worked by the natives.
17th Do., ...	Gerai, ...	On the left bank of the Parbuttee; visited a lead mine *en route*.
18th Do., ...	Choonj. ...	On the left bank of the Parbuttee.
19th Do., ...	Boolanj, ...	On the left bank of the Parbuttee, and its junction with the Beeas.
20th Do., ...	Dhyar, ...	On the range between the rivers Parbuttee and Gooput Gunga.
21st Do., ...	Ootchurn, ...	On the left bank of the Gooput Gunga.
22nd Do., ...	Chall Pujar, ...	On the right bank of the Gooput Gunga; *iron mines* of specular ore.
23rd Do., ...	Ootchurn, ...	On the left bank of the Gooput Gunga.
24th Do., ...	Palum, ...	Visited a copper mine at Doodroo, distant about 6 miles; elevation of Doodroo 5,944 feet.
25th Do., ...	Bunsab, ...	
26th Do., ...	Pellach, ...	On right bank of the Koondun river; halting place on the line of road between Simla and Kooloo. From this spot, crossed to the left bank of the Koondun and visited *iron mines* at the village of Futtehpoor and its neghbourhood, distant about 18 miles. Within a march of Futtehpoor are the richest mines of the Mundee territory.
27th Do., ...	Largee, ...	Junction of Largee and Koondun river, and at a short distance the Largee joins the river Beeas.
28th Do., ...	Bujoura, ...	Right bank of Beeas; *en route* crossed the Beeas on (mussucks) inflated skins.
29th Do., ...	Doolchee, ...	
30th Do., ...	Mundee, ...	The capital of the Raja of Mundee's territory, situated on the left bank of the Beeas; *en route* crossed the river Ool, and passed the salt mines of Duranj, and *iron mines* of Kuhman.
31st Do., ...	Tujoo Coprah, ...	On the Gojhurdhar and the water shed between the rivers Ool and Beeas, in the Mundee territory.
32nd Do., ...	Futtoo Khul, ...	On the water shed between the rivers Ool and Beeas, in the Mundee territory.
33rd Do., ...	Pupprolla, ...	On the Bunnoor river, a double march; *en route* passed the salt mines of Gomah, belonging to the Raja of Mundee.
34th Do., ...	Buhrwanee, ...	
35th Do., ...	Kunnearra, ...	After reaching encampment, went up the Manoonee kudh to look at some *iron mines*, distant 6 miles, which had been worked several years ago.
36th Do., ...	Dhurmsala, ...	

LIST OF MINES VISITED BY THE COMMITTEE.

No. of Marches.	Names of Mines.	Description of Mineral.	Matrix.	REMARKS.
3rd	Dewut, ...	Magnetic Iron, ...	Quartz, ...	Water-power abundant; fuel scarce.
5th	Naolottha, ...	Ditto,	Mica Schist.	
6th	Durmanee, ...	Ditto,	do.,	
"	Khod-ka-Kut, ...	Ditto,	do.,	
"	Mullah, ...	Ditto,	do.,	
7th	Surmanee, ...	Ditto,	do.,	Water-power abundant; ore plentiful and easily worked; some portions of the valley well clothed with timber.
"	Dewal, ...	Ditto,	do.,	
"	Nari,	...	...	
"	Buklog, (There are furnaces at these points, the ore for which is procured from Durmanee.)	...	...	
"	Gari,	...	...	
16th	Munneekurn, ...	Ditto,	Quartz, ...	Not worked by the natives.
17th	Gerai, ...	Lead, ...	do.,	Formerly worked by the Sikhs.
22nd	Chall Pujar, ...	Specular Iron, ...	...	Worked on a small scale by the natives.
24th	Dadroo, ...	Copper, ...	...	There is a tradition that this mine was worked by the old rajas of the country.
26th	Futtehpoor, ...	Magnetic Iron, ...	Mica Schist,	Worked on a small scale by the natives.
30th	Duranj, ...	Salt, ...	...	Extensively worked.
"	Kuhman, ...	Magnetic Iron, ...	do.,	Worked on a small scale.
33rd	Gomah, ...	Salt, ...	...	The Durmanee and Gomur mines together give a clear income to the Mundee State of Rs. 80,000.
35th	Manoonie, ...	Iron, ...	Decomposed Mica Schist.	Not worked.
Total,	15 Iron Mines. 2 Salt do. 1 Lead do. 1 Copper do.			

Remarks by Monsieur Marcadieu.

The Catalan furnace is the most suitable for the reduction of magnetic mineral, as it is very fusible, and does not require the high temperature obtained in the Cupda or ordinary blasting furnace; besides which, the natives could work it better. An ordinary blasting furnace in England produces from 1,600lbs. to 1800lbs. of iron daily. Sixteen Catalan furnaces, slightly modified, would produce the same quantity of iron.

Remarks on the Oligist Iron Mine in Kooloo.

The opinion put forth by the Committee on the heavy expenses which would be incurred in constructing a road for the extraction of the mineral, is only founded on a superficial survey. It is evident that from Deol to Hochain, the first march, though we ascended, the torrent offers no difficulties. Remains, then, the road from Hochain to the mine, a distance of about from 8 to 9 miles. On this portion of the road there are 4 or 5 bad places, but of no extent, where the rocks on the borders of the torrent offer a few obstacles, but those obstacles could be easily overcome; and, notwithstanding that the banks of the torrent are generally strewed with boulders, the largest portion of the road could be constructed with facility; besides which, the dense forests on the banks of the same torrent have evidently not taken root on the bare rocks. The trees are of remarkable beauty, and reach the foot of the mine, obstructing every issue; and, it is my opinion, that the members of the Committee, in passing rapidly through that shady locality, could not form an exact appreciation of the *ensemble* of the works to be executed. The superior part of the range was not examined, nor was the road over the pass from Munneekurn. The exploration is, then, incomplete, and demands a much longer survey. The richness and importance of the mine requires it, as it is the largest ferruginous deposit of its kind that I have yet met with in India, and situated in the centre of an abundance of fuel near a powerful water-course, and the mineral could be extracted by a continual descent.

Remarks on Seoraj.

I am not of the same opinion regarding the iron mine of Seoraj as the other members of the Committee. I consider those mines situated in the most favorable position for the exploration of the iron on a large scale. That part of the district contains the forests of largest growth in that part of the Himalaya. Regarding the extent of the mineral, it has always been my opinion that a single mine did not offer a sufficient guarantee to industry, to establish works on a large scale; but we must not forget that the Mundee mines are close at hand. The Wuzzeer (a local plague, that should disappear in presence of operations which have for object the general good) should be compelled to furnish (on payment) the surplus of the mineral which he cannot work himself on account of the deficiency of fuel in his territories; then a large industrial enterprise would find all the necessary conditions united—mineral, fuel, water-power, and the proximity of the mine to the road leading from Sooltanpoor to Simla.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 5TH DECEMBER 1863.

HORSE BREEDING IN THE PUNJAB.

From Secretary to Government Punjab, Military Department, to Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, No. 182—1846, *dated Lahore, 27th July* 1863.

With my predecessor's letter, No. 463, dated 1st October 1860, the Local Government forwarded, for the consideration and orders of the Supreme Government, the report of a committee assembled at Murree to consider the subject of improving the breed of horses in the Punjab. The committee was composed of the gentlemen named in the margin, all officers of experience, and well acquainted with the province. This committee attributed the partial success only which had been attained, chiefly to the insufficient number of stallions which had been provided by Government, and partly also to the fact that many of the stallions supplied were not of the description required; and they were unanimously of opinion, and strongly recommended, that the stallions, then numbering 23, should be increased to 65, and that 17 of these stallions should be selected stud-bred horses. As a preliminary step, application was made to the Government of India to sanction the selection of stud-bred horses for the purpose; but it was intimated in Officiating Secretary Major Atkinson's letter, No. 232, dated 7th December 1860 (copy annexed), that no stallions could be spared from the studs for employment in the Punjab. The committee also urged the appointment of an officer to superintend the operations in the Punjab; but this proposal was not referred to in the reply received from Government.

President.
A. A. Roberts, C. B.
Members.
Captain Pollock.
Major G. Hutchinson.
Lieut.-Col. C. Cureton.
Captain H. Miller.
Captain Stallard.

2. The reports already transmitted will have informed Government of the general results of the experiment up to 1859, since the commencement of operations in 1852. In that year ten Arab horses were purchased; in 1856 they had increased to 18, in 1858 to 22, and in 1859 to 23 stallions; this was the largest number ever maintained in any one year; altogether, up to August 1859, twenty-six stallions had been purchased at a total cost of rupees 18,113, and nine had, at different times, been presented by gentlemen interested in these operations. Up to that time about rupees 10,646 had been expended in the keep of stallions, and 3,698 mares had been served by these stallions up to July 1859. The following shews the number of stallions maintained, mares served, and cost of keep of stallions during the succeeding seasons up to July 1862 :—

Stallions maintained, and general results since the measure was first introduced.

	Number of stallions.	Mares served.	Keep.
In 1860 up to July, ...	14 ..	351 ..	1,551 Rs.
1861 ditto, ...	14 ..	527 ..	2,323 „
1862 ditto, ...	12 ..	516 ..	2,023 „
	Total,	1,394 ..	5,897

Two stallions were purchased during this period for rupees 950, making the total outlay in purchase of stallions rupees 19,413; in keep rupees 16,543, and in all 5,092 mares were served. Since 1859 the number of stallions has diminished; 14 were at different times sold as being too old, or otherwise useless, and 13 died, or were destroyed from being infected with disease liable to be communicated to their progeny. To replace some of these, seven Arab horses, young, and of good blood, were purchased last spring; five of these were purchased at Bombay by the aid of Major Merewether, then Officiating Secretary to Government in the Military Department, and two were obtained in the Punjab, having first been examined and passed by a committee of European officers. The cost of these seven horses, including transit charges from Bombay, amounts to about rupees 9,500; the precise sum cannot be stated, as some of the contingent expenses incurred in Bombay have not yet been communicated. Including these recent purchases, there are only 16* Government stallions in the Punjab; and a few of these, which have been in use since the years 1853 and 1855, must, from old age, soon be disposed of.

* *Distributed as follows :—*

Goojrat, ...	4 Arabs.
Kohat, ...	2 do.
Dera Gh. Khan,	1 do.
Lahore,..	2 do.
Shahpore,......	1 C'try.-bred.
Rawul Pindee,	5 Arabs.
Sealkote,......	1 do.
Total,	16

Funds available not sufficient.

3. In the Punjab budget of the current official year, provision has been made to the extent of rupees 28,000 for the purchase and keep of stallions. After reserving a portion of this sum for cost of maintenance, there will probably be sufficient to purchase about 18 horses of fair average quality. This, assuming that suitable stallions can readily be had, would raise the number to 34, which, in the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor's opinion, is insufficient to meet the wants of the province.

Scarcity of horses in Punjab for military purposes, police, &c.

4. For years past Commissioners of divisions, district and other experienced officers, have urged upon Government the urgent need of more stallions, and of a better class than the majority of those provided in the earlier years of the experiment. The large bodies of cavalry raised in the Punjab for service in the N. W. Provinces, Oude, and other quarters, caused the breeding districts to be drained of all the horses fit for cavalry purposes, and led to the withdrawal also of many of the brood mares. Year by year the scarcity of horses for the irregular cavalry, mounted police, and to meet the wants of the European and native community, has increased, and is increasing. The officers commanding cavalry regiments of the Punjab Irregular Force report that they cannot, even though willing to pay good prices, procure suitable remounts. Application has been made to stud officers to purchase horses rejected for the regular branches of the service, but without success. The studs in the lower provinces send their defective undersized cattle to the Calcutta market, and realize enormous prices; and the scarcity would, therefore, appear to be general throughout the country. The Punjab market, supplemented by the horse trade from Kabul and Kandahar, falls far short of the demand. The Kabul horse is, moreover, objected to by cavalry officers, and has been found unequal to the work devolving on our frontier

cavalry. The supply from Kabul is also very precarious, and may, at any moment, be entirely stopped by internal disturbances in Affghanistan, or among our border neighbours. It has further been reported to the Lieutenant Governor, that the breeders in the Punjab, tempted by the high prices tendered, are parting with their mares. It is well known that many of the local breeds, which acquired celebrity under the native government, have greatly deteriorated, and are almost on the eve of extinction, especially the Dhunnee caste.

Effectual measures necessary to increase horse-breeding.

5. It behoves the Government, therefore, without loss of time, to adopt effectual measures for restoring the breed in respect both to quantity and quality. It seems to the Lieutenant Governor absolutely necessary to give some impetus to the horse-breeding trade, lest it may happen that that most important branch of the military service—the irregular cavalry—be rendered inefficient from its inability to procure suitable remounts. As illustrating the difficulty already experienced in obtaining horses for the frontier cavalry, copy of an admirable memo. on the subject, by Captain Paget, Commandant of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, is annexed. Something, it is true, has been effected, but the efforts made have not, perhaps, been sufficiently sustained, or sufficiently extensive; and then there has been no organization, and a general want of competent supervision.

Capabilities of the province for horse-breeding.

6. There is no doubt, His honor observes, that the province generally is well adapted for raising a good breed of horses, and that many of the districts, such as Pindee, Jhelum, Goojrat, Googaira, and Lahore, yet possess good brood mares of large size, and that the climate is favorable; and that some of the frontier districts, as Bunnoo, Kohat, Dhera Ismael Khan, and Dhera Ghazee Khan, have excellent mares; small, but possessing good blood and great endurance.

Necessity for more stallions, and a Superintendent.

7. All that seems necessary, therefore, is a sufficiency of good stallions, and a qualified officer to direct and supervise the operations. The breeders, even if they possessed the skill and judgment requisite to select good stallions, have not the means to purchase, or to keep them up. Under the Sikh government, it is believed that a large number of stallions were maintained by the State, and by many of the wealthy Sirdars of the country; and, unless the Government provide suitable horses, the breeders will resort to country-bred horses of inferior stamp, and in many instances unsound, and thus propagate a useless breed. The services of an experienced Director are deemed to be absolutely necessary. It would be his duty to make tours through the districts provided with stallions, to determine the description of mares to be served by the Government stallions, and to carefully exclude unsound animals, and those unsuited by constitutional defects and malformation; he would report, periodically, on the condition of the stallions, and see that they are properly cared for, and not overworked; it would be his province to suggest the transfer of horses not suited for one to other districts, where they could be usefully employed; he would be required to collate and submit statistics showing the progress made, and report on the progeny. The services of such an officer would, in fact, admit of the operations being carried on systematically. At present there is no proper organization, or supervision; the arrangements have, of necessity, to be left to district officers. Many of the Deputy Commissioners have, it is true, evinced great interest in the measure; but their hands are otherwise full, and they cannot give sufficient time to this duty. It not unfrequently happens that a district

officer, who has labored earnestly to forward the experiment, is removed, or goes away on sick leave, and is succeeded by an officer who may understand nothing of the subject, or who does not take much interest in it, and thus progress is impeded. All this would be remedied by the appointment of an officer who would devote his energies to the work, and give his undivided attention to it.

Stud establishment not advocated.

8. The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor does not advocate the formation of a stud with its expensive establishments. He thinks that equally good, if not better, results may be attained under the system now proposed, at comparatively little outlay, and with great benefit to the province generally.

Officer to possess knowledge of horse-breeding.

9. Success will much depend on the selection of an officer; it is essential that he should possess experience and a knowledge of horse-breeding.

Horse fairs held.

10. As a further incentive to the breeders, in addition to the provision of stallions, horse fairs have been established since 1856, and are held annually at Lahore, Rawul Pindee, and Umritsur; and, as likely to increase the chance of success, these exhibitions were arranged to take place at old-established fairs of the country, which are greatly resorted to by the population of the surrounding country.

That at Lahore, is held at the Bussunt-ke-mela in February; at Rawul Pindee, during the Noorpore mela, in April; at Umritsur, during the Bysakee fair in April, or Dewallee in October.

Prizes at fairs.

11. At these three fairs, prizes for the best three and two year old colts and fillies are sanctioned to the extent of rupees 1,400 for each of the three districts. These prizes are awarded by a committee of European officers, and are limited to horses bred in the Punjab; preference being given, other points being equal, to the produce of the Government stallions. The value of the prizes fixed is diminished sometimes by the committee, when, in their opinion, the standard does not come up to that sought to be attained. The reports received from district officers regarding these fairs tend to show that they have a good effect. Breeders and dealers flock in from the adjoining districts to compete for prizes, and to effect sales; a healthy spirit of rivalry is also engendered between the breeders of different districts. The number of horses exhibited at the Lahore and Umritsur fairs do not equal that at Rawul Pindee, nor is the progeny so good. At the last* fair held at the latter place, 550 horses were exhibited, and of these 395 colts and fillies were registered for competition. The report mentions that the committee prominently noticed the improvement in the stock over that of former years. They strongly recommended the supply of some more really good stallions, stating it as their opinion that there is undoubtedly a great desire on the part of the breeders to improve their stock, and that an adequate supply of good stallions would lead to the production of a valuable breed of horse in this and the adjoining districts.

Additional funds necessary.

12. In para. 3 of this report, it is shown that provision has been made in the budget of the current official year to admit of the purchase of about 18 more stallions; but, on re-consideration of the subject, in all its

* April 1863.

bearings, and after consulting officers of experience, His Honor is deeply impressed with the urgency of adopting more extended measures for improving and increasing the breed in the country; and, with this view, the Lieutenant Governor desires to obtain some more Arab stallions, a few of the best country-breds, and some Colonial and English horses. It is necessary, therefore, that the funds at his disposal be increased, and he begs that His Excellency the Viceroy will authorize an outlay for this purpose of rupees 20,000, in addition to the budget provision, part of which, as before stated, has to be retained to defray the keep of the stallions.

Why the Punjab cannot now, as formerly under Sikh rule, meet military demands for horses.

13. It may be matter for surprise that a province, which, under native rule, maintained an enormous cavalry force, as the Punjab did, mounted chiefly, if not entirely, on horses bred in the country, should now be unequal to the demands of our irregulars, which are, numerically insignificant as compared with the cavalry maintained by the former government; but the following reasons may, in some measure, account for this decrease :—

1*stly*.—Large numbers of brood mares were withdrawn from* the Province on annexation.

2*ndly*.—The extensive demands on the province for both horses and mares during the mutiny.

3*rdly*.—A large proportion of the remounts of the Sikh army were mares, but they were regularly bred from, they were not lost to the country by being used for military purposes; but under our system this course is impracticable—remounts are required to be at all times available for service. His Honor is further informed that, while in former years many commandants of irregular corps would not admit mares, they are now very extensively purchased for all irregular cavalry regiments. Every mare, therefore, purchased for military purposes, or even by the European community, may be regarded as a brood mare lost to the country; and hence there has been a continuous drain on its resources.

Notices Turkomanee and Toorkistan breed of horses.

14. Though not connected directly with the object of this report, yet, as relating to the subject of horse-breeding generally, I am desired to annex copy of an interesting report on Turkoman and Toorkistan horses. This information was furnished by Khan Bahadoor Gholam Hussun Khan, our vakeel at Kabul with reference to requisition received through the Bombay Government for the purchase of some Turkoman mares for our studs. It would appear, however, from this statement, that the immense powers of endurance generally ascribed to those breeds, may be attributed more to the method of training than to any peculiarity in the breed itself. Our vakeel, who himself was the chief native cavalry officer in Colonel Cureton's regiment during the mutiny, and attained high honor and distinction, is a thorough soldier, well acquainted with horses, considers that the Dhunnee mare of the Rawul Pindee district is superior to any he has seen for breeding purposes. He accompanied the Ameer to Herat, and has seen much of the Affghan and Turkoman horses.

P. S.—Whilst this letter was in the press, Brigadier General Sir N. Chamberlain's letter, No. 1,134, dated 13th July, has been received, and is now appended. It fully supports all that has been said on the great difficulty of obtaining remounts in Punjab cavalry

* *Vide* Murree Committee Report of 1860.

regiments, and it confirms His Honor in the feeling that immediate action is needed. As an accompaniment to Sir N. Chamberlain's letter, I am desired to give an extract made from letters which appeared some time ago in the *Field* newspaper, on the subject of horse breeding in France.

From the Officiating Secretary to Government Punjab, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, No. 463—5,215, dated Lahore, 1st October, 1860.

Military Department.

In continuation of my letter, No. 382, of 9th August last, I am desired by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to submit the report of the committee appointed to consider the subject of improving the breed of horses in the Punjab.

2nd. In that letter it was shewn that, from the year 1851, efforts had been made in the Punjab to improve the breed of horses, by introducing Government stallions, and by establishing fairs and prizes for the exhibition and reward of good progeny.

3rd. It appears from the records of the working of the system, during the past nine years, that, though the value of the experiment is fully established, yet that the success attained has been but partial.

4th. The committee attribute this partial success to the introduction of stallions inefficient, both in number and quality; to the abstraction of brood mares from the Punjab in 1857 to meet the demands of the service; and to the present injudicious mode of rearing and training the young stock.

5th. To ensure an adequate number of stallions, the committee have carefully considered the wants of each district in the Punjab, and proposed, in a tabular statement, the number required for each.

6th. From this statement they have selected eleven of the finest breeding districts of the Punjab (*vide* margin*) as deserving 27 stallions of the best description; and eleven of the next best breeding districts (*vide* margin†) as deserving 23 stallions of a superior kind. Should it, for financial reasons, be impossible to afford first-rate stallions for all the remaining districts, to have stallions of a less expensive description.

* 1 Kohat.
2 Dehra Ismail Khan.
3 Dehra Ghazee Khan.
4 Rawul Pindee.
5 Jhelum.
6 Lahore.
7 Googaira.
8 Loodiana.
9 Rohtuck.
10 Hansi, Hissar.
11 Umballa.

† 1 Peshawur (Eusufzaie.)
2 Hazara.
3 Goojerat,
4 Umritsur.
5 Ferozepore,
6 Bunnoo.
7 Mooltan.
8 Sealkote.
9 Goorgaon.
10 Kurnaul.
11 Delhie.

7th. For the whole Punjab the committee recommend 65 stallions; of which

Arabs,	...	38
Wuzeeree,	...	3
English,	...	7
Stud-bred,	...	17
Total,	...	65

7th. There are at present 23 Arab stallions in the Punjab; it would be necessary, therefore, to get others. The Wuzeeree horses must be obtained on the frontier, and the stud-bred stallions no doubt can be provided from the stud, should the Supreme Government sanction their being granted. For the English horses, His Honor would prefer to wait another year, until he sees the system in full and efficient working order; and, meanwhile, he would supply their place by stud-bred horses.

8th. As regards the "quality" of the stallions noticed by the committee, this can, without difficulty, be improved; and His Honor approves of the committee's remarks on the kind and description of stallion to be selected.

9th. For the remedying the abstraction of brood mares, noticed as having occurred in 1857, His Honor believes the country has slowly recovered itself, and that though still an evil, it is much less so than it was. The subject of brood mares, His Honor feels, is itself an important one, but he would rather not take it up at present; eventually, if the Government are inclined to import some first-rate brood mares, it would be very advantageous.

10th. As regards the present injudicious mode of training and rearing the young stock, His Honor considers that eventually, as the stock improves, this will be a subject demanding the earnest consideration of the Government; at present, however, His Honor considers, that, if the civil officers and the officers of police, under whose control these stallions will more immediately be placed, really do look after the matter, that very much may be done towards improving the rearing and training of the young stock, by advising and teaching the zemindars on that point; our fairs and prizes will also add an additional stimulus to a zemindar to care for his progeny.

11th. Eventually, His Honor has no doubt, studs for the purchasing and rearing of the young progeny may be advantageously introduced, but not at present.

12th. For immediate wants, His Honor solicits the services of an experienced officer to superintend the whole. His duty would primarily be to move about and advise local officers, and report results to the Government. Should it be feasible to grant an officer, His Honor would ask for Captain Stallard, of the Artillery, on a suitable salary—this officer having given much attention to the subject, and to the Punjab generally. If, however, an officer cannot be granted, then His Honor would ask for an uncovenanted officer from the stud department, whose character and abilities warrant his being so employed.

13th. Should the committee report, and these remarks and proposals, meet the approval of the Supreme Government, His Honor solicits the favor of an early reply, as it is necessary to arrange at once for stallions to ensure the next breeding season not being lost. The improving of the breed of horses in the Punjab is a subject, he conceives, of very great importance, and one which, if properly managed, would be likely much to conduce to the eventual benefit of the State. It is hoped that not only would all of the native mounted branches of the service be supplied, but also our artillery batteries and horse artillery.

Under instructions from His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, a Committee, composed as follows, will assemble at such time and place as the President may please to appoint, for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the very partial success which has hitherto attended the efforts of Government to improve the breed of horses in the Punjab.

PRESIDENT:

A. A. ROBERTS, ESQUIRE, C. B., C. S.

MEMBERS:

Captain F. R. POLLOCK,
Officiating Commissioner.

Major G. HUTCHINSON,
Officiating Military Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. CURETON,
Mooltani Cavalry.

Captain H. MILLER,
Captain of Police.

Captain S. STALLARD, *Artillery.*

The committee having assembled at the house of the President, at Murree, at 12 (noon), on the 3rd of August 1860, proceeded to read and consider the printed papers laid before them by the Military Secretary Punjab Government, and are of opinion that the very small success which has hitherto attended the efforts of Government to improve the breed of horses in the Punjab, is attributable—

1st.—To the Arab stallions that were introduced, being, with some exceptions, not of the description required, either to meet the general approval of the native horse dealers, or to ensure a fine progeny; they generally were old horses of good figure, and some of them really possessed good blood and size.

2nd.—The insufficient number of stallions, there being only 23 for the whole Punjab.

3rd.—The abstraction of well-bred brood mares from the country, at annexation, and also in 1857.

4th.—The injudicious way of rearing the young stock, and especially to the insufficient amount of proper nourishment given them.

The committee, therefore, unanimously recommend that no fewer than sixty-five stallions, being at the rate of not quite two per district, be located throughout the Punjab and its dependencies.

The horses should be located according to, and be of the description mentioned in the table herewith annexed, which has been framed with reference to the supposed number of brood mares in each district.

The grounds upon which the committee have not proposed any other description of stallions than Arab, English, Stud-bred, and Wuzeerees, are that—

Colonial horses, either Cape or Australian, are very inferior to English in blood, and nearly as costly.

Persian and other northern horses will not stand the heat of the Punjab, and are wanting in blood.

Kattyawar and Dhunnee are not procurable.

Toorkmanee difficult to obtain, and as expensive as Arabs.

The committee are of opinion that the horse should be young, of good size and substance, bone and blood, and as nearly as possible sound; at all events, sufficiently so to avoid any hereditary taint, and that he should not be under fourteen hands two inches.

The committee think that such a horse cannot be purchased for the price heretofore paid by Government for stallions.

The committee further think that the services of a properly qualified officer, to be called the *Superintendent Horse Breeding in the Punjab*, are absolutely necessary to ensure the success of the measure.

As regards annual fairs and prizes, the committee are not prepared to recommend anything new, and are of opinion that sufficient is already being done in this direction. The committee are aware that there are two great annual horse fairs at Lahore and Rawul Pindee, at each of which prizes to the amount of about 1,400 rupees are distributed. They learn that other fairs have also been established in almost every division, and they strongly recommend that the system be persevered in.

The committee are convinced that eventually it will be desirable for Government to purchase young stock, carefully selected, and to have them properly reared; and they think such a plan can be carried out without any great expense.

It will be time enough, however, to consider this suggestion so soon as an improvement shall have been effected in the general breed of horses in the country, and they believe that the foregoing recommendations will quickly and materially cause an improvement.

The committee further add that—

1st.—They consider that the Government stallions, as regards general management, treatment, and employment, should be placed under the care of the Captain of Police of the division; but, in respect of keep, payment of wages of syces, &c., to remain as heretofore under the charge of the Deputy Commissioner of the district. The Captains of Police having ressalas of horse under them, are more directly interested in improving the breed of horses than district officers; and probably have, as a rule, more knowledge of the subject. Moreover, they have better agents, in their ressaldars and sowars, for ascertaining where the best brood mares are to be found, and their own constant tours of inspection will give them frequent opportunities of looking after the Government horses and the young stock.

2nd.—In regard to Arab, Wuzeeree, and stud-bred stallions, the committee would place no further restriction on the mares to be served, than that they shall have no hereditary disease or malformation; but they recommend that none but unexceptionable mares, to be approved of by the Captain of Police, or in his absence by the Lieutenant of Police, or any English officer on the spot, be covered by English thorough-bred horses.

No mare less than 14-3 in height should be served by an English horse. The committee place no restriction on the mares to be served by Arab, Wuzeeree, and stud-bred horses, because some of the best and most blood mares in the country—especially Belooch, Wuzeeree, and generally all hill mares—run low in height.

Lastly, the committee would observe that the covering season will commence early next

spring, or about six months hence, and fresh Arab horses are imported to Bombay in October. Therefore, unless steps are taken almost immediately to purchase the necessary number of stallions, another year will be lost. The committee believe that probably not more than ten of the 23 stallions now in the Punjab are fit for the purpose for which they are kept. The useless ones should forthwith be disposed of.

The committee are further of opinion that—

1. Kohat,
2. Dera Ismael Khan,
3. Dera Ghazee Khan,
4. Rawul Pindee,
5. Jhelum,
6. Lahore,
7. Googaira,
8. Loodiana,
9. Rohtuck,
10. Hansee, Hissar, and
11. Umballah are the best breeding districts, and have the finest brood mares. For these 11 districts they have recommended 27 stallions.

The following are also favorable for the purpose, and should, if possible, be supplied with stallions:—

1. Peshawur (Eusufzai); 2. Huzara; 3. Goojerat; 4. Umritsur; 5. Ferozepore; 6. Bunnoo; 7. Mooltan; 8. Sealkote; 9. Goorgaon; 10. Kurnaul; 11. Delhi. These districts require 23 stallions. It was originally recommended that English thorough-bred horses should be stationed in some of these districts, and they are still of opinion that this should eventually be done; but, if financial considerations prevent the purchase of the whole number of English horses at first, the committee think that a less expensive description of stallions might be provided for the districts which are not considered the best for breeding purposes.

There then remain eight districts in which it is desirable to have one or two stallions; but the measure might be deferred until the state of the finances permits of the whole number of stallions originally recommended. Three districts—Kangra, Simla, and Thanesur—have throughout been excluded from the experiment.

As regards the necessity of a Superintendent, the committee are of opinion that, to ensure the success of an experiment on such a large scale as has been proposed, it is highly desirable, if not absolutely necessary, that a specially qualified officer should be appointed to superintend and report, periodically, upon the measure. It is obvious that the attention of the Captains of Police will be confined to their own divisions; whereas a general Superintendent will compare the brood mares and rising stock of one with another; will be able to correct anything erroneous in the management of the Government horses; and will be able to bring the results of the experiment in one view before the Government. It must, moreover, be remembered that, although the Captains of Police may generally be good judges of horses, still they can scarcely be expected to have a competent knowledge of horse-breeding, which requires special knowledge, application, and experience. With reference to the proposition made by the

committee for purchasing and rearing young stock so soon as an impression shall have been made on the breed of the country, it is clear that a Superintendent would be most useful for the purpose.

Lastly, the committee would record their opinion that none of the stallions which Government now have in the Punjab, are fit for the best breeding districts. The 10 out of the 23 horses which are fit to be retained, might be stationed in districts of the 2nd class. It would, therefore, be necessary to purchase, at once, 13 more horses for the second class districts, and 27 for the best breeding districts—or 40 horses in all.

(Signed) A. A. ROBERTS, *Offg. Judl. Commr.*

" F. R. POLLOCK, *Offg. Commr.*

" CHARLES CURETON, *Lieut.-Col.*

" G. HUTCHINSON, *Major.*

" H. MILLER, *Captain of Police.*

" SAM. STALLARD, *Captain.*

Proposed distribution of Stallions in the Punjab, and the description of Horses.

DISTRICTS.	ARAB.	WUZEEREE.	ENGLISH.	STUD-BRED.		REMARKS.
Peshawur, ...	3	1	...	...		The mares are plentiful in Eusufzai, and generally good; also in the Khuttuk hills; Arab and Wuzeeree stallions are preferred by the horse dealers, and considered best adapted by the committee.
Kohat, ...	3	1	...	...		Mares, small and well-bred; Arabs preferred by zemindars, and recommended by the committee,
Huzara, ...	2	...	...	...		... ... Ditto... ... ... ditto ... ... ditto.
Dera Ghazee Khan, ...	2	...	...	...		Beloochee mares, remarkable for endurance and blood, are small; Arabs recommended.
Dera Ismael Khan, ...	2	...	...	...		Wuzeeree mares, ... ditto ... ditto ... ... ditto,
Bunnoo, ...	1	...	...	...		Ditto ... ... ditto ... ditto ... ... ditto.
Leia, ...	...	...	...	1		Kutch mares, large and powerful; stud-bred stallion recommended,
Mooltan, ...	...	...	...	2		Bar, or Jungle mares, large and well-shaped ... ditto.
Jhung, ...	...	...	...	2		Ditto ... ... ditt ... ... ditto.
Muzuffurgurh, ...	...	1	...	1		Beloochee and larger mares; Arab and stud-bred recommended.
Googaira, ...	1	...	...	1		Bar mares, well-shaped, and well-bred, ... ditto.
Rawul Pindee, ...	2	...	1 T. B.	...		Mares plentiful, of Dhunnee and other good well-bred mares; 1 T. B. English and two Arabs recommended.
Jhelum, ...	1	...	1	1		Dhunnee and other good mares plentiful—Jhelum and Rawul Pindee were famous for their excellent horses in the time of Runjeet Singh; 1 English thorough-bred, 1 stud-bred recommended, and 1 Arab.
Goojrat, ...	...	...	1	1		Mares large and powerful; 1 English thorough-bred, 1 stud-bred recommended. Forage and climate most favourable to horse-breeding, and the English constitution in particular.
Shahpore, ...	2	...	...	...		Mares plentiful, small, from forage being scarce; Arabs recommended.
Lahore, ...	...	...	1 T. B.	1		Mares plentiful, and of good blood and bone; 1 thorough-bred English, 1 stud-bred recommended.
Goojranwalla, ...	1	...	...	1		Mares good, but scarce; 1 Arab, 1 stud-bred recommended.
Ferozepore, ...	1	...	...	1		Mares very good, large and well-shaped; 1 Arab, 1 stud-bred recommended.
Sealkote, ...	2	...	...	...		Mares good, but small; 2 Arabs recommended.
Umritsur, ...	1	...	1 T. B.	...		Mares large and good; 1 English, 1 Arab recommended.
Goordaspore, ...	1	...	...	...		Mares scarce; 1 Arab recommended.
Jullundhur, ...	1	...	...	...		......Ditto ... ... ditto,
Hoshiarpore, ...	1	...	...	...		......Ditto ... ... ditto,
Kangra, ...	...	...	...	...		
Loodiana, ...	1	...	...	1		Mares good and well-bred; 1 Arab, 1 stud-bred recommended.
Umballah, ...	1	...	1 T. B.	...		Mares good and plentiful; 1 Arab, 1 English recommended.
Thanesur, ...	...	...	...	...		
Simla, ...	...	...	...	...		
Paneeput, ...	1	...	...	1		Mares good, and generally well-sized; 1 Arab, 1 stud-bred recommended.
Delhi, ...	1	...	...	1		Mares plentiful, but not very fine; ... ditto ... ... ditto.
Gorgaon, ...	1	...	...	1		Mares plentiful, and well-sized; ... ... ditto ... ... ditto.
Rohtuck, ...	1	...	...	1		... ... Ditto ... ... ditto ... ... ditto.
Hissar, ...	2	...	1 T. B.	...		Mares very good, large and well-shaped—remains of the late Colonel Skinner's breed—they are besides plentiful; 2 Arabs and 1 English recommended.
Sirsa, ...	2	...	...	...		Mares good; 2 Arabs recommended.
	38	3	7	17	65	

Memorandum on the subject of Remounts for the Cavalry, Punjab Irregular Force, by Captain W. H. Paget, Commanding 5th Punjab Cavalry, dated Kohat, 20th June 1863.

1. The question of mounting the cavalry of the Punjab Irregular Force becomes one of very serious moment, when, as will be shewn hereafter, the difficulty in obtaining horses on the frontier is yearly increasing; and the permanent remedies for which can, in no way, produce any immediate results.

2. It is needless to enter into all particulars as to how this difficulty shews itself. The greatest difficulty in getting remounts not only has been, and is, experienced in the regiment I have the honor to command, but the same difficulty is, I believe, equally felt by the other four commandants.

The causes may be traced as follows:—

Causes of scarcity.

3. The country on the frontier is generally sparsely populated, and at no time possessed of any large number of horses; whereas the drain upon it has been great.

That which has been constantly going since the beginning of 1850 (the commencement of the present system of frontier defence) in the supply required for the cavalry regiments serving on the border. From the peculiar nature of the country, and of the inhabitants, a larger force of cavalry has been required here than is generally necessary for the same area of country elsewhere in India; and the very arduous and harassing duties which have been performed by the Punjab cavalry, have doubtless created a much greater "wear and tear" amongst the horses, than in regiments serving in the provinces. Moreover, a very large number of mounted police were, for many years, maintained on the frontier, in addition to the corps of cavalry—another source of drain on its resources as regards remounts.

4. The other great drain was the mutiny and rebellion of 1857 and 1858. Mounted levies were raised on all parts of the frontier, and the number of horses and mares taken out of the country must have been very great. Seven squadrons of Punjab cavalry, with the corps of Guides, were sent down at that time to Hindoostan; and it was years after their return to the frontier before horses injured on the campaign, or "*weeds*," which were then obliged to be taken, could be replaced.

Levies sent down in Hindoostan in 1857-58.

5. The frontier, too, has been the scene at times of a severe epidemic disease, "Surra," (a form of consumption) amongst the horses of the cavalry, and of the people of the country. In 1852-53, the 3rd Punjab Cavalry at Asnee lost some 348. In 1854, the 5th Punjab Cavalry lost in (3) three months 179 at the same place; at the same time, the 2nd Punjab Cavalry lost at Dhera Ghazee Khan a considerable number; and, in 1856, the 1st Punjab Cavalry lost about 120—the disease having been contracted at Tâk, on the Dera Ismail Khan border. The horses of people of the country suffered equally with those of the cavalry.

Epidemics.

6. But we have, too, unfortunately, been all along "killing the goose that laid the golden eggs," by taking mares and horses indiscriminately into the ranks. Every horse bought up reduces so much the actual number available for the year; but every mare (barren, of course, excepted) sold into the ranks is an incalculable loss to the district as regards the question of future supply. This is a point which

Using mares in the ranks.

would tell throughout India, but must tell more on the frontier than elsewhere; as, though the numbers of horses have been small from the first, the drain has been very great and constant.

7. The increase of pay, too, causes an indirect difficulty in getting remounts on the frontier. On the present liberal scale of pay, Government have a right to look for increased efficiency, and in nothing more than a better stamp of horse. The standard a commanding officer now looks for is, therefore, greatly increased; but the supply is not forthcoming, though the money may be and is.

Better stamp of remount looked for.

8. Every cause of scarcity (that of the drain in 1857-58 excepted) remains as before, but many are on the increase—certainly none on the decrease; and the subject is, therefore, one well deserving the attention of the Local Government.

9. I know, from time to time, measures for the improvement in the breed of horses in the Punjab have been strongly urged by that Government; that stallions have been alloted to certain districts, and horse shows held at Umritsur, Lahore, and other places.

The Government stallions of the Punjab.

10. Not having seen any of the correspondence on the subject, I write under correction in anything I may say; but the following points in the practical working in the system would appear to me easily to account for there not being greater results on the frontier, as well as in the Punjab. I should here state the quotations I am about to make, in support of my arguments, are taken from a work published in 1861, and which I believe to be held as one of great authority, viz., *The Horse in the Stable and in the Field*, by J. H. Walsh, F. R. C. S., (Stonehenge) Editor of the *Field* newspaper, and J. Lupton, M. R. C. V. S.

11. I do not *think, either in granting stallions to districts*, or in allowing them to cover when alloted, two great points were carefully and thoroughly looked to:—

Stallions and mares.

1*st*.—Indisputable soundness,

2*nd*.—The stamp of stallion required for the particular district.

12. With regard to this point—soundness in the stallion—I may state that, not long ago, I was asked by a district officer to look at, and report on, two Government stallions, which were then covering in his district. I found both very badly spavined—one with the largest bone spavin I ever saw. Of the suicidal policy of employing unsound stallions, the following are the opinions taken from "Stonehenge":—

Soundness in the stallion absolutely required.

(*Page* 23.)—"The mare is commonly supposed to be more highly prized by the Arabs than the stallion; but this idea is said to be unfounded by the celebrated Abdul-Kadir, in a highly interesting letter to General Dumas, which is published in the fifth number of *Bailey's Magazine of Sports*. He remarks:—

"'It is true that the foal proceeds from the sire and from the dam; but the experience of ages has proved that the essential parts of the body, such as the bones, the tendons, the nerves, and the veins, proceed always from the sire. This is beyond all doubt. The meanest Arab knows that any malady, especially belonging to the bones, under which the sire may be suffering at the time of covering, will be perpetuated in his produce, such as splints, bone and

blood spavins, the shape of the bones, and all diseases of the vertebral column. The dam may give to her produce colour and a certain amount of resemblance in form—the foal naturally partaking of some of the qualities of the animal which had so long borne it—but it is an incontestible fact, that it is the sire who gives strength to the bones, substance to the tendons, vigour to the nerves, rapidity in pace; in short, all the principal qualities. He also communicates what may be called moral qualities; and, if he be unquestionably of high blood, the foal is preserved from vice. Our fathers have said *el-aõud por ma audouche kiela*—'a horse of noble race has no vices.' An Arab will lend his stud-horse gratuitously; he never accepts payment for his services. To hire out a stud-horse for money is, in the eyes of an Arab, an unworthy action, and is contrary to the generosity for which he is renowned; and, although the law allows it, I have never known an instance of it. But though the Arab lends his stud-horse gratuitously, he does not do so to the first comer, nor for any mare. No, the suppliant is often obliged to make use of the intercession of persons of great interest, or even of his wives, if he would not see his request refused. On the other hand, the Arabs are very difficult in their choice of a stud-horse; and, if they cannot find one of pure blood, they prefer leaving their mares unproductive rather than put them to a common horse. To procure a good sire they do not hesitate to travel any distance. The preceding has already intimated to you my conclusion that the sire has more to do with the foal than the dam, and my conclusion is identical with the universal opinion of the Arabs. They say, *el hôr ilehal el fahal*—'The foal follows the sire.'

"In corroboration of this opinion, he describes the Arab horses as distinguished under the following heads:—El hôr, el hadjim, el mekueref, and el berdoune. El hôr is that in which sire and dam are both of noble race, that takes the lead. El hadjim is that in which the sire is noble and the dam of common race; it is considered less than el hôr, its name hadjim 'defective,' being derived from the word 'hurdjiss,' which signifies faulty. El mekueref is that in which the dam is high-bred and the sire is half-bred; although this approaches the hadjim, it is of much less value. The name of this class is derived from 'horaf,' mixed. El hadjim is superior in quality on the same principle that a man whose father is white and whose mother is a negress, is superior to him whose mother is white and father is a negro. El berdoune is that class in which both sire and dam are badly bred. This animal is a stranger to our country. The value of a horse is in its breeding."

Importance of soundness in sire and dam.

13. Again, in regard to the qualifications of both stallion and mare, in the same book, at page 144, talking of the importance of health and soundness in both sire and dam, "Stonehenge" says:—"But it is among our well-bred horses that unsoundness is the most frequent, and in them, I believe, it may be traced to the constant breeding from sires and dams which have been thrown out of training, in consequence of a break-down, or 'making a noise,' or from some other form of disease. It is quite true that roaring is not necessarily transmitted from father to son, and it is also manifest that there are several causes which produce it, some of which are purely accidental, and are not likely to be handed down to the next generation. The same remarks apply to the eyes; but, in the main, it may be concluded that disease is hereditary, and that a sound horse is far more likely to get healthy stock than an unsound one. In the mare, probably, health is still more essential; but, if the breeder regards his future success, whether he is establishing a stud of race

horses, or of those devoted to any kind of slower work, he will carefully eschew every kind of unsoundness, and especially those which are of a constitutional character. If a horse goes blind in an attack of influenza, or, if without any previous indications of inflammation, he breaks down from an accidental cause, the defect may be passed over perhaps; but, on the contrary, when the blindness comes on in the form of ordinary cataract, or the break-down is only the final giving-way in a leg, which has been long amiss, I should strongly advise an avoidance of the horse which has displayed either the one or the other. I believe that a Government inspection of all horses and mares used for breeding purposes would be a great national good; and I look forward for its establishment at no distant time, as the only probable means of insuring greater soundness in our breed of horses. I would not have the liberty of the subject interfered with—let every man breed what he likes—but I would not let him foist the produce on the public as sound, when they are almost sure to go amiss as soon as they are worked. Ships must now all be registered at Lloyd's in the classes to which they are entitled by their condition; and horses as well as mares should be registered in the same way, according to the opinion which the Government Inspector may form as to their health, and the probability of getting or producing sound and useful foals. The purchaser would call for the 'registration mark,' when he asked for the pedigree of the horse he was about to buy; and, if it was not a favorable one, he would, of course, be placed upon his guard. If this plan could be carried out in practice, as well as it looks on paper, much good might be done I am assured; but we all know the Inspectors are but mortals, and that they are liable to be biased in more ways than one. Still, I believe that the evil is becoming so glaring, that something must soon be done; and I see no other mode so likely as this to be advantageous to the interests of the purchaser and the user of the horse."

14. Again, at page 80:—" One chief difficulty of the trainer now is to keep his horses sound; and, unfortunately, as disease is in most cases hereditary, and too many unsound stallions are bred from, the difficulty is yearly on the increase." Again, at page 81:—" We are sadly in want of sound and well-bred stallions for general purposes; and, if the Government of the country does not soon interfere, and adopt some measures for furnishing these islands with them, we shall be beaten on our own ground, and shall have to import sound, useful horses from Belgium, France, Hungary, or Prussia, whichever country can best spare them."

15. I am afraid, therefore, that hitherto, although the stallion may have been sound, and of the stamp required, strenuous measures have not been adopted to insure his only being put to thoroughly sound and fit mares, without which the amount of good done must be a perfect lottery.

The stamp of stallions for a particular district.

16. The style of horse of the different districts of the Punjab and Trans-Indus differs as much as do the people; and, allowing the following quotation again from "Stonehenge" to have any weight, it would at once show the error of sending the same stamp of stallion for the large bony mares of the Pindee district as for the small blood Belooch mares of Dhera Ghazee Khan:—" When some of the elements, of which an individual sire is composed, are in accordance with others making those of the dam, they coalesce in such a kindred way as to make what is called a 'hit'. On the other hand, when they are too incongruous, an animal is the result wholly unfitted for the task he is intended to perform.

17. I would submit the following suggestions in regard to the Government stallions of the Punjab.

Government stallions.

18. The stallions to be most carefully selected, both as regards soundness and stamp.

Selection.

That no stallion be purchased with any defect that can be transmitted.

That if, from financial considerations, any large sum cannot be devoted to the purchase of stallions, that whatever be available be devoted only to the purchase of first class horses—quality, not quantity, being the guide.

That, as a guide to the breed and stamp of stallion required for each district, every information should be obtained as to the class of mares therein; the stallion recommended with reference to the mares, the experience from former stallions, and the prejudices of the people.

19. I would recommend the stallions being placed under charge of the commandants of cavalry instead of the district officer as heretofore.

Charge and supervision.

1st.—The former should, as a rule, have more time to devote to the subject.

2nd.—He should, too, ex-officio, have a fair knowledge of horses.

3rd.—The officers in military employ remain, as a body, longer on the frontier than the civil officers, and could, therefore, watch the working better.

4th.—But it is particularly advisable—as a chief object of every Government in improving the breed of horses in a country is—to ensure the best stamp for the "public service," and it is chiefly to the cavalry the breeder must look for the sale of the produce; and the cavalry *commandant, therefore, is the person who should know most on the subject,* and who must take the greatest interest in it.

20. It should be fully impressed on all officers in charge of Government stallions, that they see that no mare is put to one, except she be in good health, and with every probability of getting *sound* and useful foals as regards her own soundness and symmetry. In any district where the number of mares is small, or the breed inferior, it would, of course, be found most beneficial to import from good districts a few fine large mares for breeding purposes, making them over to any influential native who could take an interest in the matter, and whose property was favorable for breeding on.

Selection of mares.

21. It may appear that the standard laid down is a high one, and it might be argued the produce at first would be small for the outlay; but, I think, it has been shewn how more than injurious, how suicidal, it is to encourage any breeding from unsound animals. The moment you can introduce a really good stamp of mare into the district (with changes of stallion) the numbers will speedily increase. The great point I hold that should be looked to, is to do everything to ensure nothing but good produce from the Government stallions. The demand is now, I may say, almost unlimited compared with the supply, and the price of horses is becoming perfectly fabulous. Great care, trouble, and attention, will be at first required; but the breeder will soon learn the value of the "blood" the State is giving him, and will not require advice or encouragement (though they should be tendered) to keep all mares (barren excepted), selling only the male produce.

22. Of course, the demand will be, as it ever must be, the great incentive to horse breeding; but still, for a beginning, on the frontier especially, I think certain extra encouragement might be held out. All mares covered should be carefully registered, as well as their produce. The produce should be shewn at least once a year—twice would be better—and small rewards given to those farmers and breeders whose stock shewed it was really cared for. A horse-show should be held annually in each district, and prizes awarded.

23. I am aware horse-shows are held at Lahore and some other places (under what exact rules I do not know), but I think district shows would be better, and a greater encouragement. There might, again, at Lahore and Peshawur, be annual shows, and 1st and 2nd prizes awarded to the best horses that have taken "district prizes;" no others to compete.

24. A certain number of mares in each regiment on the frontier should be covered yearly by Government stallions (until the great demand decreases a little), and the produce made over for care and keep to farmers in the district; if not allowed to run about, foals never get good bone or muscle. The produce ought to be good, and is recommended not so much to meet the demand (although I believe in Colonel Skinner's corps he used to have as many as 200 foals belonging to the regiment) as to show the farmers what they might breed.

Unsound stallions.

25. No unsound stallion should be kept any longer by the Government, and I think no harm could arise from endeavouring to obtain a report from each district of the stallion generally used; and, when stallions with known hereditary diseases existed, and which were private property, measures should, if possible, be taken to prevent their being used; at least the utmost should be done to discourage the people of the district from sending to them.

Breeds and Markets.

26. The markets, which appear available for Punjab cavalry, are the Frontier, the Punjab, Kabul, Hindoostan, and the Studs.

Of the first, the "Frontier," the horses, though of a small stamp, have proved generally strong and hardy; but the supply is, I think, pretty well exhausted; and, as it is a country which must, for many, many years to come, require a large force of cavalry, its breed of horses is of the utmost importance.

Taking the different districts in order we have—

1st.—Kohat.—This has produced, I believe, a very good breed of horses of the Wuzeeree stamp; very strong, hardy, and with good legs. Khawja Mahomed Khan, of Teeree, is a man who takes great interest in horses, and would doubtless be one to take part in the matter of introducing a really good breed. On the dry, stony soil of this district, foals ought to do well.

2nd.—Bunnoo.—I do not think this district has given very many horses, but the alluvial lands, all along the bed of the Koorum, should be good runs at times for foals; grain is generally very cheap, and clover grown as in England. The thull between Bunnoo and Luttummer is now being brought completely under wheat and gram cultivation by the Wuzeerees, and the soil is very dry and sandy. Doubtless with a little trouble these new settlers might be found to take to rearing good foals if helped and encouraged at first.

When at Bunnoo, a short time since, I saw numbers of foals being driven in on market days to Bunnoo for sale, most of them bad ; but it costs as much trouble and money to rear a bad-bred as a well-bred foal.

3rd.—Dhera Ismail Khan.—Some very good horses used to be got from this district; but I fancy it has been completely drained. The large grass preserves, belonging to the mounted branches at the station and other places in the district, would be found good for foals.

4th.—Dhera Ghazee Khan—Has given very good remounts, especially from the Sunghur portion of the district, and the Belooch mares. These mares are wonderfully good blood, hardy animals, but very small; and, unfortunately, I am afraid, fast disappearing. They are never shod by the Belooches, and there are some now in the 5th Punjab Cavalry which were all through Delhi, and the subsequent campaign, that have never had a shoe upon their feet. The mares and the Belooches shew much of an Arab descent; and, I think, this is a part of the country where much good might ultimately be done. Of course, the fact of "Surra" having shewn itself so much there, is always a drawback; but it was proved to be very local even in the district, and that the ground near the hills was completely beyond its influence. At certain seasons the grass under the hills is most luxuriant. Year by year the people are becoming more settled, and bringing land under cultivation; all in favour of their taking up the subject of horse breeding as a means of gain.

27. *The Punjab.*—Of course, very good remounts are got at times from the Punjab; but there the field is always a difficult one for the frontier cavalry to work in, being far from the spot; the best horses are, of course, picked up by the regiments quartered Cis-Indus.

28. *The Dunnee country* is a good breeding district, and the breed has been a fine one; but it has been much drained, and there must, I think, be something wrong with the stallions, or at least there was two years ago. At that time I heard the stallion the breeders chiefly used belonged to a Syud (probably the holy character of the owner made the stallion more sought after), but almost every horse I got from there (travelling about to get remounts) has since shewn "ringbone," doubtless, I think, "*congenital.*" This district having been selected by Runjeet Singh to breed horses in for his armies, would point to it as one highly favorable as a breeding country.

29. *Kabul.*—The Kabul horses are totally unfit for light cavalry purposes on the frontier, and this market can only be looked upon as closed almost.

30. *Hindoostan.*—There are, of course, very good remounts to be got from Hindoostan; but the same remarks apply to it, as a market, as to the Punjab, viz., its distance from the frontier, and the fact that regiments quartered in the provinces are always on the look out for horses.

31. *The Studs.*—At times remounts are to be got from the studs, but this source seems now pretty well dried up; for the Superintendent of Her Majesty's Studs in Bengal, in writing to me the other day on the subject of remounts for the 5th Punjab Cavalry,

says :—"I cannot really help you about horses, as there are none now in these (the up-country) studs, and those at the lower ones, worth anything, fetch such high prices in Calcutta that it would never pay us selling them elsewhere. The other day, a batch of rejections, three years old and *under*, averaged rupees 258 at an auction in Tirhoot;" yet, the highest compensation granted by Government for a horse in the native cavalry, killed on extraordinary duties, in action, &c., is rupees 125.

32. The following is an extract from a report furnished by me, in October 1856, on the experience of the different breeds, derived from the (6) six years' hard service on out-post duty, patrols, &c., the horses of the 5th Punjab Cavalry had gone through; and I have no reason now to alter any opinion therein expressed.

"At the beginning of 1850, the horses of the regiment, as far as could be ascertained, were as follows :—

Northern, ...	91
Punjabee, ...	415
Hindoostanee, ...	79

The number of northern horses increased in 1850, '51, '52, but it was found, after the establishment of out-posts, that these horses did not stand the heat and work. In 1853, the late Captain Fitzgerald, then commandant of the corps, stopped the enlistment of any horse of that class. The greatest number of northern horses ever at one time in the regiment, has been about (200) two hundred. After the great losses of the regiment from the "Surra" disease in 1854, the difficulty of obtaining remounts was so great, a number of northern horses were entertained, but now (1856), as a rule, none are.

"The northern horses are, I think, totally unfit for the work of the irregular cavalry on the frontier. They cannot stand the heat (coming from a colder climate) with the frequent patrols, pursuits, and other duties required of them constantly throughout the year, and are a heavy style of horse.

"The Hindoostan and Punjab horses both stand the heat, and work well.

"The Sunghur horses, of which there are several in the regiment, are found to be very good indeed.

"The Belooch horse, though small, I believe to be very good."

"Kohat and Wuzeeree horses I have not seen.

"Of those in the corps at the beginning of 1850, enumerated above, there remain at this time (1856)—

"Hindoostan 35, loss per cent. 55·6; Punjab 113, loss per cent. 70·3; northern 14, loss per cent. 84·6. This per centage shews the northern have stood the climate and worked the worst of any; although, I think, they are shewn in as favorable a light as possible, as they were all, or nearly all, young, fresh horses bought from the Kalifas at Dhera Ismail Khan; whereas many of the Punjab and Hindoostan horses were entertained with the men, and were not fresh horses.

"The difficulties in obtaining the necessary supplies of remounts are, *first*, that the

northern horses, not being found to be good for the purpose, the great source for remounts, which would appear to be open yearly to the regiment on the arrival of the Kalifas, is not so. *Secondly*, the great demand for horses in the Derajat, a thinly-populated district, in which, besides a large body of mounted police, and three regiments of irregular cavalry, employed upon duties which must cause an infinitely greater number of casualties than among the regiments of the same kind having only the light duties of the cantonments in the provinces, apart from the numbers that have been lost not only by regiments but by the people of the country in this and the Dhera Ghazee Khan district, from the "Surra" disease. *Thirdly*, there being no annual horse fairs in the Punjab, of course deprive these regiments of a source open to many in the provinces. The difficulties in getting remounts are not likely to decrease, as the mares are bought up in the country."

33. The fairs of Hurdwar, Pokur, and other places in the provinces are, of course, open to the frontier regiments, but not with the same facilities as to the regiments Cis Indus, owing to the great distance they are off; and, as officers from the frontier are not always available to attend them, it might prove very advantageous to these if the Government would allow committees to assemble, with a veterinary surgeon, at the nearest station, to pass in horses for the native cavalry regiments, who were unable to send down qualified officers. Dismounted men, or those with casters, could always be sent to these fairs to search for horses, and take them before the committee. In fact, an officer might be especially detached to act on the committee, and assist his own and other regiments.

34. But this only meets the difficulty *pro tem.* I cannot speak from experience, not having seen any districts in Hindoostan for many years (some 14 since I first came to the frontier), but the opinion seems pretty general that proper remounts for the native cavalry are getting scarcer year by year. Doubtless the mutiny and rebellion has affected the question much. The accounts sent me of the horses generally at the Hurdwar fair this year, by an officer I sent down on remount duty, were most unsatisfactory; and the question, therefore, as to how the cavalry are to be mounted for the future, is not only a serious one as regards the frontier, but, perhaps, the whole of the native cavalry of the Bengal army.

35. In conclusion, I can only reiterate that the evil is one increasing yearly, and deserving of serious consideration. Doubtless at the present time of great financial reform and retrenchment, any suggestions for large or unlooked-for expenditure must carry very great weight to be even considered for a moment; but, when the question is not only affecting the breed of horses in the country, but also the efficiency of its cavalry (and the evil is a growing one), economy of itself would induce remedial measures being adopted.

36. But without expenditure no real permanent good can be looked for. The experience of Australia shews that, in horse-breeding, to ensure success it can be done only by liberal expenditure in the purchase of stallions (and, when required, of brood mares also). At page 15, "Stonehenge," after paying a just tribute to the very good breed Australia can now shew, says :—"There breeders are so spirited and determined, that neither money nor trouble is spared in procuring the best blood; an evidence of which is afforded by the fact that, at the recent sale

of Lord Londesborough's stud, the large sum of 3,120 guineas was invested for Australia. This probably is the heaviest price yet paid at one sale by any colonial breeder; but numerous smaller speculations have been going on for the last twenty years." Since this was written (1861), I know very large prices have been again paid at the different stud sales in England for stallions for that country.

Memorandum by Khan Bahadoor Gholam Hussun Khan, Ullyzie, Kabul Vakeel, on the subject of Turkoman mares, dated 12th March, 1863.

I received your order of the 14th February 1863, regarding Turkoman mares, on the 11th March, and beg to reply as follows:—

I have been for the last four years making every enquiry after Turkoman and Toorkistan horses, and horses of other places, and have ascertained the following particulars from Turkoman horse-dealers and others.

The breed called Nadree is not yet extinct. The colts are produced from Hindoostanee mares and Arab stallions, and are kept apart from all other breeds. Some of the colts turn out very large horses—much larger than Arabs generally are.

The Turkoman horses from Tukka and Yumoot are reared in the following manner:—The colts are left loose with their dams to graze about till they are a year and half old. They are then tied to a pole, but without heel ropes, and are kept exposed to the climate. In winter they are kept out in the frost and snow, and in summer they are kept in the sun. They have nothing but snow under them during winter, but are covered with ten folds of blanket. They get a small allowance of gram and grass, and are daily walked out for exercise. The horses thus reared have long thin necks, round-full flanks, and are very lean; their head, back, and legs are long; they are also lean in hind quarters. When the horses have been thus reared, they are put together to the number of 40 and 50, and made to run a distance of 20 koss, and after the run they are driven into a river. The horses that get ahead of the rest in the water, and on being taken out of the river, shew no signs of being in any way affected, are the horses selected for the use of the alluman or freebooter in the desert, and for stallions; and are only sometimes disposed of to very great and wealthy men. The owners entirely depend upon these horses for a livelihood.

When the Arab freebooters go out upon an excursion, and run away with people, they put their captives behind them on their horses, which go a distance of 80 miles in a day through the desert.

Although it is said that the Arab horses are good, they are unable to traverse on sandy desert and over hilly country like the Turkoman horses.

In purchasing horses, appearances are not looked to; it is only the really hardy and fast-going horses that are purchased.

If any of the Turkoman and Toorkistan horses turn out to be blemished, they are put under medical treatment, brought into good condition, and sent for sale to Mushud; some are

also sent for sale to Bokhara and Herat. The horses are sold at 200 gold tillahs each, equal to rupees 1,300, and the mares at 50 tillahs, equal to rupees 325.

Merchants and travellers dare not enter those parts of the country where the breeding and training of horses are carried on, through fear of being seized and sold as slaves, as the allumans spare no sect or tribe.

Only such horses as are rejected by the allumans are sent for sale to the three markets above-mentioned.

Horse dealers have classed the horses thus :—

From Tukka and Yumoot,	.. ..	2nd class.
,, Saruk and Salar,	.. ..	3rd class.
,, Koorud,	.. ..	4th class.
,, Chareemack and Herat,	.. ..	5th class.

Since I entered Afghanistan I have not seen any Turkoman horses from Tukka or Yumoot with any one, not even with the Ameer or any of the other Sirdars. If any one desires to purchase a Turkoman horse, he has to be purchased at Mushud ; but the horses to be purchased there are all blemished, and are obtained with great difficulty.

The price of Herat and Chareemack mares, which are superior to Kabul, Kandahar, and Toorkistan mares of the 1st class, is 200 rupees.

Formerly the horses from Shuhur Subz were of a good breed ; but, since Shuhur Subz has fallen into the hands of the ruler of Bokhara, the breed has degenerated, because the ruler does not allow good horses to be crossed over the river Hamoo.

The horse from Charuk and Kutghan are strong and good, but of small stature, resembling ponies.

If any one in the Punjab desires to have good colts, he has only to have mares of Dhunee, the Chenab and Sunghur, and of the Wuzeeree caste, covered by Arab stallions. Good training is necessary ; and the training the Punjab horses will get, will never come up to the training the Turkoman horses get in Tukka and Yumoot. If the training were as good, the horse would be equally as good.

To procure Turkoman horses and mares of the breed already described, may be possible through Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan ; but it would be with great difficulty, owing to the great demand for them by the Arab freebooters.

From the Brigadier General, Commanding Punjab Irregular Force, to the Secretary to Government Punjab, Military Department, No. 1,134, *dated* 13*th July* 1863.

My attention, during my recent tour of inspection, having been much drawn to the inferior quality of the remounts, and to the number of inefficient horses retained in the ranks of the cavalry regiments, and having for some years noticed a progressive deterioration in the stamp of the horses generally, I called upon the commandants to furnish reports upon the subject ; and these having now been received, I lose no time in forwarding them, in original,

for the information of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, with the earnest recommendation that the subject be early submitted for the consideration of the Supreme Government.

2. It will be seen from these reports—some of which are of considerable interest—that the deterioration in the quality of the remounts cannot, in fairness, be attributed to neglect on the part of commanding officers, who have done all in their power to mount their corps properly, but to the fact that the required horses are not forthcoming, and that neither trouble nor money, which have not been spared, will procure them—for the simple reason that a sufficiency of remounts do not exist in the country, nor the stallions and mares to breed them; nor does this assertion apply merely to the Punjab Proper, but equally to the Delhi and other districts beyond the Jumna, which have been yearly visited by European and native officers and soldiers, detached from the force specially on remount service, whose duty it has been to visit the fairs, and send men into the districts to the very homes of the zemindar horse-breeders. In short, we have sought, and sought in vain, for horses; although the countries searched over embrace the Punjab, and a large portion of the North West Provinces, to say nothing of the remounts picked up from the northern dealers on their coming through the passes; for, with rare exceptions, this description of horse is not found to stand the work and exposure required of our cavalry, though they answer well enough for frontier artillery purposes.

3. Under such circumstances, the inspection of cavalry regiments is of little use, for it would be unjust and unreasonable to find fault with corps for being inefficiently mounted, when efficient remounts are not in existence. At the same time, it is clear that cavalry inferiorly mounted are only a useless drain upon the State, raising expectations sure to fail when put to the test, and likely to bring discredit upon the soldiers themselves and upon the Government.

4. This question is not now mooted by me for the first time; for, ever since I have commanded the force, I have, from time to time (as a reference to the records in your office will shew), brought to notice the difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable remounts, and urged the necessity of some action being taken in the matter; but the difficulty has now reached that point, that to avoid a collapse, and that, too, at no distant date, Government must act energetically, and without delay, in applying a remedy.

5. When the regiments were first raised, they were admirably mounted on the horses of the disbanded Sikh cavalry, the stamp of which was so superior as to be quite remarkable a few years back, and to be still apparent in the few animals that survive. With each succeeding year, however, the remounts have deteriorated in quality, enhanced in price, and become more and more difficult to obtain, until now "casters" have to be retained in the ranks because they cannot be adequately replaced. Nor is it only that the *number* of horses has decreased, but that the best breeds also have almost disappeared; and no people lament this more than the natives themselves—many of them, I believe, attributing the result to a foregone intention on the part of Government to leave no relic of the native dynasties it has replaced.

6. But it is only since annexation that this scarcity of horses has arisen in the Punjab, for previously it was never felt; whilst it is notorious that Runjeet Singh and his successors

employed ten mounted soldiers for every one employed by our Government. The difficulty, moreover, has gone on in the face of the reductions which have only lately taken place in the number and strength of the cavalry regiments throughout India, and in the mounted police and levies throughout the Punjab. Indeed, but for the animals made available by these reductions, our cavalry regiments, as regards remounts, would have been in even a worse case than they now are; but help from such a source can only be temporary, and is certainly not of a nature to be trusted to.

7. It is evident, then, that the private resources of the country can no longer be depended on to meet the demand for the remounts required for our cavalry, and that the time has arrived for Government to step in with such encouragement and assistance as will induce breeders to renew and keep up the supply; and, when the great extent of country and the small number of remounts required (not more than 600 annually for the whole cavalry of the Punjab Irregular Force) are taken into consideration, I feel sure that Government aid, if applied promptly and judiciously, cannot fail of having the desired result.

8. As to the mode in which this aid could best be applied, many suggestions have been made, and some of those now offered by the commandants seem well worthy of consideration; but I am myself not sufficiently acquainted with the matter to offer a decided opinion. The evil, however, of the existing system of drafting the finest of the mares into the ranks (some regiments only admit mares), and thus cutting off the source of a future supply, and which has already worked so injuriously as, I believe, to account, in a great measure, for the present scarcity, is so manifest, as unquestionable to call for immediate attention. But, whatever the plan adopted, I would beg most earnestly to deprecate delay or inaction. The crisis is a serious one; and, if the best remedy cannot be hit upon at once, it will be better to do something than to allow our cavalry to be gradually dismounted, or, if mounted, to be riding upon weedy galloways; a result which must surely ensue, unless measures to ensure a proper supply of remounts are taken without delay. It will be seen that the Government studs can give no help; and, even if they could, a soldier on 27 rupees a month could never resort to so expensive a market.

What is wanted is not a high-standing, showy horse, but an active, hardy, enduring animal, of sufficient blood, height and strength, to carry a trooper; and brought up so as to keep condition upon a fair ration of the ordinary forage of the country.

9. In France, where the demands of the State were large, and horse-breeding an avocation not suited to the circumstances of the landholders, Government had to step in and afford assistance; and, during the reign of the present Emperor, the breed of horses generally has been much improved, and the number of remounts suitable for the public service largely increased. The system pursued in France was given somewhat in detail in a series of letters, published in the *Field* newspaper, and which, in January last, I cut out and sent to you for the information of Government. Some useful hints might doubtless be gleaned from these extracts; and, further, as the French service has already passed through the difficulty now so seriously interfering with the efficiency of our native cavalry, much good might, I believe, be derived from a thorough enquiry as to the past system pursued in that country, and the measures now in contemplation.

Extracts from the "Field" Newspaper.

Dated 12*th November.*—After having noticed the French Tattersall's, the Société d'Encouragement, and Jockey Club, I come now to speak, lastly, of the fourth establishment in France which exercises a great and preponderating influence upon the production and quality of horses of every description in this country. I allude to the *Haras*, or Imperial depôt for the keeping, and formerly even for the breeding, of entire horses, for the use of private breeders and the country in general, and especially with a view to assuring the all-important object of the remount *(remonte)* of the cavalry. No moment could be more *apropos* than the present to speak of this French national institution—and its influences both upon the turf and everything connected with horse-flesh amongst our neighbours—because the entire principle and practice of such State institutions and Government action in this matter have just been most thoroughly investigated and overhauled, and the most sweeping reforms introduced throughout the entire system. Nor must my English sporting readers be too ready either to smile or sneer at the idea of a Government professing to teach the nation how to breed horses, and keeping up stables, and even schools of its own, in order to instruct at once both by precept and example. As I have had occasion to say before, *à chaque pays ses mœurs*—every nation has its own way of doing its own business; and, although nothing can assuredly equal or compensate for the want of that individual energy and courage which seems to make everything go ahead, as it were, by itself in England, yet when these qualities are wanting, or have remained almost wholly undeveloped, in the mass of the people, they can sometimes be successfully replaced or stimulated by the efforts of a highly centralised authority. The French think, or at least used to think, that they could produce good horses on the same *principles* as those by which they manufactured the finest carpets, the finest glass, and finest china in the world. The establishments of Gobaix, Sèvres, Aubusson, Beauvais, the Gobelins itself, were all imperial establishments, destined to produce the articles they were required to turn out in the highest possible state of perfection, and they did it. "Why," said, or seemed to say, the French authorities, "shouldn't we manufacture the best horses after the same fashion, and on the same principle?" And so the imperial haras have always formed a portion of the national administration, although in this instance, alas! with a woful folly, short of the results achieved and the perfection attained in the rich tints of Beauvais, the glossy purity of Gobaix, or the master-pieces of Sèvres.

Well, I will just mention, to begin, that the haras, like many other things in France, which people suppose to be of modern date, existed before as well as since the revolution; and were only restored, not created, by that great reviver, Napoleon I. His chief object, no doubt, in so doing was, not sport or racing, for which he cared little—his only sport, indeed, was war, the "sport of princes," as some one has called it—but the *question militaire*, or in other words, the *remonte de l'armée*, to secure good horses for his cavalry, and plenty of them. There were in existence in his time, in 1806, no less than thirty haras, or establishments of this description, for the production of horses in France. These have been continued, with various changes, through every administration up to the present time. They are now in number twenty-six; and I proceed to give your readers some account, in this and probably a subsequent letter, of what they are, what opinions are now held respecting them by two parties in

the sporting world, completely divided in their judgment on the subject; and, lastly, what changes have been introduced into their management with reference to these opposite sentiments.

What is now called the "Administration of the Imperial Haras" extends over twenty-six establishments, situated in seven different arrondissements or local divisions of territory. Thus the first arrondissement comprehends Abbeville, Braisne, Charleville, Rosières, and Strasbourg; the second, Le Pin, and St. Lô; the third, Angres, Blois, Hennebont, and Lamballe, and so on all through the country, each establishment supplying the wants of a different district. These twenty-six haras contain, at the present moment, about 1,300 stud-horses belonging to the State, correct lists of which, with names and designations, are printed and kept at each stable for the inspection of private breeders and other persons who may require their use. They are generally divided into pure English thorough-breds, Anglo-Arabs, Arabs, and light and heavy draught; and the breeds are disseminated in the way which is supposed to meet best the special wants of the locality. The origin of these Government institutions is based, of course, upon the supposition that without them there would not be a sufficiency of reproductive power in the country, and that for want of a due supply of entire horses, the *remonte* of the army would not be effected, nor the demand of private consumption met. Such a thing is scarcely understandable in our country, where supply and demand are considered to go inevitably hand-in-hand, except under extraordinary and peculiar circumstances, or some momentary revulsion in the natural laws of cause and effect. But, in France, such an interference with the first principles of national economy is quite usual, and excites no surprise, and is often even rendered necessary from the people having become habituated to expect it. A farmer who has got a brood mare in his stable, thinks it part of the duties of Government to provide a stud-horse for her, and considers himself ill-treated if such accommodation be not provided accordingly. Moreover, in addition to merely keeping stud-horses for the use of the public, the Government at one time professed to breed them also, and had large *jumenteries*, or studs of brood mares, attached to the haras or depôt of entire horses at Le Pin and Pompadour. The former was only suppressed by the present Emperor in 1852, and the stock of the latter sold off in the spring of last year.

The expense of such an establishment is, of course, not trifling; and accordingly, we find that the item *haras*, in the budget of the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, seldom figures for a less sum than 3,000,000 fr., or 120,000*l*. It is reckoned that the keep of each stud-horse costs the Government rather more than 72*l*. per annum. The number of mares covered in the Government establishments in 1859, according to the last return, was 62,000.

In addition to keeping stud-horses of its own, the administration of the haras professes to encourage private breeders, by according its approbation, after inspection, to those reared by others, and bestowing premiums on them. Since 1849, the amount of these premiums has risen from 4,000*l*. to above 10,000*l*.; and the number of entire horses, bred in private stables, deemed worthy of such approbation and reward, has increased from 400 to nearly 1000.

Lastly, the same administration formerly maintained also an *ècoledes haras*, or imperial veterinary college, for the especial instruction of its own officers and superintendent. This college was attached to the breeding establishment at Le Pin, and was suppressed at the same time with that portion of the haras at that place.

The above may suffice for the present to give a general idea of the nature and extent of these establishments, which will, however, become more apparent, as well as their merits and demerits, when I speak, in my next letter, of the second branch of this subject, viz., the very opposite opinions entertained respecting it by the most eminent members of the sporting, military, and legislative world of Paris.

Dated 3rd December.—The decision of the Emperor between the two opposite opinions of the commission of the haras, detailed in my preceding letters, as to the best mode of encouraging and improving the breed of horses in France, was, as might be anticipated under such circumstances, a compromise. In the first place, it was implicitly decided that the haras should be indefinitely maintained by transferring the control of them from the department of the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture to that of the Minister of State. They were thus brought more immediately under the eye and the inspection of the Emperor himself. The majority was declared to be right in its conclusions that the time was not yet come when the State could abandon the private breeder to his own resources, or to the encouragement of premiums only. Moreover, it was decided, with the general assent of private breeders and owners of stud-horses, that the haras were not to be regarded as an impediment in the way of individual enterprise and exertion. As far as the Government was concerned, it declared that, in its opinion, the State depôt of stud-horses could not be suppressed without an immediate diminution of production being the consequence, nor without serious difficulties to the army, and severe loss to the country at large—so necessary is State assistance deemed to be in France for the due supply even of this main support of human industry.

On one point the Government authorities express themselves very strongly, and consider that the commission has fallen short in its recommendations; and that is, in failing to impress upon breeders the absolute necessity of paying due attention to the dam as well as the sire. The fact seems to be that private breeders in France pay little or no attention to the quality of their brood mares. Being mostly men of very small capital, they never can resist the temptation of a good offer, and thus look only to breeding chiefly from the refuse of their own stock with the assistance of the Government studs. The Minister of State, indeed, did not hesitate to say that the small country breeder, whose brood mare is one of his chief sources of emolument, would never breed army or saddle horses at all, but confine himself entirely to draught horses or mules, or even oxen, were the privilege of the stud-horses of the haras to be withdrawn from them. The Government could not, therefore, it is said, abandon the supply of the army to chance, but must keep up a certain number of stud-horses, both with a view to that, and for an encouragement and example to the general production.

One important question to be decided was, at what age both the army and the haras should make their purchases? They were the best customers of the breeder, and much depended on a judicious dispensation of their patronage. Hitherto the army has been in the habit of purchasing at four years old, and the haras at three and a half. It seems now to be decided that these periods shall be changed to five years and two years respectively. The army, by sweeping the markets so early, checked private competition, created for itself a practical monopoly; and, moreover, scarcely, left itself a reserve for time of war. The haras, by their

too-late purchases, encouraged the non-castration of horses up to too late a period, in the hope of disposing of them to the Government studs.

Finally, the Emperor decided, as has been said, through his Minister of State, that, on the one hand, and in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the commission, it was still necessary to maintain the haras, and for the State to interfere actively in the breeding of horses; and that, on the other, according to the opinion of the minority, every impediment to private enterprise was to be removed, and additional encouragement given to stimulate it, in the way of premiums. In pursuance, therefore, of this determination, it was decided that the imperial haras should in future be reconstituted as follows:—

The actual number of 1,250 stud-horses in the Government depôts was to be maintained.

The breeding stables still existing at Pompadeur were to be suppressed, thereby virtually acknowledging the principle that Government interference was to be restricted to the keeping of entire horses only.

An extra credit of 24,000*l.* was to be granted to the haras for the purpose of increasing the premiums to be given to fillies, brood mares, and the entire horses of private breeders; also to horses broken in and cut young; to encourage trotting and hurdle races, to subsidise riding and breaking-in establishments, and promote in every way the breeding of horses of superior quality, and the "equestrian education," as it is termed, of the country.

A Director-General of the Haras was to be appointed, immediately under the Minister of State, to give importance and a fresh impulse to the establishment; and to him was to be joined a committee of ten persons, to be named by the Minister. A report is to be published every year of the proceedings and the progress made; and the Director-General is to be authorized to visit, also, the horse depôts of the army, and make known his views respecting them to the Minister of War.

An imperial decree for carrying the above resolutions into effect was issued in December of last year. General Fleury was named Director-General, and under him were appointed a general administrator, eight inspectors-general, twenty-six directors of the same number of haras, as many sub-directors, ten surveyors, twenty-six veterinary surgeons, with inferior officers, stud-grooms, &c., according to the want of the establishment—forming altogether an imposing national institution, capable, no doubt, of effecting much good in a country like this; demanded, probably, in the present state of sport in France as a necessary instrument for aiding in the regeneration of her breed of horses; but, as your readers will perceive for themselves, something wholly foreign to our ideas and practices, with regard to such matters, and therefore to be judged and estimated on different rules and principles. We are very fond of saying in England, that we don't care what a thing looks like, provided only it works well. Let us apply the same rule fairly to our neighbours; and, instead of either condemning or ridiculing a way of setting about a thing, simply because it is essentially different from our own, let us wait and see its results, and speak of it according to them. General Fleuery will soon have to make his first report. I myself shall take an early opportunity of making a little tour of un-official inspection of my own, through some of the Government establishments, and shall take care to keep your readers acquainted with the results of both these sources of infor-

mation. We shall then be able better to appreciate what is being done for the improvement of horse-flesh in France, and see what the country gets in return for this numerous and expensively-appointed establishment.

The especial duty of the inspectors-general is to seek out such stud-horses as are suitable for the Government depôts, both in France and abroad, and they have already visited England with that object. They also examine the horses of every description offered for a premium; are to be present at the different races, fairs, and markets, and stimulate and encourage, by observation, and in a more substantial manner, the efforts of private dealers. The amount of the premiums which may be accorded, as fixed by the decree, to "approved" stud-horses, is, for thorough-breds, from 20*l*. to 60*l*.; half-breds, 16*l*. to 40*l*.; draught, from 12*l*. to 20*l*. But, in exceptional cases, they may be raised respectively to 120*l*., 60*l*., and 32*l*.; while the premium for a thorough-bred brood mare, followed by her produce of the year, is raised from 8*l*. to 24*l*. And now I shall quit this subject for the present, on which I have only dwelt so long because—with the Sociètè d'Encouragement, which may be said to represent private exertions for the same object—it lies at the root of all chevaline progress in France, both present and to come.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 9TH DECEMBER 1863.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	Week ending 8th November 1863. *Miles open* 43½.			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open* 32.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	2,855	13	4	2,461	11	3
Goods and Minerals, ...	293	7	3	20	8	9
TOTAL, ...	3,149	4	7	2,482	4	0
Total Traffic from 1st July 1863 to above date, ...				52,168	13	1
Ditto, 1st July 1862, corresponding last year, ...				41,785	14	5

G. SIM, *Captain*, R. E.,
Consulting Engineer to Govt. Punjab.

R. W. STEVENS.
Agent.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Lahore, 1*st Decr.* 1863.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 12TH DECEMBER, 1863.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF RAIN FALL IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB FROM JULY TO SEPTEMBER 1863.

Division.	District.	For July 1863.	For August 1863.	For September 1863.	Total.	Aggregate rain fall for 1st and 2nd Quarter of 1863.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Delhi.	Delhi, ...	22·1	5·8	0·3	28·2	7·3	35·5	Winds varying, aspect of sky generally cloudy. Prospects of harvest good in the early part of the quarter, but unfavorable in the latter part, owing to want of rain. Locusts appeared and disappeared on the 1st and 2nd July.
	Goorgaon, ...	16·1	4·7	0·6	21·4	5·3	26·7	Ditto. ditto. Great damage done to new seeds sown, cotton crops, habitations &c., owing to the unusually heavy rains of July. Locusts on the 1st July.
	Kurnaul, ...	22·0	8·0	1·1	31·1	8·3	39·4	Winds varying, cloudy most part of the quarter; several visitations of locusts, young cotton and bajra crops injured. In this district also considerable damage has been done owing to the unprecedented heavy rains of July and consequent overflowing of the canal banks.
Hissar.	Hissar, ...	10·1	2·6	0·3	13·0	5·1	18·1	Winds east and west, sky cloudy; district visited by locusts several times, which injured the crops to some extent; some were destroyed. Crops suffered owing to irregularities in the fall of rain.
	Rohtuck, ...	14·7	5·6	0·8	21·1	6·2	27·3	Ditto. ditto.
	Sirsa, ...	6·9	7·4	...	14·3	13·5	27·8	Winds generally west and sky cloudy. Locusts appeared on several occasions, caused trifling damage to crops, which were also injured by the overflowing of the stream Ghuggur. Harvest promising.
Umballah.	Umballah, ...	18·1	9·6	1·4	29·1	10·4	39·5	Winds variable, sky cloudy and clear at intervals; a few flights of locusts visited the district, a tolerable harvest anticipated.
	Loodiana, ...	20·9	9·4	0·8	31·1	8·2	39·3	Winds variable, sky cloudy during the early part of the quarter. Very considerable flights of locusts appeared in the district, and were very largely destroyed, damage inflicted by them trivial. A good harvest expected.
	Simlah, ...	19·3	8·6	1.3	29·2	64·5	93·7	No remarks offered by District officer.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF RAIN FALL.—(*Continued.*)

Division	District.	For July 1863.	For August 1863.	For September 1863.	Total.	Aggregate rain fall for 1st and 2nd Quarter of 1863.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Jullundhur.	Jullundur, ...	22·4	10·4	1.5	34·3	5·9	40·2	Prospect of harvest good. In July and August vast numbers of young and old locusts appeared and partially damaged the cotton and sugar cane crops, nearly all of the former were destroyed. Rain during the past 2 months abundant.
	Hooshiarpore, ...	18·2	10·9	0.9	30·0	16·3	46·3	No remarks furnished.
	Kangra, ...	14.8	12.1	0·4	27·3	18·6	45·9	Crops promising, abundance of rain in July and August. Locusts appeared in different parts of the district, damage caused by them trifling.
	Dhurmsala Sanatarium,	46·6	36·7	11·1	94·4	23·8	118·2	
Umritsur.	Umritsur, ...	21·0	11.4	0·2	32·6	13·2	45·8	Winds variable, sky generally cloudy, copious fall of rain in July; in August, and September, very scanty. Rice crop in consequence much damaged. Locusts appeared, mischief committed by them immaterial.
	Sealkote, ...	14·7	5,3	0·4	20·4	11·3	31·7	Winds variable; rain plentiful in July; prospects of harvest unfavorable owing to the absence of rain in August and September; rubbee cultivation much retarded.
	Goordaspore, ...	13·2	3·9	0·6	17·7	13·9	31·6	District flooded in July, springing crops thereby much injured. (No remarks furnished for August and September.)
	Dalhousie Sanatarium,	33·9	7·0	3·9	44·8	...	44·8	
Lahore.	Lahore, ...	10·9	1·8	0·2	12·9	6·2	19·1	Both young and old locusts appeared in vast numbers. Were destroyed to a considerable extent, and nearly all of the former. An average harvest anticipated.
	Ferozepore, ...	16·3	2·5	...	18·8	6·7	25·5	Winds variable, sky clear and cloudy. Locusts visited district in July and August. Crops continue to be promising.
	Goojranwallah, ...	14·9	9·4	...	24·3	11.4	35·7	Rain in July plentiful, in August and September scanty, the crops in consequence do not promise a fair outturn.
Rawul Pindee.	Rawul Pindee,... ...	10·1	7·8	1·2	19·1	34·2	53·3	Prevailing winds east and west, sky clear and cloudy, crops in July reported favorable, appearance of large flights of locusts, also reported in the same month.
	Murree Sanatarium,	20·1	14·0	1·9	36·0	9·0	45.0	
	Jhelum, ...	10·8	4·0	0·2	15.0	8·6	23·6	Locusts appeared during the early part of the quarter, and caused some damage to the crops; rain in July plentiful, the two subsequent months very scanty, the crops in consequence look stunted and are withering.
	Goojerat, ...	13·8	11·9	...	25·7	4·7	30·4	Winds variable, condition of crops reported favorable; rain in July and August plentiful, in September none. The crops of the low tracts sustained injury by heavy rains.
	Shahpore,...	6·9	4·0	...	10·9	12·8	23·7	Winds variable, rain in July and August abundant, in September none. Kharrif harvest in consequence suffering. Locusts visited the district in July, damage done by them trifling.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF RAIN FALL.—*(Continued.)*

Division.	District.	For July 1863.	For August 1863.	For September 1863.	Total.	Aggregate rain fall for 1st and 2nd Quarter of 1863.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Mooltan.	Mooltan, ...	4·7	0·9	0·1	5·7	2·5	8.2	Prospect of harvest good. Locusts visited the district several times, damage inflicted by them inconsiderable. Crops sustained partial injury by heavy rains in the early part of the quarter.
	Jhung, ...	9·3	4·5	...	13·8	5·6	19.4	Wind variable, sky clear and cloudy. A good harvest expected. Cotton cultivation extensive, but heavy rains and inundation have destroyed the sowings in low tracts. A few flights of locusts visited the district in July and September.
	Googaira,...	6·7	2.4	...	9·1	12·5	21.6	Prospect of harvest favorable, wind variable. Locusts visited the district on several occasions, no damage done by them.
	Mozuffurgurh, ...	4·8	2·0	...	6·8	1·5	8.3	A fair average harvest anticipated. Crops near the Chenab and Indus destroyed by the sudden rise of those rivers; visitation of large flights of locusts during the quarter, no damage occasioned by them.
Derajat.	Dera Ismael Khan,...	4·6	3·2	...	7·8	5·7	13.5	Winds variable. Prospects of harvest good. Locusts visited the district in July.
	Dera Gazee Khan, ...	0·8	0·3	...	1·1	0·8	1.9	Crops present an unpromising aspect, owing to absence of rain since the latter part of August followed by the failure of canal water. Several times district visited by locusts, damage done by them trifling; sky clear and cloudy, wind variable.
	Bunnoo, ...	4·3	5·9	0·3	10·5	6·1	16.6	Prospect of harvest good.
Peshawur.	Peshawur, ...	5·7	4·1	0·4	10·2	7·5	17.7	Harvest good, rain in July and August abundant and general; flights of locusts passed the district in July.
	Kohat, ...	5·8	2·7	0.3	8·8	6·7	15.5	Prevailing winds east and west; several flights of locusts traversed the district and occasioned some slight damage, a very large number of them were destroyed; a good harvest anticipated; rain much needed.
	Hazarah, ...	12·8	7·7	1·9	22·4	11·1	33.5	Winds variable, sky clear and cloudy alternately. Locusts appeared in the district in July.

D. F. McLeod,
Financial Commissioner for the Punjab.

Lahore, the 27th November, 1863.

RETURN OF RAIN FALL FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1863.

Division.	District.	Rain Fall.	Remarks.
		Inches.	
Delhi.	Delhi, ...	1·0	Wind easterly and westerly; sky generally clear; more rain required; great portion of Kharrif destroyed for want of the latter rain. Cotton crop will prove a failure in greater parts of the district.
	Goorgaon, ...	2·0	Wind variable; sky cloudy at the close of the month. Considerable damage done by locusts in the Ferozepore Tuhsil; spring crops backward owing to the keeping off of the latter rain.
	Kurnaul, ...	2·1	Wind westerly throughout the month; cloudy in the latter part of the month. Rain fall most seasonable; ploughing for Rubbee crops recommenced and where lands have been sown, the prospects of the crops are good.
Hissar.	Hissar, ...	0·8	Westerly wind prevailed throughout the month, and sky clear excepting at its close. Prospects of ensuing harvest good; 4,300 maunds of young locusts destroyed in the Futtiabad Tehsil. The rise in the price of gram is attributable to its scarcity in Rajputana.
	Rohtuck, ...	0·6	The fall of rain though slight, has done much good, and the prospects of the Rubbee are consequently cheering.
	Sirsa, ...	2·2	Winds easterly and westerly alternately; sky clear excepting at the close of the month. Prospects of harvest very good.
Umballah.	Umballah, ...	2·9	Winds variable; sky clear, excepting on the 26th 27th and 28th when rain fell; which has proved beneficial to the crops.
	Loodianah, ...	5·3	Winds variable; sky cloudy in the latter part of the month. The rain fall has done considerable good to the ground prepared for sowing.
	Simla, ...	4·6	No remarks furnished.
Jullundhur.	Jullundhur, ...	5·5	The rain fall of the 27th and 28th has been most beneficial for the crops. Prospects of harvest good. No locusts appeared this month.
	Hooshiarpore, ...	3·9	No remarks offered.
	Kangra, ...	5·1	The recent rain has been very opportune for Rubbee sowing.
	Dhurmsalla Sanatarium,	6·4	
Umritsur.	Umritsur, ...	4·7	*It rained 27 hours unceasingly, at the close of this month. An excellent* harvest expected.
	Sealkote, ...	2·8	The rain of the 27th and 28th fell gently and continuously, and was just what was sorely wanted for the Rubbee sowing.
	Goordaspore, ...	0·5	No remarks supplied.
	Dalhousie Sanatarium,	10·1	
Lahore.	Lahore, ...	2·0	The rain fall at the close of the month, has been very beneficial for the Rubbee sowing.
	Ferozepore, ...	4·8	Prevailing winds; east to west throughout the month; sky cloudy at its close. Prospects of harvest good.
	Goojranwallah, ...	8·2	Most timely rain. Prospects of an excellent harvest.
Rawul Pindee.	Rawul Pindee, ...	...	Winds variable; sky cloudy at the close of the month. No rain.
	Jhelum, ...	...	Want of rain much felt. Price of grain daily rising.
	Goojerat, ...	0·4	No remarks offered.
	Shahpore, ...	...	Prevailing winds north-east; sky clear; crops have suffered much from want of rain. No locusts; continued drought unfavourable to the coming harvest.
Mooltan.	Mooltan, ...	...	No remarks offered.
	Jhung, ...	...	do:
	Googaira, ...	0·6	do:
	Moozuffurgurh,	...	Every prospect of a fair average crop.
Derajat.	Dera Ismael Khan,	...	No remarks offered.
	Dera Gazee Khan,	...	Wind variable; sky clear. No rain.
	Bunnoo, ...	...	Cloudy during the last week of the month; no rain; Khariff harvest reported to be good.
Peshawur.	Peshawur, ...	...	No remarks offered.
	Kohat, ...	...	Prevailing wind westerly; sky clear; no rain; no locusts; crops good; some complaint of drought.
	Hazara, ...	...	Winds variable; sky clear; rain much required for the young crop. No locusts in the district.

Lahore, the 27th November 1863.

D. F. McLeod,
Financial Commissioner for the Punjab.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 12TH DECEMBER 1863.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	WEEK ENDING 15TH NOVEMBER 1863. *Miles open* 43½.			CORRESPONDING WEEK OF 1862. *Miles open* 32.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	4,105	4	...	2,221	5	4
Goods and Minerals, ...	458	...	1	74	4	1
TOTAL, ...	4,563	4	1	2,295	9	5
Total Traffic from 1st July 1863 to above date, ...			...	56,732	1	2
Ditto, 1st July 1862, corresponding last year,			...	44,081	7	10

G. SIM, *Captain*, R. E.,
Consulting Engineer to Govt. Punjab.

GEORGE FINCH,
for the Agent.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Lahore, 5*th Decr.* 1863.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 16TH DECEMBER 1863.

REPORT ON SUPPLY OF SHAWL-WOOL, &c.

From the Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, to the Secretary to Government Punjab, dated Dhurmsala, 18th September 1863.

Having recently returned from a trip through the province of Spiti to the Chinese frontier, I have the honor to lay before His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, such information as I was able to obtain regarding the shawl-wool trade, and the state of our commercial relations generally with Central Asia.

2.—Practically speaking, there have hitherto existed only two routes by which shawl-wool reaches our territories at all, viz., through Ladak and Lahoul into Kooloo to Noorpoor, and through Koonawur, *viâ* Rampoor. These roads have also been the chief outlets for the limited traffic carried on with Yarkund and other places to the north of Ladak and Chinese Thibet, from the eastern Punjab.

3.—These routes have already been minutely described in Mr. Davies' report. The former requires several bridges over rivers and torrents between Noorpoor and Byjnath (at the head of the Kangra valley), and some slight improvement of steep inclines in the Mundee territory. With these exceptions, the road will be in excellent order as far as Lé, in Ladak, when the road over the Rotâng pass, and the bridge over the Chundra river at Koksur, have been completed (as they will be in a month or so) by Mr. Elwes.

4.—The second route has been improved, as far as the bridge over the Sutlej at Wangto, by the Pioneers under Captain Chalmers.

5.—The former of these routes, however, lies through the Maharaja of Cashmeer's territory of Ladak (as well as through Mundee, in which there are no transit duties), and the latter through the Raja of Bussahir's territory; and, for these reasons, the route I have recently travelled appears preferable to either, as our Spiti frontier marches with Chinese Thibet, no foreign territory intervening.

6.—In an Appendix to this report will be found a detail of this route, the greater part of which was carefully measured with a chain.

7.—The road into Spiti leaves the Ladak road about a mile beyond Juggutsookh, two marches from Sooltanpoor, in Kooloo. From Juggutsookh to Losur, at the head of the Spiti

valley, is five marches, the four intervening halting places being uninhabited, but in all of them there is plenty of grass for cattle, and at one only (Footeh Rooné) is there a want of fire-wood, which has to be carried from the last stage. Two passes have to be crossed, both under 15,000 feet, and both quite easy for laden cattle. The only obstacle presenting any difficulty is the Shigi Glacier in the Chundra valley, near Footeh Rooné—on which the enormous ever-shifting boulders of granite render frequent repairs of the road indispensable—but the entire cost of repairs from Juggutsookh to Losur, in Spiti, will be under Rs. 500 per annum.

8.—This road had not been repaired at all for eight years, and the ascent from Juggutsookh was right up the face of the hill, at a gradient impracticable for laden cattle. Portions of the road over the Hamta pass had never been properly laid out, and were consequently difficult, if not impassable.

9.—From Juggutsookh to Chuttroo (over the Hamta pass) has now been laid out at a moderate gradient, and widened to about 5 feet, at a cost of Rs. 400; and from Chuttroo to Garsé, on this side the Koobyum pass (leading into Spiti), including the passage of the Shigri Glacier, is nearly completed, and will be open in a few days, at a cost of Rs. 300.

10.—From Garsé over the Koobyum pass, and through Spiti to the Chinese frontier, there are no difficulties of any consequence. The zemindars of Spiti are bound by the terms of settlement to keep it in order; and, as they are assessed at a rate so light as to be almost nominal, they may fairly be kept to their engagement. This year, as the road had fallen into great disrepair, they have had some assistance from convict labour, and the road is open throughout for laden cattle.

11.—From the frontier to Gurtokh, the capital of the Chinese province of Narè Khoorsum, the only difficulty is the upper part of the Boodpo pass; and, from the funds placed at my disposal by Government, I have engaged the zemindars of some villages in the Chinese province of Chumurthi, adjoining Spiti, in consideration of the payment of Rs. 25, to put this into thorough repair. I would recommend the payment of a similar sum annually for this purpose. The details of the route from our frontier to Gurtokh are given in Appendix.

12.—From the above brief statement, it will be seen that the route through Spiti into the heart of the shawl-wool district of Chinese Thibet, or "Chânthân," presents facilities and advantages possessed by no other. Moreover, the people of Spiti, who are of the same origin, and speak the same language as the Thibetans, are on friendly terms with them, and carry on a considerable trade with them, chiefly by barter, exchanging their surplus grain for sheep's wool and salt, and also disposing of ponies and yaks, and buying sheep, turquoises, and amber.

13.—Traders from British Lahoul, Kooloo, and a few guddees from Kangra, penetrate for a short distance into Chinese Thibet to purchase shawl-wool, as do also traders from Koonawur and Bussahir. The shepherds, or rather goat-herds, only cut the fleece once in the year; and it is usual for traders to go up to the grazing grounds with grain, cloth, and other things required by the goat-herds, and to have the fleece cut on the spot where they make their bargain.

14.—A considerable portion of the pushm taken by the Koonawur route is used up at Rampoor, the rest finds its way to Noorpoor and Umritsur; and, together with that taken through Kooloo, constitutes the entire supply which reaches those places.

15.—The supply of shawl-wool in the provinces on our immediate frontier is inadequate to the wants of our Punjab manufacturers; and, as will be presently shewn, is becoming less and less: whilst our traders cannot penetrate into the further provinces except under great disadvantages. Near Rodokh, transit duties of 10 per cent. *(ad valorem)* are levied from traders bringing wool and pushm. The Koonawur traders are exempt from these dues, in virtue of a tribute or subsidy which the Raja of Bussahir sends to Gurtokh once in three years. The emissaries of the Maharaja of Cashmeer, who is the chief buyer, are not only exempt from tax, but have their purchases carried by forced labour free of charge. He is in the habit of making large advances, and thus forestalling the supply. Private merchants, both from Ladak and from our territories, are taxed as above.

16.—On the 8th July, I despatched Hurree Chund, son of the Negee of Lahoul, with a letter to the Gurpon (or Governor) of Gurtokh, requesting him to meet me on the frontier, and select a convenient site for a fair. I also begged him to apprehend and make over to me certain Thibetans who murdered a British subject in Ladak two years ago, and who are said to be now in the Gurtokh territory. Hurree Chund was obliged to go by the Parâng pass from Spiti, as, in consequence of Dr. Gardin's vaccine operations, the frontier Thibetans had spread a report that small-pox was raging in Spiti, and had received orders from the Gurpon to prevent the passage of any one from Spiti. His route and approximate distances are given in Appendix.

17.—Hurree Chund rejoined me on the frontier of Spiti, August 17th, having returned by the direct route over the Boodpo pass (see Appendix). He brought back my letter with the seal unbroken; the Gurpon stating that, on accepting office, he had sworn not to have any dealing with Europeans, and neither to receive nor answer a letter. The purport of my letter was, however, made known to him verbally, and he promised to make a search for the murderers, and to deliver them up if caught; but he declared that his country possessed nothing to trade in except the wool, and that this was already carried off yearly by the traders from Lahoul and Koonawur, almost before it could be shorn.

18.—In support of an assertion that the supply of shawl-wool in Chinese Thibet was diminishing, I here beg to submit such particulars as I have been able to learn regarding the internal government and political state of that country. My information is derived chiefly from Hurree Chund's report of observations made by him, but confirmed in many respects by the statements of Spiti Llamas, who returned last August to their native country, after a residence of many years in Lhassa.

19.—Chinese Thibet is known by the general name of Bhotunt; the western portion, or shawl-wool country, is called Chânthân. A native of this country is called a Boodpá, "pá" having the signification of "wâla" in Hindoostan. The seat of Supreme Government in Chinese Thibet is Lhassa, and Government there is represented by two high officials called Umbhâns. The Chinese Government (like the Jesuits) seem to send out their representatives in couples—one acts as a check on the other; and, to make an act valid, it must be signed by both of them.

20.—The Umbhâns have political charge of the province, and dispose of more important judicial cases. Under them, at Lhassa, is a local Governor called the "Gyalpo," said to be a

hereditary officer; and, through him, with the assistance of four subordinate officials, called Kahlôns, all collections of revenue and disbursements are effected. Under the Lhassa Government are several subordinate provinces, of which I can only name Kangee, which lies to the north of the Manojarawa Lake, and Gurtokh.

21.—For the last two years, the Government of Lhassa has been in a very disorganzied state, owing to a dispute between the Gyalpo and the Llamas of two large monasteries in the neighbourhood of Lhassa. One of these monasteries, called Séra, contains 9,000, and the other, Dresoung, 6,000 monks or Llamas. On some pretext or other, the Gyalpo refused to pay them the usual portion of revenue, upon which the monks turned out *en masse*, took up arms, forced the Gyalpo to fly, and appointed in his place one of his subordinate Kahlôns, named Shâta. The Gyalpo, whose name is Riting Doorje Chãng (Riting, the thunderbolt holder), fled to China, and laid his case before the imperial throne. Consequently two new Umbhâns were sent, with orders to despatch their two predecessors under arrest to Pekin, for having permitted such a state of things to occur. This was done without resistance; and it is said that a force of 10,000 men is on its way from China to enforce order.

22.—The western portion of Chinese Thibet, including the portion which joins the Spiti district and Koonawur, and up to the Ladak frontier on the west, is called Naré Khorsum, and is under the subordinate Government of Gurtokh, as it is called in our maps—or Gur, as it is known by the natives. This province is governed by two Gurpons (a word equivalent to the Hindoostanee Killadar, gur meaning a fort). They have a summer residence called Gur Yarsé, and a winter residence called Gur Gunsé; the latter is three marches lower down the Indus river than the former. There are only two houses at each of these places, the rest of the migratory population living in tents. Once a year, in September, there is a great fair at Gur, which is held, I believe, in the open plain between the summer and winter residence; on which occasion there is said to be a great concourse of people in tents. To this fair the Nono sent a servant with 18 half-bred yaks; and, by the same opportunity, I forwarded for sale the toshehkhanah I had taken with me, and for which there seemed no occasion in Spiti.

23.—The province of Gur, or Gurtokh, contains five sub-divisions, in each of which is a responsible officer. I only learnt the names of four of these sub-divisions, viz., 1, Traprazong (zong meaning a police division or thâna); 2, Dabazong; 3, Pûrangzong; and, 4, Rodokhzong. The first, Traprazong, comprises the townships of Trotso (which immediately joins our Spiti frontier), Chumurti (celebrated for its pushm and ponies), Gugé, and Bougeykung. Each township contains 5 or 6 villages, and is under a gôpa or headman (equivalent to the négee or chowdree of our territories).

24.—Rodokh comprises the townships of Chakung, Rawang Tingstsé, Châbookh, and Roondur. This province appears to extend north to the Karakorum range.

25.—A mounted post is in constant readiness, with relays of horses every few miles, to convey letters from Gur to Lhassa. Relays of bullocks or yaks are kept also at these stages to convey luggage and merchandize (for privileged individuals) and Government stores. The Gurpons are entitled to have their effects transported free of payment; and the presents interchanged between Cashmeer and Lhassa, and which are of considerable bulk (amounting, it is said, to several hundred loads), are conveyed in the same way.

26.—The mode in which this post and bullock train is organized is as follows:—The zemindars are bound to provide the horses and yaks; but, to obviate the difficulty of obtaining an effective establishment if responsibility were thus divided, a contractor is appointed, who keeps up the necessary amount of cattle, and who is responsible that no delay occurs. Towards the close of the year, he goes round to the zemindars and realizes from them the amount at which he estimates his expenses.

27.—The mode of collecting the revenue is said to be very oppressive, especially on account of the uncertainty of the demand. It is collected in kind, but no one knows what proportion of his produce he will have to pay. The produce is chiefly live stock, the grain crop being below the wants of the population, who eagerly import grain from wherever they can get it. Lahoul, Spiti, and Koonawar, barren though they seem, all send grain into Bhotunt. The Gurpon told Hurree Chund that he levied 1 in 30, or 3⅓ per cent., of live stock, *i. e.*, yaks, ponies, and sheep; but the zemindars with whom he conversed invariably told him that 10 per cent. at least was taken; but there is no such thing as a fixed revenue or limited per centage of produce—it depends on the caprice of the Gurpon.

28.—Fines are also said to be levied frequently and arbitrarily; the guilt of the person fined being less thought of than his ability to pay.

29.—There are gold diggings in the province of Gurtokh; and a separate revenue officer, independent of the Gurpons, has charge of the gold district. His assessment is definite enough. He levies Rs. 8 per head per annum from every man, no matter whether he digs for gold or not, and without reference to the success or otherwise of the digging. The tendency of these arbitrary and unequal taxes would be (one might reasonably infer) to check labor and enterprize, and diminish productiveness; and, in fact, the result is that many of the people emigrate; and Hurree Chund mentions many places where the population is only two-fifths of what it used to be. We cannot but suppose that the amount of live stock, including shawl-goats, diminishes with the population.

30.—But, if the supply of shawl-wool is limited, and even decreasing, there are causes in operation which prevent any but a small quantity, and generally of inferior quality, reaching British territory. The influence of the Maharaja of Cashmeer, partly from old-established commercial interoourse, and partly from his generally having an imposing military force on the frontier (while hardly a British police constable has been seen there), is quite paramount, and quite eclipses ours. As already stated, there is a large annual interchange of presents between Cashmeer and the viceregal Government at Lhassa, whilst the Raja of Bussahir is only permitted to exchange civilities and small presents with the subordinate Government of Gur, once in three years; and the British Government has no communication whatever with Chinese Thibet.

31.—Thus his political relations with Thibet afford the Maharaja every facility for driving other competitors from the field; and a community of commercial interests binds the two countries still closer together to our disadvantage.

32.—There exist, in fact, two great monopolies—the monopoly of shawls, held by the Maharaja, and the monopoly of shawl-wool, held by the Thibetans—and so they play into one another's hands. The Maharaja, of course, does not wish that any of the fine wool should

reach Umritsur and Noorpoor, or he would speedily have to reduce his heavy taxes on shawl-weaving; so he sends his agents all over Chânthân, makes advances to the goat-herds, and buys up all the pushm he can. People from our territories and Koonawar certainly go into Chânthân, too; but, if they penetrate far into the pushm country, they have to pay heavy duties, whilst the agents of the Maharaja are exempt from duty, and receive every official assistance, even to having their wool carried for them free of charge; and, again, to reach British territory, they must pass either through Ladak or Bussahir, and be taxed again (for the road through Spiti has hitherto been little known and scarcely passable).

33.—But not only does the Maharaja endeavour to monopolize the shawl-wool of Chânthân, he absolutely interdicts the passage of the shawl-wool of Yarkund through his territories; at least it is certain that such an interdict exists, though whether by order of the Maharaja, or of his thanadar at Lé, is doubtful. Small portions find their way to Lé occasionally, but none seems to reach British territory. It may seem a matter of surprise that the Maharaja should not prefer the Yarkund pushm, brought, as it were, to his door, to the present system of sending agents to Rodokh; but there appear two reasons for it, 1st, that the official assistance he receives in Chânthân enables him to compete at so vast an advantage over other buyers, and, consequently, over other weavers; 2nd, that if he supplied himself with Yarkund pushm, he could not prevent the produce of Chânthân, which would thus be left in want of a purchaser, from finding its way to Noorpoor and Umritsur; whereas, with the co-operation of the Thibetans, he can (and does) exclude the wool of Yarkund.

34.—The Thibetans willingly join with the Maharaja to do so, because they fear that the influx of a large supply of shawl-wool from Yarkund would lower the price of their own great staple and monopoly. Indeed, it can scarcely be doubted that this would be the result, though it is probable that the demand would still equal the supply.

35.—As the only known routes to Yarkund, except the difficult one by Cabul, are by Lé in Ladak, and across the western Karakorum range, and by Gur and Rodokh in Chinese Tartary, and over the eastern Karakorum, it is evident how completely the two monopolists have the game in their own hands.

36.—There is a small quantity of shawl-wool produced in our provinces of Lahoul and Spiti; but it is of no account in the trade, because in both these districts the fall of snow is so deep that goats cannot find food for themselves in the winter. The effect of this is two-fold; 1st, fodder has to be stored for the winter months, which, with the scanty population of these wild tracts, can only be done for a limited nnmber of animals; and, 2ndly, the goats being kept up, instead of living entirely out in the snow (as in Thibet), nature does not provide them with so long a covering, and their pushm is short and inferior.

37.—It is difficult at first sight to reconcile the apparent contentment of our shawl manufacturers with the manifest scarcity of shawl-wool. It may be remembered that, some two years ago, the Deputy Commissioner of Umritsur obtained an expression of the sentiments of the influential shawl weavers at that place, and reported to Government that there was no want of shawl-wool, and no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply. This assertion of the

shawl weavers always seemed to me incomprehensible. It subsequently came to light that their shawls were extensively adulterated with Kirmânee wool, and their goods were extremely depreciated in the English market. Coupling this fact with the scarcity of shawl-wool (which I now consider to be determined beyond a doubt), the motives of our shawl manufacturers for their false assertion may, I think, be divined. They probably had at the time a large venture of shawl goods in England, or on its way, the success of which would have been endangered had they once admitted that the supply of shawl-wool was inadequate; or, in fact, that their wool was mixed. Moreover, knowing, as they did, the difficulties in the way of an increased supply, they might not unnaturally reflect, that, after making public the secret of their trade, and, as it were, warning purchasers that their goods were adulterated, what security or even hope had they of getting more pushm than before? Would they not have to go on using the same spurious material in their manufactures, and trying to sell them to a public which had been warned of the deception? Government doubtless wished to assist them; but would Government succeed in overthrowing the monopolies which had lasted for centuries?

38.—I recently pressed one of the chief shawl manufacturers of Noorpoor on this subject, and he at last admitted that only the coarse or refuse wool reached them.

39.—It seems scarcely necessary to discuss the question—"How could an additional supply of shawl-wool be obtained?" It is obvious that the only way to do so would be to open a road for the Yarkund wool. This road might either be through Lé and over the Western Karakorum pass, overcoming the objections of the feudatory ruler of Cashmeer, and stationing a British Consul in Lé to protect our traders; or our allies, the Chinese, might be induced *to open the line of road viâ Gur and Rodokh. There seems to be little doubt that this* route is practicable, though hitherto jealously closed by the authorities of Thibet. Hurree Chund ascertained that the Karakorum range is reached in 18 marches from Rodokh; that, though wide, these mountains are not there very high or precipitous; and, that the chief difficulty of the route is the want of supplies, which the traveller must carry with him, game alone being plentiful. On his return from Gurtokh, Hurree Chund started off again to explore this route. He had made large and expensive preparations for the journey, and hopes, if successful, to meet with the favor of Government; which, indeed, I think, he will deserve.

40.—Should this latter route be opened, I imagine there will be little difficulty in removing any obstructions in the way of transit duties, which may now exist in Bussahir. At all events the road through Spiti is now easily passable by loaded ponies, and presents considerable natural advantages; the passes on this line being very low and easy.

41.—It would be premature to venture confident opinions regarding the eastern route (*viâ* Rodokh) to Yarkund. If Hurree Chund is successful, we may soon be in possession of precise information; but, even if a single traveller succeeds in traversing this route, it will be impossible for general traffic to make its way against the pertinacious obstructiveness of the Thibet officials, without a mandate from the Government of China under the imperial "Red Chop"—which should be conveyed, I think, to Gur or Lhassa by an imposing embassy.

APPENDIX.

Route from Juggutsookh, in Kooloo, to Gurtokh, in Thibet.

Name of Stage.	*No. of Miles.* *Miles.*	*Fur.*	REMARKS.
1. Juggutsookh to Chikkan, ..	8	6	Leave the Lahoul road about 1 mile from Juggutsookh; ascent to Kamta; good road; beautiful scenery. Pay coolies 4 annas.
2. Chuttroo, ..	10	4	Cross the Hamta pass, about 14,800 feet high, 6¼ miles to top of pass; Chuttroo is on the banks of the Chundra, right opposite old Koksur. Pay coolies 6 annas.
3. Footeh Rooné, ..	8	7	Along the river bank; road requires annual repair after the fall of Avalanches in spring.—Pay coolies 3 annas.
4. Garsé, ..	10	5	Called Kurtch by the Kooloo people; cross a moraine called Chota Shigri, and the Shigri Glacier, on which the huge boulders are constantly shifting as the ice melts; annual repairs required.—Pay coolies 3 annas.
5. Losur, ..	11	7	Ford a rapid stream; the earlier in the day the less water; *but* the coolies dont like fording it till the sun is warm; ascend Kulzum pass, 3½ miles; road easy and gradual; height about 14,700 feet. The top of the pass is the boundary between Lahoul and Spiti; descend 8 miles 2 fur. to Losur.—Pay coolies 4 annas.

N. B.—The Juggutsookh coolies come all the way to Losur, as no relays can be found on the way. The charge for each man for the 5 marches is R. 1-4-0, which includes the carriage of *their* supplies.

6. Kiotto, ..	10	5	Ford the Spiti river on ponies or yaks; there is a suspension bridge for foot passengers.—Pay coolies 3 annas.
7. Khiebur, ..	11	3	Cross the Zâlung torrent which leads to Roopshoo, in Ladak, on a natural bridge, formed by a limestone rock falling across it. About half way, leave the course of the Spiti river, and pass along what may be an old bed of the river. About two miles from Khiebur, cross the river which flows from Parang pass, at the bottom of a tremendous ravine; the ascent on both sides very steep.—Pay coolies 3 annas.
8. Kajé, ..	8	5	Pass the Kee monastery, 700 years old.—Pay coolies 3 annas. Fossil Ammonites and Belemnites found in the high table land above.

9. Dhunkur, ..	13	4	Pay coolies 3 annas per stage.	About 4 miles from Dhunkur is a suspension bridge, of twisted willow twigs, across the Spiti, leading up the Para valley, and across the Bhaba pass into Koonáwur. About a mile further on, cross the Singti torrent, on a rough wooden bridge, ponies, &c., fording. Dhunkur is the chief place in Spiti, and there is an old fort above the village and monastery.
10. Pokh, ..	7	4		Pass the village of Mané (across the river Spiti), where is a lake, and where a road goes over the mountains by a high pass into Koonawur.
11. Lari, ..	8	6		Pass Tabo monastery, 2½ miles from Lari.—Pay coolies 3 annas. This is the last inhabited place in British territory.
12. Kûrij, ..	17	0		Cross the Gyoondoo torrent into Chinese Thibet. About half way is a cave, where merchants with laden cattle generally halt. Shortly before this the Para river joins the Spiti, and the road takes up the former, leaving, finally, the Spiti, which here turns abruptly to the south. A few miles further are the hot sulphur springs of Chungrazung. Just before reaching Kurig, the Para is bridged by a huge rock 80 feet long. Future distances are merely estimated.
13. Nakmocké ..	17	0		
14. Nâpuk, ..	18	0		Cross two small streams and the Budhpo pass. Pass easy, except the last 100 yards or so, which are a steep staircase.
15. Châgrachun, ..	10	0		This is the Bupo of Chumurthi's summer residence; there are about 30 tents. The pushm and ponies of this place are celebrated. The direct road to Rodokh, *via* Tashigong, turns off here.
16. Sirtee, ..	18	0		Cross a large river flowing to the Sutlej, fordable for ponies. A monastry and fort; in the latter the Bupo resides in winter; supplies procurable.
17. Irgarsa, ..	18	0		Four tents here; supplies scarce.
18. Sâra, ..	19	0		Ten or twelve tents, and supplies procurable.
19. Laôché, ..	18	0		A deep river near Lara, flowing to the Sutlej; fordable except after rain; cross a pass—easy and no snow (in August)—called Laôché-la-Kang; four tents, and supplies scarce.
20. Taugla, ..	17	0		No habitations or supplies.
21. Gar Yarsé, ..	10	0		Cross a low pass called Tang-Gur Jarsi; is the summer residence of the Gurpons or Governors of the province of Nari Khorsum; the winter residence, Gar Goosi, being three marches lower down the Indus. A great fair is held in the plains between the month of August.

Total, 273 miles, traversable throughout by laden ponies and yaks.

From Chagra Chun to Vashigong, on the direct route to Rodokh.

1. Chumri Gomur,			
2. Tabochè ..			
3. Lurgad, ..			Below Pangroo pass, which is 3 miles from the Shershung pass of our maps.
4. Toshigong, ..			These marches are given from hearsay, and the distances are not known.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 19TH DECEMBER 1863.

AVERAGE RAIN-FALL IN THE PUNJAB.

No. 4,522.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Memorandum regarding average Rain-fall in the several districts of the Punjab.

Mr. Edward Prinsep, now Commissioner of Settlements in the Amritsur division, having formerly, when Settlement Officer of Sealkote, ascertained that there existed in that district parallel zones of equal average rain-fall, running parallel with the outer range of the Himalayas, was led to the conclusion that the same phenomenon would be found to exist throughout the Punjab, on a still more extended scale.

2. He accordingly applied for an inspection of all the Rain Registers kept by district officers, and submitted to this office, for a series of years past. These were made over to him; and, after having struck the averages of the whole, and analyzed the results offered thereby, he found his anticipations fully realised—and, with the assistance of Mr. W. Woodward, Extra Assistant Commissioner, prepared a map, shewing, with great clearness, the general deductions arrived at.

3. This map he submitted, with a letter pointing out the main conclusions which he drew from it; and, as these documents appeared to be of very great and general interest, they were forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, with a recommendation that a reduced copy of the map, and extracts appertaining thereto, should be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*. The zeal and intelligence evinced by Mr. Prinsep in these enquiries, appear deserving of all commendation; and, with the permission of Government, the following extracts, with annexed lithographed map, are accordingly published for general information—in the hope that other officers may be thereby stimulated to undertake analogous researches, and to communicate such further facts of interest or importance as they may succeed in eliciting.

F. E. MOORE,
Personal Assistant,
for Finl. Commr., Punjab.

LAHORE,
The 9th December 1863.

Extract. Paras. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 *and* 11, *from a letter, No.* 233, *dated* 8*th May* 1863, *from Settlement Commissioner Amritsur Division, to Financial Commissioner Punjab.*

Para. 1.—" In reply to your No. 766, dated 7th March 1863, I have much pleasure in returning the District Returns, together with the promised map, shewing the statistics of rain-fall for the entire province.

2. The Government is indebted to Mr. W. Woodward, Extra Assistant Commissioner, for the very interesting information which is set forth in this map. He very kindly consented to do it, and the way he has executed it deserves acknowledgment.

3. Out of the 199 rain-guage stations, as many as 150 have been exhibited in the map; the exact position of the remainder could not be determined. Perhaps it would be as well to have this done; but there is no means at hand to find out the localities, without referring to district officers, which would have delayed the submission of the map.

4. The positions discovered are indicated by red-ink figures; the upper figure is intended to denote the number of years for which the average has been struck; the lower figures give the average fall in inches.

5. As anticipated by me, it is now put beyond all doubt, that the gradations of rain-fall are susceptible of being ranged into zones, running parallel with the Himalayas. It is worthy of remark, how singularly the results of neighbouring stations agree, one with the other, in lines ranging from upwards of 70 inches in the Kangra valley (and even 105 inches at Dhurmsala), to 10 inches at Hissar on the east of the Sutlej, 10 inches at Googaira, and say 1 inch at Mooltan, in the Baree Doab.

6. Again, the same zones continue, parallel with the hills, from Roopur on the Sutlej, to where the Indus forms the western boundary of the district of Hazara. We find the fall at Abbottabad to be above 40 inches, which decreases to 15 inches at Pind Dadun Khan and Pindeegheb, and to 10 and 8 inches at Esau Khel on the Indus, and Shaheewal on the Jhelum, respectively.

7. In the "Jeck," and *upper portion of "Reohnab" Doab, the same coincidence* of gradation is borne out by the data in the returns; and all this goes to prove to my mind, that, on the whole, the returns, which we have been so often apt to doubt, are much more to be *relied* upon than we could have believed possible. Making allowances for a map which, perhaps, *is* not correct in scale, and where the stations may not have been carefully jotted down, I consider the coincidence of neighbouring rain-guages, kept up in different ways and districts, shewing unexpected harmonious agreement, goes very far to remove that general conclusion that has existed as to the inaccuracy of these returns.

11. I have kept a copy of this map, as I have learnt some very important facts from it.

(1.)—That there are five distinct rain-zones in the three districts comprising the Amritsur division.

(2.)—That it is quite possible now to fix the new rates for land and water revenue (to be introduced in the Revision of Settlement in which I am now engaged) on a general scale, graduated according to a system based upon these chief conditions, viz :—

(a) Fall of rain from above, as given in these returns.

(b) Supply of water from below, as guaged by depth of wells.

(3.)—That in the Baree Doab, the difference of fertility is entirely owing to the great difference of rain. Take the five districts, and we find :—

Goordaspore,	above	...	...	30	*inches.*
Amritsur,	do.	...	...	20	do.
Lahore,	do.	...	...	10	do.
Googaira,	do.	...	...	5	do.
Mooltan,	under	...	...	1	do.

In other words, that the natural productive capacity of Amritsur is one-third less than Goordaspore; of Lahore and Googaira, one-half less than Amritsur and Lahore; and Mooltan is also one-half less than Googaira."

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 19TH DECEMBER, 1863.

The *following* Act of the Legislative Council of India is published for general information :—

R. H. DAVIES,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

ACT No. IX. OF 1860.

An Act to make provision for the speedy determination of certain disputes between workmen engaged in railway and other public works and their employers.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the speedy determination of certain disputes between workmen engaged in railway and other public works and their employers; it is enacted as follows :—

Government may empower any Magistrate to decide disputes as to wages or price of work.

I. It shall be lawful for the Executive Government of any presidency or place within the British territories in India, to invest any Magistrate, or other officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate, with power to enquire into and decide disputes on account of wages, hire of carriage, or the price of work, between any workman employed in the *construction of any railway*, canal, or other public work, the construction of which is or shall be sanctioned by Parliament or by any such Executive Government, and the person or persons by whom such workmen are employed.

Magistrates to have jurisdiction in what cases.

II. Magistrates empowered to decide disputes under the preceding Section, shall have jurisdiction only in case the amount in dispute shall not exceed the sum of two hundred rupees, and the claim is preferred within six months from the date on which the cause of action arose.

Government to fix and alter local limits of jurisdiction.

III. The Executive Government shall fix, and may, from time to time, alter the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Magistrate, invested with jurisdiction under Section I. of this Act. A Magistrate so invested may hold a court for the investigation of disputes of the nature described in the said Section, at any place within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Procedure in the investigation of disputes.

IV. The rules for the institution of suits as provided in Act VIII. of 1859 (*for simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter*), shall, as far as circumstances will allow, be followed in the investigation of disputes under the preceding Sections, and the procedure adopted shall be that provided for cases in which the suit may be disposed of at the first hearing.

ایکت نمبر ۹ بابت سنہ ۱۸٦۰ع

ایکت جسکا یہہ مقصود ھی کہ تصفیہ بعض نزاعات مابین کاریگران متعینہ سڑک آھني وغیرہ تعمیرات سرکاري اور أنکي آقاؤں کے عجلت سے ھوا کرے

ھرگاہ یہہ امر مصلحت ھی کہ تصفیہ بعض نزاعات کا مابین کاریگران متعینہ سڑک آھني و غیرہ تعمیرات سرکاري اور أنکے آقاؤں کے جلد ھوا کرے لھذا حسب ذیل حکم ھوتا ھی *

دفعہ ۱ قلمرو سرکار واقعہ ھند میں پریزیڈنسے یا موقع کا ایکزکتف گورنمنت مجاز ھے کہ کسي صاحب مجستریت یا آؤر عہدہدار کو جسکو مجستریتي کے اختیارات حاصل ھوں اِس امر کا اختیار عطا کرے کہ جو جو نزاعات بابت زر تنخواہ یا أجرت باربرداري یا قیمت تعمیر مابین کاریگران متعینہ کارخانہ سڑک آھني یا نہر وغیرہ تعمیرات سرکاري کے جو بموجب حکم پارلیمنت یا ایکزکتف گورنمنت کے زیر طیاري ھوں یا آیندہ طیار کي جاوین اور أس شخص یا اشخاص کے جو أن کاریگروں سے کام لیتي ھوں وقوع مین آوین أنکي تحقیقات اور تصفیہ کرے *

دفعہ ۲ جن صاحبان مجستریت کو نزاعات مفصلہ دفعہ ماسبق کے انفصال کا اختیار دیا جاوے وہ صرف أن مقدمات کے استماع کے مجاز ھیں جنمیں شی مدعوہ دو سو روپیہ سے زیادہ نھو اور دعوی تاریخ ظھور بناہ مخاصمت سے چھہ مہینے کے اندر پیش ھوا ھووے *

دفعہ ۳ ایکزکتف گورنمنت مجاز ھی کہ علاقہ حکومت ھر ایک صاحب مجستریت کا جسکو حکومت مفصلہ دفعہ ۱ ایکت ھذا عطا کي جاوے مقرر کرکے وقتاً فوقتاً أسکو تبدیل کرتا رھے اور صاحب مجستریت کو بعد حاصل ھونے حکومت مذکور کے اختیار ھوگا کہ واسطے تحقیقات نزاعات قسم مفصلہ دفعہ مسطور کے اپني حدود علاقہ مین جس مقام پر چاھے اپني عدالت قائم کرے *

دفعہ ۴ قواعد ارجاع نالش مقررہ ایکت ۸ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ع جو بغرض تسہیل ضابطہ أن عدالتھاے دیوانے کے جاري ھوا ھي جو حسب فرمان شاھي مقرر نھیں ھوئي ھین جھان تک بنظر حالات مقدمہ ممکن ھو بیبچ تحقیقات نزاعات مفصلہ دفعات ماسبق کے مرعي رھینگے اور أن میں وھي ضابطہ عمل پذیر رھیگا جو ایکت مذکور میں أن مقدمات سے متعلق کیا گیاھی جنمیں سماعت اول پر تجویز ختم کرني جائزھي *

V. There shall be no appeal against any decision passed under this Act.

No appeal.

VI. The Magistrate having heard and decided the case, shall make an order for the payment of such sum of money (if any) as shall appear to him to be justly due: and if the person ordered to pay shall make default in the payment of such sum immediately, or within such time as the Magistrate shall direct, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant to levy the money by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the defaulter.

Order for payment.

Distress.

VII. If any question shall arise whether any goods or chattels seized under the warrant of distress belong to the defaulter, or are liable to be distrained and sold as aforesaid, the same shall be determined in the manner provided by the said Act VIII. of 1859, for the determination of the like questions arising in the execution of decrees.

Property distrained.

VIII. Any person who shall voluntarily engage for a stipulated period to work on any railway, canal, or other public work, the construction of which is or shall be sanctioned in the manner specified in Section I. of this Act, or to execute any specific work in connection with such public work, and who shall wilfully, and without lawful or reasonable excuse, neglect or refuse to perform the work so stipulated for, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees. The Magistrate may, at the request of the complainant, or of any one authorized to act on his behalf, instead of fining such person, order him to perform, or get performed, the work according to the terms of his contract or engagement; and if he shall fail to comply with the order, the Magistrate may, upon proof to his satisfaction of such non-compliance, sentence such person to be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding two months.

Penalty for workmen neglecting or refusing to work.

IX. This Act shall take effect only in those districts or places to which it shall be extended by order of the Governor General of India in Council, or of the Executive Government of any presidency or place.

Operation of Act.

دفعہ ۵ بناراضي کسي فيصلہ کے جو اِس ايکت کے مطابق صادر هو اپيل جائز نهين هی *

دفعہ ٦ صاحب مجستريت کو چاهيئے کہ بعد سماعت اور تحقيقات مقدمہ کے حکم مشعر دلانے اُس قدر زر نقد بہ شرطيکہ نزاع نقدي هو جو قانوناً واجب الوصول معلوم هو صادر کرے اور اگر وہ شخص جسکے نام حکم صدور پاوے فوراً يا اُس عرصہ مين جو بہ تجويز صاحب مجستريت مقرر هو تعداد مجوزہ ادانہ کرے توصاحب مجستريت اِس مضمون سے حکمنامہ جاري کريگاکہ زر واجب باقيدار کے مال و اسباب کي قرقي اور نيلام سے وصول کيا جاوے *

دفعہ ٧ اگرکسي کے اعتراض پر يهہ شبهہ پيدا هو کہ آيا وہ مال و اسباب جو حسب الحکم حکمنامہ قرق هوا في الحقيقت مال باقيدار کا اور قرق اور نيلام هونے کے لايق هی يا نهين تو تنقيح اُسکي اُسي طرح هوگي جيسے مطابق ايکت ٨ سنہ ١٨٥٩ع اعتراضات متعلقہ صيغہ اجراء ڈگري رفع هوا کرتے هيں *

دفعہ ٨ اگر کوئی شخص اپنی رضا و رغبت سے اقرار کرے کہ وہ ايک ميعاد معين تک کسي کارخانہ سڑک آهني يا نهر وغيرہ تعميرات سرکاري پر جو بعد منظوري گورنمنت حسب مفصلہ دفعہ ١ ايکت هذا زير طياري يا عنقريب شروع هونے والي هوں ملازم رهيگا يا اِس امر کا عهد و پيمان کرے کہ وہ ايک کام خاص کو جو اُس عمارت سرکاري سے متعلق هو انجام ديويگا تو اگر شخص مذکور ديدہ و دانستہ اور بلا وجهہ جائز اور معقول کے کام اپنے معهودہ کي تعميل مين غفلت يا اُس سے انکار کريگا وہ بعد ثبوت جرم بحضور صاحب مجستريت کسي قدر جرمانہ کا مستوجب هوگا جو بيس روپيہ سے زيادہ نهو اور صاحب مجستريت کو اختيار هوگاکہ اگرمدعي يا آوُر شخص جو مدعي کا مختار با ضابطہ هو يهہ خواهش ظاهر کرے تو بعوض اخذ جرمانہ کے شخص مذکور کو واسطے خود تعميل کرنے يا تعميل کرانے شی معهودہ مطابق شرائط عهد نامہ کے حکم ديوے اور اگر شخص مزبور اُس حکم کي تعميل نکرے تو صاحب مجستريت مجاز هوگا کہ بعد گذرنے ثبوت کافي عدم تعميل کے اُسکے نام يهہ حکم صادرکرے کہ کسی ميعاد تک بلا يابامشقت قيد رهے جو دو مهينے سے زيادہ نهو *

دفعہ ٩ ايکت هذا صرف اُن اضلاع يا مقامات مين جاري اور مؤثر رهيگا جن مين وہ بموجب حکم جناب نواب گورنر جنرل بهادر هند اجلاس کونسل يا ايگزکتف گورنمنت کسي پريزيدنسي يا موقع کے نافذ کيا جاوے *

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 19TH DECEMBER 1863.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	Week ending 22nd November 1863. *Miles open 43½.*			Corresponding week of 1862. *Miles open 32.*		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	2,531	3	2	2,201	1	10
Goods and Minerals, ...	558	5	7	28	5	...
Total, ...	3,089	8	9	2,229	6	10
Total Traffic from 1st July 1863 to above date, ...				59,821	9	11
Ditto, 1st July 1862, corresponding last year, ...				46,310	14	8

G. Sim, *Captain*, R. E.,
Consulting Engineer to Govt. Punjab.

George Finch,
for the Agent.

Agent's Office,
Lahore, 11*th Decr.* 1863.

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